THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

IHLEITE - JUNO

PART XI

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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ihleite (ē'lē-it), *n.* [After one *Ihle*, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia.] A hydrous iron sulphate forming an orange-yellow efflorescence on graphite at Mugrau, Bohemia, derived from the alteration of pyrites.

ihram (i-räm'), *n.* [Ar., ⟨ *harama*, forbid: see *haram*, *harem*.] 1. The dress assumed by Mohammedan pilgrims. It consists of two white cotton cloths, each 6 feet long by 3½ feet wide, one of which is girded around the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

> The wife and daughters of a Turkish pilgrim of our party assumed the *ihram* at the same time as ourselves.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 358.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be from the time he assumes this distinctive garb until he lays it aside. When in this state, the pilgrim is prohibited from hunting or slaying animals (except vermin, etc.), the use of perfumes, anointing or shaving the head, cutting the beard, paring the nails, covering the face, kissing women, etc. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam.

I. H. S. [In ME., ML., etc., written IHS, *Ihs*, repr. Gr. ΙΗΣ, a contraction, as the mark indicates, of the full form ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, L. IESUS, Jesus: see *Jesus*. The Latin contraction, in its ML. form, came to be regarded as an abbr. for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus, Saviour of men, or for *In Hoc Signo* (*vinces*), by this sign (conquer) (the motto inscribed with the cross on the banner of Constantine), or for *In Hac* (*cruce*) *Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.] An abbreviation or symbol originally representing the name of Jesus (see etymology), much used, often in monogram, as a symbol or ornament on church walls or windows, altars, altar-cloths, prayer-books, tombstones, etc.

I-iron (ī'ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron beam, rod, or the like, in section like a capital I. Compare *angle-iron* and *T-iron*.

ik†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *I*[2].

ik†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ilk*[2].

ik†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *eke*.

ikon, *n.* See *icon*, 2.

il-[1]. An unusual and un-English assimilation of *in-*[1] before *l*, after the analogy of or by confusion with *il-*[2], *il-*[3]: perhaps only in the rare and obsolete *illighten* for *inlighten*, *enlighten* (compare *alighten*[1]).

il-[2]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *l*. (See *in-*[2].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

il-[3]. An assimilation (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative prefix *in-*[3] before *l*. (See *in-*[3].) In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *il-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

-il, -ile. [ME. *-il*, *-ile*, *-yl*, *-yle*, F. *-il*, *-ile*, fem. *-ile*, Pr. *-il*, *-ile* = Sp. Pg. *-il* = It. *-ile*, ⟨ (1) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives from verbs, being attached to the inf. stem, as in *agilis*, agile, *facilis*, facile, *fragilis*, fragile, *habilis*, manageable, habile, etc., or to the pp. stem in *-t-* or *-s-*, as in *fertilis*, fertile, *fossilis*, fossil, *missilis*, missile, *textilis*, textile, *volatilis*, volatile, etc. (and similarly to nouns, as *fluviatilis*, fluviatile, *aquatilis*, aquatile, etc.), or to noun-stems, as *gracilis*, slender, *humilis*, humble, etc.; (2) L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as *civilis*, civil, *hostilis*, hostile, *juvenilis*, juvenile, *servilis*, servile, etc. See the corresponding E. words. In older words this suffix often appears as *-le* (syllabic *l*), as in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., esp. in the compound form *-ble*, ⟨ L. *-bi-lis:* see *-le*, *-ble*. The suffix is prop. *-l*, L. *-lis*, the preceding vowel belonging to the stem or being supplied. Cf. *-al*, *-el*[2], *-ule*.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming in Latin adjectives and nouns derived from them, and less frequently nouns directly from verbs and nouns, many of which formations have come into English. The proper English spelling when the vowel is short is *-il*, as in *civil*, *fossil*, etc., and formerly *fertil*, *fragil*, *hostil*, etc.; but in most cases *-ile* now prevails, as in *fertile*, *fragile*, *hostile*, *missile*, *textile*, *volatile*, *juvenile*, *servile*, etc. When the vowel is pronounced long, *-ile* exclusively is used, as in *gentile* and other nouns, and, in an unapproved pronunciation, *hostile*, *juvenile*, etc. The same original suffix appears as *-le* in *gentle*, *able*, *humble*, etc., and is still further disguised in *genteel* and *jaunty*.

iland†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *island*[1].

ilce[1]†, **ilche**[1]†, *a.* Middle English forms of *ilk*[1].

ilce[2]†, **ilche**[2]†, *a.* Middle English forms of *each*.

ild† (ild), *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *yield*. It occurs in the phrase *God ild*, for *God yield*. See under *God*[1].

ilde†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *isle*[1].

ile[1]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *isle*[1]. *Chaucer.*

ile[2]†, *n.* The former and more correct spelling of *aisle*.

ile[3]† (īl), *n.* A form of *ail*[2].

ile[4] (īl), *n.* A dialectal form of *oil*.

ile[5]†, *n.* [ME., ⟨ AS. *il*, *igel*, a hedgehog. See *echinus*.] A hedgehog.

ile[6] (īl), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *ile*[5].] A small flat insect found in the livers of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

ile[7]† (īl), *n.* Same as *ileum*.

> Next to the bag of the stomacke, men and sheep have the small guts called lactes, through which the meat passeth; in others it is named *ile*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 37.

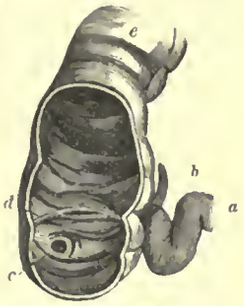
ile[8]†. A former spelling of *I'll*, a colloquial contraction of *I will*.

-ile. See *-il*.

ileac (il'ē-ak), *a.* [⟨ *ileum* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to the ileum or lower bowels.—**Ileac passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1. See *iliac*.

ileitis (il-ē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *ileum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum.

ileocæcal (il'ē-ō-sē'kal), *a.* [⟨ *ileum* + *cæcum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the ileum and the cæcum.—**Ileocæcal valve**, the valvula Bauhini, the valve guarding the opening of the ileum at the cæcum. See the extract. Also called *ileocolic valve*.



a, ileum, terminating in the cæcum, the latter continuing in *c*, the colon; *d*, the ileocæcal valve; *b*, the vermiform appendage, opening at *c* in the cæcum.

> The opening of the small intestine into the large is provided with prominent lips, which project into the cavity of the latter, and oppose the passage of matters from it into the small intestine, while they readily allow of a passage the other way. This is the *ileocæcal valve*.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, [Physiol., § 188.

ileocolic (il'ē-ō-kol'-ik), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ileocolicus*, ⟨ *ileum* + *colon*[2]: see *colic*.] Of or pertaining to the ileum and the colon.—**Ileocolic artery.** See *ileocolica*.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.

ileocolica (il'ē-ō-kol'i-kạ), *n.*; pl. *ileocolicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *ileocolicus:* see *ileocolic*.] The ileocolic artery, one of the larger branches of the superior mesenteric artery, supplying parts of the ileum and colon.

ileocolitis (il'ē-ō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *ileum* + *colon*[2] + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ileodictyon (il'ē-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *ileum*, *ilium*, ileum, + Gr. δίκτυον, a net.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi with gelatinous volva, and receptacle with hollow branches. Several reported species, particularly *I. cibarium*, are eaten by the New-Zealanders, and are called *thunder-dirt*.

ileoparietal (il'ē-ō-pạ-rī'e-tal), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ileum*, ileum, + L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietal*.] Pertaining to the ileum and to the wall of the body-cavity.—**Ileoparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda*, a kind of mesentery which passes from the hind-gut to the parietes of the cœlomatic cavity.

ileostomy (il-ē-os'tō-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. *ileum*, ileum, + Gr. στόμα, mouth.] In *surg.*, the formation of an artificial opening into the ileum, as between the jejunum and the ileum.

> Jejuno-*ileostomy* and ileo-*ileostomy* were performed in identically the same way. *The Lancet*, No. 3420, p. 531.

ileotyphus (il'ē-ō-tī'fus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *ileum* + *typhus*.] Typhoid or enteric fever.

ilesite (il'z'it), *n.* [After M. W. *Iles*, an American metallurgist (born 1852).] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, found in friable crystalline aggregates in Park county, Colorado.

ileum (il'ē-um), *n.* [NL. application of L. *ileum*, *ilium* (see *ilium*), or *ile*, usually in pl. *ilia*, that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank; prob., like *ileus*, ult. ⟨ Gr. εἰλεῖν, roll, wind, turn: see *ileus*. Hence (from L. *ilia*) ult. E. *jade*[2], q. v.] 1. In *anat.*, the lower one of three parts into which the small intestine is divisible, continuous with the jejunum and ending in the large intestine: more fully called *intestinum ileum*, from its many coils or convolutions. In man the ileum is taken to be the terminal three fifths of the small intestine, though its beginning is indistinguishable from the ending of the jejunum; but it ends abruptly at the cæcum, or commencement of the colon. The ileum has on an average a smaller diameter than the preceding part of the intestine, and its coats are thinner and less vascular. It lies chiefly in the umbilical, hypogastric, and right iliac regions of the abdomen. In many animals, especially those which lack a cæcum or cæca, no ileum is certainly distinguishable either from preceding or succeeding portions of the intestine; but whenever the beginning of a colon can be determined, a preceding portion of the intestinal tract, of however indefinite extent, is regarded as an ileum. See cuts under *ileocæcal* and *intestine*.

2. Hence, in general, the lower part, of indeterminate extent, of the small intestine; or, when there is no distinction between large and small intestine, a part of the intestine preceding the cæcum or the cæca.—3. In *entom.*, a narrow part of the intestine of an insect, generally adjoining the ventriculus or stomach, and divided from the broader colon or second intestine by a constriction or valve. The ileum may be long and convoluted or straight and short; in the *Hemiptera* and some *Neuroptera* it is entirely wanting.

ileus (il'ē-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *ileos*, ⟨ Gr. εἰλεός, or εἵλιός, a grievous disease of the intestines, a severe kind of colic, ⟨ εἰλεῖν, εἴλειν, εἰλλειν, roll up, wind, turn, in pass. also shrink up, √ *Ϝελ* = L. *volvere* = E. *wallow:* see *volute* and *wallow*. Cf. *ileum*.] 1. In *pathol.*, severe colic, attended with stercoraceous vomiting, due to intestinal obstruction: also applied loosely to severe colic of other origin. Also called *ileac* or *iliac passion*.—2. Same as *ileum*.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* [L., the holm-oak.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ilicineæ*, or holly tribe. It is characterized by having the flowers more or less dicecious by polygamous; the calyx small, and with 4 to 6 teeth; the corolla rotate, and divided into 4, rarely 5 or 6, parts; 4 to 6 stamens; and an ovary with 4 to 6, rarely 7 or 8, cells forming a berry-like drupe. The plants of this genus have alternate, often thick, evergreen leaves, and white flowers, usually axillary. It comprehends about 145 species, many of which are natives of Central America, others occurring throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the globe, being represented least frequently in Africa and Australia. Among the most remarkable of them are: *I. Aquifolium*, the common holly (see *holly*[1]); *I. Balearica*, the broad-leafed holly of Minorca, a very handsome species; and *I. Paraguayensis*, whose leaves are consumed in large quantities in South America, under the name of *Paraguay tea* or *maté*. (See *Paraguay tea*, under *tea*.) *I. verticillata* is the Virginia winterberry or black alder. *I. Cassine* is the yaupon. *I. lævigata* is the smooth winterberry of the eastern United States; *I. Dahoon*, the dahoon holly of Virginia and southward. *I. sideroxyloides* of the West Indies is a large tree called *Dominica oak*. The genus is widely known in a fossil state, some 50 or 60 extinct species having been described, chiefly from the Miocene of Europe, but ranging from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary. Several occur in the Green River Group (Eocene) of the Rocky Mountain region.

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).
1, flowering branch of the male plant: *a*, branch of the female plant, with fruit; *a*, single fruit on larger scale.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree or shrub of this genus.

> There oft, in goat-skin clad, a sunburnt peasant
> Like Pan comes frisking from his *ilex* wood.
> *Locker*, An Invitation to Rome.

ilia, *n.* Plural of *ilium*.

iliac[1] (il'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [(1) Partly ⟨ L. *iliacus*, relating to the colic, ⟨ *ileos*, the colic (see *ileus*); (2) partly ⟨ F. *iliaque* = Sp. *iliaco* = Pg. It. *iliaco*, ⟨ NL. *iliacus* (not in L.), pertaining to the ileum, ⟨ *ileum*, the lower part of the small intestine, L. *ileum*, *ilium*, the ilia, the flank: see *ileum*.] I. *a.* 1†. Pertaining to the ileum; ileac. Also *iliacal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the ilium or flank-bone.—**Circumflex iliac artery**, one of two principal branches of the external iliac, arising opposite the origin of the epigastric, and running along the inner lip of the crest of the ilium.—**External iliac artery**, the outer and larger branch of the common iliac, lying, in man, along the inner border of the psoas magnus muscle, and extending to Poupart's ligament, beneath which it passes and becomes the femoral artery. Its chief branches are the epigastric and circumflex iliac.—**Iliac artery**, one of two arteries, right and left, formed by the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, and in turn bifurcating to form the external and

internal iliac arteries on each side of the body. More fully called *common iliac artery*. In man the bifurcation occurs opposite the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. Each common iliac is about two inches long, the right being a little longer and somewhat more oblique than the left; no large branches are usually given off till the artery forks into the external and the internal iliac, the latter supplying the pelvic walls and viscera, the former continuing, under the name of *femoral artery*, to supply the lower extremities.—**Iliac crest.** See *crista ilii*, under *crista*.—**Iliac fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.—**Iliac muscle.** Same as *iliacus*, 1.—**Iliac (properly ileac) passion.** Same as *ileus*, 1.

> He [Stephen] was suddenly taken with the *Iliack Passion*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

Iliac region. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.—**Iliac symphysis,** the junction of opposite ilia with each other, or the junction of an ilium with another bone.—**Iliac vein,** either one, right or left, of two veins corresponding to and accompanying the iliac arteries, formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava or post-caval vein. They bring blood from the pelvis and lower extremities. See cut under *embryo*.—**Internal iliac artery,** the inner, and in the adult the smaller, of the branches of the common iliac. In the fetus it is comparatively much larger, and known as the *hypogastric artery*. (See cut under *embryo*.) It dips deeply into the pelvis, from the point of bifurcation of the common iliac to the sacrosciatic notch, and divides into two main trunks, anterior and posterior, which give off numerous branches to the walls and contents of the pelvis. The principal of these are the iliolumbar, lateral sacral, and gluteal, from the posterior division, and the obturator, internal pudic, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and several vesical arteries, together with uterine and vaginal arteries in the female from the anterior.—**Superficial circumflex iliac artery,** a small subcutaneous branch of the femoral artery, running parallel with Poupart's ligament.

II. *n.* An iliac artery.

Iliac[2] (il′i-ak), *a.* [< Gr. Ἰλιακός, Trojan, < Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy: see *Iliad*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium, or to the Trojan war; Ilian: as, "the *Iliac* cycle," *Gladstone*.

iliacal (i-lī′a-kal), *a.* [< *iliac* + *-al*.] Same as *iliac*[1], 1.

> It is a strange *iliacal* passion that so hardens a man's bowels. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 635.

iliacus (i-lī′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *iliaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *iliac*[1].] 1. The iliac muscle, occupying the venter of the ilium or iliac fossa, and passing over the brim of the pelvis to be inserted with the psoas magnus into the trochanter minor of the femur. See cut under *muscle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the technical specific name of the red-wing or red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus:* probably given from the coloration of the flanks.

Iliad (il′i-ad), *n.* [= F. *Iliade* = Sp. *Iliada* = Pg. It. *Iliade*, < L. *Ilias* (*Iliad-*), < Gr. Ἰλιάς (Ἰλιαδ-), the Iliad, < Ἴλιον (L. *Ilium*, *Ilion*) or Ἴλος (L. *Ilius*), Ilium, Troy, so called, according to tradition, from its mythical founder *Ilus*, Gr. Ἴλος.] One of the two great Greek epic poems of prehistoric antiquity (the other being the Odyssey), attributed to Homer. These poems are considered by some scholars to represent not the work of any one man, but an elaboration of a series of legends sung by a school of ancient Ionic rhapsodists. The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan Paris, to whom Helen was given by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athena, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem. The Iliad and Odyssey were universally looked upon by the Greeks, in spite of endless variations and differences from legends received later, as an authoritative and inspired record of the early history and the religious beliefs and doctrines of their race. As epics, the first rank in poetry has always been conceded to them.

iliadize (il′i-ad-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iliadized*, ppr. *iliadizing*. [< *Iliad* + *-ize*.] To celebrate or relate as in the Iliad; narrate epically. [Rare.]

> Ulysses, . . . of whom it is *Illiadized* that your very nose dropt augarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

Ilian (il′i-an), *a.* [< *Ilium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy, or to the Greco-Roman city in the Trojan plain called New Ilium.

> Hector on *Ilian* coins. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

ilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

ilicin, ilicine (il′i-sin), *n.* [< *ilex* (*ilic-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The non-nitrogenous bitter principle of *Ilex Aquifolium*. It forms brownish-yellow crystals, is very bitter, and is said to have febrifuge qualities.

Ilicineæ (il-i-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Ilex* (*Ilic-*) + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the holly family, formerly referred to the *Aquifoliaceæ*, now placed between the natural orders *Olacineæ* and *Celastrineæ*. There are 3 genera, *Ilex*, *Bryonia*, and *Nemopanthes*, and about 150 species, which are distributed in North and South America and Asia, with a few in Africa and Australia.

iliket, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

> But theire strokes were not alle *I-like*, ffor Pounce amote the kynge vpon the heime that he enclyned vpon his horse crowpe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.
>
> Evere *ylike* faire and fresh of hewe;
> And I love it, and ever *ylike* newe.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 55.
>
> *Iliche* fre fro thinges thre thowe twynne,
> Sterilitee, infirmitee, and synne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

ilio-aponeurotic (il″i-ō-ap″ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *aponeurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ilium, and having the character of an aponeurosis.

iliocaudal (il″i-ō-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to both the ilium and the tail: applied to certain muscles connecting the ilium with the tail.

II. *n.* An iliocaudal muscle.

iliocaudalis (il″i-ō-kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocaudales* (-lēz). [NL.] Same as *iliocaudal*.

iliococcygeal (il″i-ō-kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *coccyx* (*-yg-*): see *coccygeal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the coccyx; iliocaudal.

iliococcygeus (il″i-ō-kok-sij′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *iliococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ilium* + *coccygeus*.] A muscle of some animals connecting the ilium with the coccyx; an iliocaudal muscle.

iliocostal (il″i-ō-kos′tal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Pertaining to the ilium and to the ribs: as, the *iliocostal* muscle.

iliocostalis (il″i-ō-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *iliocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *iliocostal*.] A muscle of the back; a part of the outer mass of the erector spinæ. Also called *sacrolumbalis*.

iliofemoral (il″i-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *femur*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the thigh-bone; connecting the ilium and the femur.—**Iliofemoral ligament,** a special thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

iliohypogastric (il″i-ō-hī-pō-gas′trik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + E. *hypogastric*.] Pertaining to the iliac and hypogastric abdominal regions: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-inguinal (il″i-ō-ing′gwi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *inguen*, groin: see *inguinal*.] Pertaining to the iliac region and to the groin: specifically applied to a nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to those parts.

ilio-ischiac (il″i-ō-is′ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *ischium:* see *ischiac*.] Pertaining to the ilium and the ischium; iliosciatic: as, the *ilio-ischiac* articulation or ankylosis.

ilio-ischiatic (il″i-ō-is-ki-at′ik), *a.* Same as *ilio-ischiac*.

iliolumbar (il″i-ō-lum′bär), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Pertaining to the haunch-bone and the loins, or to the iliac and lumbar regions.—**Iliolumbar ligament,** a fibrous band between the last lumbar vertebra and the crest of the ilium.

ilioparietal (il″i-ō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* An incorrect form of *ileoparietal*. *E. R. Lankester*.

iliopectineal (il″i-ō-pek-ti-nē′al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb.] Pertaining to that crest or comb of the ilium which forms in part the brim of the true pelvis.—**Iliopectineal line, or iliopectineal eminence,** a ridge on the ilium and pubis, assisting in marking the distinction between the true and the false pelvis; morphologically, one of the borders of the ilium, slightly exhibited in man, but in some animals an elongated process, even having an independent center of ossification. Also called *linea iliopectinæa*. See cut under *innominatum*.

iliopectinium (il″i-ō-pek-tin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *iliopectinia* (-ä). [NL.: see *iliopectineal*.] An iliopectineal part, or representation of a rudimentary pelvis, such as exists in an amphisbænid, for example.

ilioperoneal (il″i-ō-per-ō-nē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ilium* + Gr. περόνη, fibula: see *peroneal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the fibula: applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* A muscle which in many animals connects the ilium with the fibula, thus repeating substantially the connections of the long head of the human biceps femoris.

iliopsoas (il-i-op′sō-as), *n.* [NL., < *ilium* + *psoas*.] The iliacus and psoas magnus muscles taken together, or some muscle which represents them.

> Thus the two muscles, so far as their action goes, may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the *ilio-psoas*. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 510.

iliopsoatic (il-i-op-sō-at′ik), *a.* [< *iliopsoas*, after *psoatic*.] Pertaining to the iliac bone and the psoas muscle: as, the *iliopsoatic* muscle; the *iliopsoatic* region.

iliosacral (il″i-ō-sā′kral), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sacrum:* see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the ilium and the sacrum; sacro-iliac: as, the *ilio-sacral* arthron.

iliosciatic (il″i-ō-sī-at′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *sciaticus*, sciatic.] Ilio-ischiac.

> In all ordinary birds, the ischium . . . . extends back, nearly parallel with the hinder part of the ilium, and is united with it by ossification, posteriorly. The *iliosciatic* interval is thus converted into a foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 250.

iliotibial (il″i-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *ilium* + *tibia:* see *tibial*.] Pertaining to or extending between the ilium and the tibia.—**Iliotibial band,** the thickest part of the fascia lata of the femur, lying over the vastus externus, binding this muscle down, and giving insertion to the tensor vaginæ femoris and part of the gluteus maximus.

ilium (il′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ilia* (-ä). [NL., a special application of L. *ilium, ileum*, the flank: see *ileum*.] In *anat.*, the anterior or superior bone of the pelvic arch, commonly ankylosed with the ischium and pubis at the acetabulum, and then forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone, and effecting the principal or only articulation of the pelvic arch with the vertebral column, especially with the sacrum. The ilium is present in the great majority of vertebrates above the fishes; it is sometimes entirely free from the vertebral column. It is primitively a prismatic cartilaginous rod, which ultimately becomes, as a rule, the most expanded part of the haunch-bone, as in man. It frequently ankyloses with some of the ribs as well as with vertebræ, as in many *Sauropsida*. The shape and relative position of the human ilium are highly exceptional, in comparison with those of other vertebrates. See cuts under *Dromæus, Ichthyosauria, innominatum*, and *skeleton*.—**Crista ilii.** See *crista*.

Iliupersis (il″i-ū-pėr′sis), *n.* [G., < Gr. Ἰλίου πέρσις, the title of several poems: Ἰλίου, gen. of Ἴλιον, Ilium, Troy (see *Iliad*); πέρσις, destruction, sacking, < πέρθειν, waste, destroy.] In *classical myth., archæol.*, etc., the destruction of Troy or Ilium; hence, a poem or an account treating of the destruction of Troy, or a graphic or plastic representation of the destruction of Troy, or of some episode connected with its fall.

> How far the scene of a besieged city may have been influenced by the *Iliupersis* of Polygnotos on the [Painted] Portico just mentioned and again in the Lesche at Delphi it is impossible to say. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 223.

ilixanthin (ī-lik-san′thin), *n.* [Short for **ilicixanthin*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), holm-oak, + Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of holly. It forms a yellow dye on cloth prepared with alumina or iron mordants.

ilk[1] (ilk), *a.* [< ME. *ilke, ulke, ilce*, assibilated *ilche, yche*, < AS. *ilc, ylc*, the same, < **ȳ*, instr. of a pronominal root represented by Goth. *i-s*, he (see *he*[1]), and L. *i-dem*, the same (see *idem, identic*), + *-līc*, connected with *ge-līc*, like, and appearing also similarly in *each, which* = Sc. *whilk, such* = Sc. *sic*, Sc. *thilk*, etc.] Same; very same: often used absolutely with *that*. [Chiefly Scotch.]

> Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box,
> And blent it with warme sweet milke;
> And there put it unto the horne,
> And swilled it about in *that ilke*.
> *King Arthur and the King of Cornwall* (Child's Ballads, [I. 243).

Of that ilk. (*a*) Of the same (estate): a phrase added to a person's surname to denote that this name and the name of his ancestral estate are the same: as, Kinloch *of that ilk* (that is, Kinloch of Kinloch).

> The person of Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine, Esq., *of that ilk*, commonly called Baron of Bradwardine. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvi.

Hence, blunderingly—(*b*) Of that sort or kind: as, men *of that ilk*. [Colloq.]

ilk[2], **ilka** (ilk, il′kä), *a.* [Sc., < ME. *ilc, ilk*, < AS. *ǣlc*, each: see *each*. The final vowel in *ilka* stands for the inflexive *-e* or for the attached art. *a*.] Each; every.

> Then all oyer pageantz fast followyng *ilk* one after oyer aa yer course is, without tarieng. *Proclamation by Mayor of York*, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

> Get my shoon, my wig, my stick, and my *ilka* day's coat. *Saxon and Gael*, III. 113.

Ilka deal, every part; wholly.

> Some the cause was declaret with a clene wit,
> Of the dede, *ilke-a-dele*, to the derfe kynges.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3656.

ilkon†, ilkoon†, *pron.* [ME., < *ilk*[2] + *on, oon,* one.] Each one.

Than were aryued in Humber thritty schippes & fiue, *Ilkone* with folk inouh, redy to bataile.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 16.

Thurgh the loud they praysed hir *ilkoone.*
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 113 (Harl. MSS.).

ill (il), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ille,* < Icel. *illr,* in mod. Icel. usually with a short vowel, *illr* = Dan. *ild-* = Sw. *ill-* (in comp.; independently only as adv.), ill, contr. of the form which appears in full in Goth. *ubils,* AS. *yfel,* E. *evil,* etc.: see *evil*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Inherently bad or evil; of pernicious quality or character; vicious; wicked; malevolent. [In this abstract sense now obsolete, archaic, or local.]

That was the gifte that she gaf to me
In hir malice, wreth, and *ill* cruelte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5591.

Inhumane soules, who, toucht with bloudy Taint,
Ill Shepheards, sheare not, but euen flay your fold,
To turn the Skins to Cassakins of Gold.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 544.

Such [fear] as *ill* men feel, who go on obstinately in their *ill* courses, notwithstanding it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

Ill, "vicious," is common in East Tennessee, and, according to Bartlett, also in Texas, where they ask, "Is your dog *ill?*" meaning vicious. Prof. Schele De Vere says, too, that in Texas "an *ill* fellow" means a man of bad habits. I heard a man in the Smoky Mountains say "Some rattlesnakes are *iller* 'n others"; and another said that "black rattlesnakes are the *illest.*"
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 39.

2. Causing evil or harm; baneful; mischievous; pernicious; deleterious: as, it is an *ill* wind that blows nobody good.

There's some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

A good dish of prawns. . . . I told thee they were *ill* for a green wound. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat.
Bacon, Building.

The image answered him: I am thy *ill* angell, Brutus, and thou shalt see me by the city of Philippes.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 616.

3. Marked or attended by evil or suffering; disastrous; wretched; miserable: as, an *ill* fate; an *ill* ending.

An *ill* death let me die. *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, v. 1.

Thou knowest that, for the most part, his servants come to an *ill* end, because they are transgressors against me and my ways. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

To whom no pain nor weariness seemed *ill*
Since now once more she knew herself beloved.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 278.

4. Of bad import, bearing, or aspect; threatening; forbidding; harsh; inimical: as, *ill* news travels fast; an *ill* countenance.

But my noble Moor
Is true of mind, . . . it were enough
To put him to *ill* thinking. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 4.

A Gallant Man is above *ill* words.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 47.

Pan came and ask'd, what magic caused my smart,
Or what *ill* eyes malignant glances dart?
Pope, Autumn, l. 82.

5. In a bad or disordered state morally; unbalanced; cross; crabbed; unfriendly; unpropitious; hostile: as, *ill* nature; *ill* temper; *ill* feeling; *ill* will.

There was a fish, and it was a deil o' a fish, and it was *ill* to its young anes.
J. Wilson, in Mrs. Gordon's Christopher North, i.

6. In a disordered state physically; diseased; impaired: as, to be *ill* of a fever; to be taken *ill;* *ill* health.

Unquiet meals make *ill* digestions. *Shak.,* C. of E., v. 1.

My hand is soo *ill* as I know not when I shall be able to travel. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 420.

Here to-night in this dark city,
When *ill* and weary, alone and cold.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

7. Not proper; not legitimate or polite; rude; unpolished: as, *ill* manners; *ill* breeding.

Oli. What manner of man?
Mal. Of very *ill* manner; he'll speak with you, will you or no. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5.

That's an *ill* phrase, a vile phrase: beautified is a vile phrase. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2.

The smoothest verse and the exactest sense
Displease us, if *ill* English give offence.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i.

Where Modesty's *ill* Manners, 'Tis but fit
That Impudence and Malice pass for Wit.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. Unskilful; inexpert: as, I am *ill* at reckoning.

O dear Ophelia, I am *ill* at these numbers; I have not art to reckon my groans. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am *ill* at dates; but I think it is now better than five-and-twenty years ago. *Lamb,* Elia, p. 241.

Agatha was *ill* at contrivance; but she managed somehow to get away. *Mrs. Craik,* Agatha's Husband, vii.

[Except in sense 6, and in some established locutions under the other senses, *bad, evil,* or some synonymous word is now more common than *ill.*]—**Ill at ease.** See *at ease,* under *ease.*—**Ill blood.** See *bad blood,* under *blood.*—**Ill nature.** See *nature.*—**Syn. 6.** *Unwell,* etc. See *sick.*

II. *n.* 1. Evil; wrong; wickedness; depravity.

But she with vehement prayers urgeth still
Under what colour he commits this *ill.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 476.

The first steps towards *ill* are very carefully to be avoided, for men insensibly go on when they are once entered, and do not keep up a lively abhorrence of the least unworthiness. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 448.

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the *ill.*
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

2. Misfortune; calamity; adversity; disaster; disease; pain.

Love worketh no *ill* to his neighbour. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nothing here [in Heaven] is wanting, but the want of *ills.*
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 34.

Which of you all suspects that he is wronged,
Or thinks he suffers greater *ills* than Cato?
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

Is there one who ne'er
In secret thought has wished another's *ill?*
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 34.

3. Anything that is discreditable or injurious.

This is all the *ill* which can possibly be said of him.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

Comitial ill†. See *comitial.*

ill (il), *adv.* [< ME. *ille,* < Icel. *illa* = Sw. *illa* = Dan. *ilde,* adv., ill, badly; from the adj., being ult. identical with E. *evil*[1], *adv.*] 1. Badly; imperfectly; unfavorably; unfortunately.

I play to please myselfe, all be it *ill.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Like most of theirs who teach,
I *ill* may practise what I well may preach.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

A time like this, a busy, bustling time,
Suits *ill* with writers, very *ill* with rhyme.
Crabbe, Works, I. 169.

The speaker was *ill* informed.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 247.

Shall thou not teach me, in that calmer home,
The wisdom that I learned so *ill* in this?
Bryant, Future Life.

2. Not easily; with hardship, pain, or difficulty: as, he is *ill* able to bear the loss.

Frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can *ill* afford.
Cowper, Task, ii. 651.

To go ill with. See *to go hard* (*a*), under *go.*—**To take it ill,** to take offense; be offended.

Look, when I serve him so, he *takes it ill.*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

I was very desirous to go to my boat; but it was said the Sheik would *take it ill* if I would not stay and eat with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

[Of the many compounds of *ill* with participles or participial adjectives, only such are given below as seem to have some use or signification not obviously suggested by the separate words. In general such pairs are properly compounded (hyphened) only when they jointly stand in immediate or constructive relation to nouns as direct qualifiers; in other cases *ill* has only its regular adverbial effect.]

ill† (il), *v. t.* [< ME. *illen,* < Icel. *illa,* harm; from the adj.: see *ill, a.*] 1. To do evil to; harm; injure.

And so, the Sparrow with her angry bill
Defends her brood from such as would them *ill.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To slander; defame.

To *ill* thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

illabile† (i-lab'il), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *labile.*] Not liable to slip or err; infallible. *G. Cheyne.*

illability† (il-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illabile* + *-ity.*] The quality of being illabile; infallibility.

And as he has treated all his disciples, so all lapsed intelligent beings must pass through Jesus Christ . . . before they arrive at perfect infallibility and *illability.*
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 326.

ill-advised (il'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Resulting from bad advice; injudicious; tending to erroneous or injurious consequences: as, an *ill-advised* proceeding.

In the early part of 1860, Pius IX. had been *ill-advised* enough to abandon for a time the attitude of passive resistance which constituted the real strength of the Papacy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 246.

ill-affected (il'ạ-fek'ted), *a.* 1. Not well inclined or disposed: as, *ill-affected* adherents.—2†. Affected with bad impressions. *Spenser.*

illapsable[1]† (i-lap'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *illapse* + *-able.*] Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse.

illapsable[2]† (i-lap'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *lapse* + *-able.*] Incapable of lapsing or slipping.

Indeed, they may be morally immutable and *illapsable:* but this is grace, not nature; a reward of obedience, not a necessary annex of our beings.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

illapse (i-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *illapsed,* ppr. *illapsing.* [< L. *illapsus, inlapsus,* pp. of *illabi, inlabi,* fall, slip, or flow into, < *in,* into, + *labi,* fall, slip: see *lapse.*] To pass, glide, or slide: usually followed by *into.* [Rare.]

Powerful being *illapsing into* matter. *G. Cheyne.*

illapse (i-laps'), *n.* [< L. *illapsus, inlapsus,* a falling, gliding, or flowing in, pp. of *illabi, inlabi,* fall into: see *illapse, v.*] 1. A gliding in or into; entrance as by permeation; influx: used especially of the descent of the Holy Spirit.

So let us mind him [God] as to admit gladly his gentle *illapses.* *Barrow,* Sermon, Trinity Sunday (1663).

Would we have our spirit softened and enlarged, and made fit for the *illapses* of the divine Spirit?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

As a piece of iron, by the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. *J. Norris,* Miscellanies.

It was by the *illapses* of the dove that the Saviour Æon [according to the Marcosians] descended upon Jesus.
Harvey, Irenæus (Cambridge, 1857), I. 139, note.

2. Inspiration; divine influx.

These that pretend to a discovery of them had better pretend to oracles, prophecies, *illapses,* and divinations, then to the sober and steady maximes of philosophie.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos. (2d ed.), p. 86.

3. A falling on; onset.

Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

[Rare in all uses.]

illaqueable (i-lak'wē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illaqueabilis,* < *illaqueare, inlaqueare,* insnare: see *illaqueate.*] Capable of being illaqueated or insnared. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

illaqueate (i-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illaqueated,* ppr. *illaqueating.* [< L. *illaqueatus, inlaqueatus,* pp. of *illaqueare, inlaqueare* (> It. *illaqueare* = Pg. *illaquear*), insnare, < *in,* in, + *laqueare,* insnare: see *lace.*] To insnare; entrap; entangle. [Rare.]

I am *illaqueated,* but not truly captivated into your conclusion. *Dr. H. More,* Divine Dialogues.

illaqueation (i-lak-wē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **illaqueatio*(*n-*), < *illaqueare,* inanare: see *illaqueate.*] 1. The act of illaqueating, or the state of being illaqueated, inanared, or entrapped.

There is a seducement that worketh by the strength of the impression, and not by the subtilty of the *illaqueation.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 225.

He also urgeth the word ἀπάγξαντο in Matthew doth not only signify suspension or pendulous *illaqueation,* . . . but also suffocation, strangulation, or interception of breath. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 11.

2. A snare; a noose. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

illation (i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *illation* = Sp. *ilacion* = Pg. *illação* = It. *illazione,* < LL. *illatio*(*n-*), *inlatio*(*n-*), a carrying in, an inference, a conclusion (tr. Gr. ἐπιφορά), < L. *illatus, inlatus,* pp. of *inferre,* carry in, infer: see *infer.*] 1. The act of inferring from premises; inference.

We consider the collation and reference of the text, and then the *illation* and inference thereof.
Donne, Sermons, i.

2. That which is inferred; an inference; a deduction; a conclusion.

From an illustration he makes it an *illation.*
Warburton, Works, XI. Remarks on Tillard.

It is permissible to smile at such an *illation* from such a major and minor. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., I. 251.

3. In *liturgics:* (*a*) The act of bringing the eucharistic elements into the church and placing them on the altar. (*b*) In the *Mozarabic liturgy,* the eucharistic preface. It is of great length, and varies according to the Sunday or festival.

illative (il'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illatif* = Sp. *ilativo* = Pg. It. *illativo,* < L. *illativus, inlativus,* illative, < *illatus, inlatus,* pp. of *inferre,* infer: see *infer.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to illation; drawing or able to draw inferences.

Sometimes, I say, this *illative* faculty is nothing short of genius. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 320.

2. Due to illation; inferential; inferred.

His subtle demonstrations present me with an inferred and *illative* truth at which we arrived not but by the help of a train of ratiocinations. *Boyle,* Works, IV. 421.

3. Denoting an inference: as, an *illative* word or particle, as *then* and *therefore*.—**Illative conversion**, in *logic*, that conversion in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: thus, the proposition "No virtuous man is a rebel" becomes by illative conversion "No rebel is a virtuous man."—**Illative sense**, a name given by J. H. Newman to that faculty of the human mind whereby it forms a final judgment upon the validity of an inference.

II. *n.* **1.** That which denotes illation or inference.—**2.** An illative particle.

This [word] "for," that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative;* referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: "Purge out the old leaven; for Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 186.

illatively (il'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By illation or inference.

Most commonly taken *illatively*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, [p. 434.

illaudable (i-lâ'da-bl), *a.* [= It. *illaudabile*, *illodabile*, < L. *illaudabilis*, *inlaudabilis*, not praiseworthy, < *in-* priv. + *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] Not laudable; not to be approved or commended; provoking censure; blameworthy.

All the commendable parts of speech were set foorth by the name of figures, and all the *illaudable* partes vnder the name of vices, or vicisities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

His actions are diversly reported, by Huntingdon not thought *illaudable*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

illaudably (i-lâ'da-bli), *adv.* In an illaudable manner; unworthily.

It is natural for people to form not *illaudably* too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome*.

illawarra-palm (il-a-war'ä-päm), *n.* A cultivators' name for a palm, *Ptychosperma Cunninghamii* (*Seaforthia elegans* or *Archontophœnix Cunninghamii*), a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

ill-beseeming (il'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Unsuitable; unbecoming; indecorous.

How *ill-beseeming* is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

ill-boding (il'bō'ding), *a.* Foreboding evil; inauspicious; unlucky.

O malignant and *ill-boding* stars!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

My greatness threaten'd by *ill-boding* eyes.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

ill-bred (il'bred'), *a.* **1.** Badly brought up; impolite; rude.—**2.** Badly bred, as a mongrel dog.

ill-breeding (il'brē'ding), *a.* Breeding mischief or evil.

She may strew
Dangerous conjectures in *ill-breeding* minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

ill-conditioned (il'kon-dish'ond), *a.* Being in bad condition, or having bad qualities; disordered or disorderly. In geometry, a triangle which has very unequal angles is said to be *ill-conditioned*.

A populous place, but possessed with a very *ill-conditioned* and idle sort of people.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

Some *ill-conditioned*, growling fellow may say to me "What's the use of these legal and equitable abuses?"
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii.

Yon whey-faced brother, who delights to wear
A weedy flux of *ill-conditioned* hair.
O. W. Holmes, Moral Bully.

ill-deedie (il'dē'di), *a.* Mischievous; troublesome. [Scotch.]

An *ill-deedie*, . . . wee, rumblegairie urchin of mine.
Burns, Works, IV. 235.

ill-defined (il'dē-find'), *a.* Not distinct; not well marked out: as, an *ill-defined* sensation; specifically, in *zoöl.*, without definite borders: said of marks, depressions, etc.

ill-disposed (il'dis-pōzd'), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; inclined to oppose or refuse.

Some, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and *ill-disposed;* others, of a jovial nature, incline them to be merry. *Bacon*.

2†. Unwell; indisposed.

Agam. Where is Achilles?
Patr. Within his tent; but *ill-disposed*, my lord. . . .
Ulyss. We saw him at the opening of his tent: he is not sick. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Illecebraceæ (i-les-ē-brā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Illecebrum* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, chiefly consisting of herbaceous weeds, found in the temperate parts of the world. They have small and regular, often hermaphrodite, flowers, with the perianth herbaceous or coriaceous, and with 4 or 5 lobes or parts. The petals are wanting, or reduced to minute staminodia. There are 17 genera and about 90 species, *Illecebrum* being the typical genus. The order is sometimes called *Paronychiaceæ*.

illecebration† (i-les-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *illecebratus*, *inlecebratus*, pp. of *illecebrare*, *inlecebrare*, entice, < L. *illecebra*, *inlecebra* (> It. *illecebra* = Sp. (obs.) *illécebra* = Pg. *illecebras*, pl.), an enticement, < *illicere*, *inlicere*, entice: see *lecebrous*.] The act of alluring, or the state of being allured; enticement.

Modesty . . . restrains the too great freedom that youth usurps, the great familiarity of pleasant *illecebrations*, the great continual frequentations of balls and feasts.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 292.

illecebrous† (i-les'ē-brus), *a.* [= It. *illecebroso*, < L. *illecebrosus*, *inlecebrosus*, alluring, enticing, seductive, < *illecebra*, *inlecebra*, an allurement, charm, < *illicere*, *inlicere*, allure: see *entice*, *illect.*] Enticing; alluring; full of allurement.

He [Alexander] had rather se the harpe of Achilles, wherto he sange, not the *illecebrous* dilectatyons of Venus, but the valyant actes and noble affaires of excellent princis. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 7.

Illecebrum (i-les'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < L. *illecebra*, an allurement, charm: see *illecebrous*.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*, containing only one species, *I. verticillatum*, a native of the south of Europe and the north of Africa. It is a small prostrate branched annual, with small leaves growing in pairs, and axillary clusters of small white, shining flowers; it occurs in the southwest of England.

illeck (il'ek), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*. Also called *fox* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

illect†, *v. t.* [< L. *illectus*, *inlectus*, pp. of *illicere*, *inlicere*, allure, entice, < *in*, in, + *lacere*, entice. Cf. *allicient*.] To entice; allure.

Theyre superfluous rychesse *illected* theym to vnclene lust and ydelnesse. *S. Fish*, Supplication for the Beggars.

illegal (i-lē'gal), *a.* [= F. *illégal* = Sp. *ilegal* = Pg. *illegal* = It. *illegale*, < ML. *illegalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *legalis*, lawful: see *legal*.] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit: as, an *illegal* act; *illegal* commerce. It usually implies substantial contravention of law, as distinguished from mere irregularity in procedure, and from error in judicial decision.

In all times the Princes in England have done something *illegal* to get money. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 75.

Whatever else men call punishment or censure is not properly an evil, so it be not an *illegal* violence.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

If Hugh Capet laid hands on all the possessions of the Duke of Normandy, this might be unjust and immoral; but it would not be *illegal*, in the sense in which the ordinances of Charles the Tenth were *illegal*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. See *corrupt.*—**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Felonious*, etc. (See *criminal.*) *Unlawful*, *Illegitimate*, etc. (See *lawful.*)

illegalise, *v. t.* See *illegalize*.

illegality (il-ē-gal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illégalité* = Sp. *ilegalidad* = Pg. *illegalidade;* as *illegal* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being illegal; unlawfulness: as, the *illegality* of trespass, or of arrest without warrant.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Here it is not, how long the people are bound to tolerate the *illegality* of our judgments, but whether we have a right to substitute our occasional opinion in the place of law. *Burke*, Speech on Middlesex Election.

Its clear *illegality* was due to the principle . . . that the captor of a neutral vessel has no right to concern himself as to the persons who may be therein.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 179.

illegalize (i-lē'gal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegalized*, ppr. *illegalizing*. [< *illegal* + *-ize*.] To render illegal or unlawful. Also spelled *illegalise*.

illegally (i-lē'gal-i), *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully: as, to be arrested *illegally*.

Congress may pass, the President may assent to, a measure which contradicts the terms of the constitution. If they so act, they act *illegally*, and the Supreme Court can declare such an act to be null and void.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 192.

illegalness (i-lē'gal-nes), *n.* Illegality.

illegibility (i-lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illegible:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being illegible.

illegible (i-lej'i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ilegible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *legibilis*, legible: see *legible*.] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so as not to be decipherable; loosely, hard to read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howell*.

illegibleness (i-lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* Illegibility.

illegibly (i-lej'i-bli), *adv.* In an illegible manner: as, a letter written *illegibly*.

illegitimacy (il-ē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [< *illegitima(te)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being illegitimate; specifically, bastardy; spuriousness: as, the *illegitimacy* of a child; the *illegitimacy* of an argument.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *legitimate*, after F. *illégitime* = Sp. *ilegitimo* = Pg. *illegitimo* = It. *illegittimo*, < LL. **illegitimus*, **inlegitimus* (in adv. *illegitime*), not legitimate, < L. *in-* priv. + *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitimate*.] Not legitimate. (*a*) Not in conformity with law; not regular or authorized; contrary to custom or usage; spurious: as, an *illegitimate* production; an *illegitimate* word.

Nor did I fear any *illegitimate* impression thereof, conceiving that nobody would be at the charge of it. *Brome*.

A government founded on conquest may become thoroughly legitimate on the morrow of the conquest; it may remain utterly *illegitimate* five hundred years after it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 418.

(*b*) Not logically inferred or deduced; not warranted; illogical: as, an *illegitimate* inference.

Beat. Then if your husband have stables enough, you'll look he shall lack no barns.
Marg. O *illegitimate* construction! I scorn that with my heels. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

(*c*) Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard: as, an *illegitimate* child. See *legitimate*.

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness . . . which a good man finds in the love . . . of a parent. *Addison*.

(*d*) In *bot.*, produced by irregular or abnormal fertilization. See phrase below.

These *illegitimate* plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

Illegitimate fertilization, in *bot.*, in dimorphic plants, the fertilization of a female plant by the pollen from a male plant of the same form, this union being comparatively unfertile.—**Illegitimate function.** See *function*.—**Syn.** *Unlawful*, *Illicit* (see *lawful*); improper, unauthorized, unfair.

illegitimate (il-ē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimated*, ppr. *illegitimating*. [< *illegitimate*, *a.*] To render or prove illegitimate; attaint as having been born out of wedlock; bastardize.

The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1530.

illegitimately (il-ē-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority.

The mid-styled form of Lythrum salicaria could be *illegitimately* fertilised with the greatest ease by pollen from the longer stamens of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 166.

illegitimation (il-ē-jit-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *illegitimation;* as *illegitimate* + *-ion*.] The act of illegitimating, or the state of being illegitimate. (*a*) Bastardy; declaration of illegitimacy.

Without any appellation that would infer *illegitimation*. *Nisbet*, Heraldry (1816), I. 291.

(*b*†) Want of genuineness; spuriousness.

Many such-like pieces . . . bear . . . the apparent brands of *illegitimation*. *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 57.

illegitimatize (il-ē-jit'i-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illegitimatized*, ppr. *illegitimatizing*. [< *illegitimate* + *-ize*.] To render illegitimate; illegitimate.

illeviable (i-lev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *leviable*.] Incapable of being levied or collected.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge.
Sir M. Hale.

ill-fa'ard, ill-faurd (il'fârd), *a.* [< *ill* + *fa'ard*, contr. of *favored*.] **1.** Ill-favored; ill-looking; ugly; repulsive.

Puir auld Scotland suffers eneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the *ill-fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

2. Mean; discreditable; disgraceful.

Sae proud 's I am, that ye hae heard
O' my attempts to be a bard,
And think my muse nae that *ill-fawrd*.
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

[Scotch in both uses.]

illfare (il'fâr), *n.* [< *ill* + *fare*[1], after *welfare*.] Failure; adversity; infelicity. [Rare.]

I must own to the weakness of believing that material welfare is highly desirable in itself, and I have yet to meet with the man who prefers material *illfare*.
Huxley, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 292.

Determining the welfare or *ill-fare* of men.
The Century, XXXIII. 922.

ill-faringly† (il'fâr'ing-li), *adv.* Unbecomingly; ungracefully; awkwardly.

Another of our vulgar makers spake as *illfaringly* in this verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 23.

ill-fated (il'fā'ted), *a.* **1.** Bringing bad fortune.

Declare, O muse! in what *ill-fated* hour
Sprung the fierce strife, from what offended pow'r?
Pope, Iliad, I. 11.

2. Having bad fortune.

Few were to be seen of all that proud array, which had marched up the heights so confidently under the banners of their *ill-fated* chiefs the preceding evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 7.

ill-faurd, *a.* See *ill-fa'ard*.

ill-favored (il'fā'vord), *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; repulsive; ugly.

A poor virgin, sir, an *ill-favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

About nine of the clock I went on shore, and hired an *ill-favoured* horse, and away to Greenwich, to my lodgings.
Pepys, Diary, II. 325.

I had a fair opportunity of observing his features, which, though of a dark complexion, were not *ill-favoured*.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

ill-favoredly (il'fā'vord-li), *adv.* 1. With deformity or ugliness.

Does my hair stand well? Lord, how *ill-favour'dly*
You have dress'd me to-day! how badly! Why this cloak?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 2.

2†. Roughly; rudely.

He shook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all wheresoever he came. *Howell.*

ill-favoredness (il'fā'vord-nes), *n.* The state of being ill-favored; ugliness; deformity. *Johnson.*

ill-footing (il'fůt'ing), *n.* Dangerous position; unsafe anchorage.

A shipwreck without storm or *ill-footing*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

ill-headed† (il'hed'ed), *a.* Wrong-headed; without judgment.

Every man
Surcharg'd with wine were heedlesse and *illhedded*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 3.

ill-humored (il'hū'mord), *a.* Of or in bad humor; out of sorts; cross; surly; disobliging.

ill-humoredly (il'hū'mord-li), *adv.* With bad humor; crossly; disobligingly.

illiberal (i-lib'e-ral), *a.* [= OF. *illiberal*, *inliberal*, F. *illibéral* = Sp. (obs.) *iliberal* = Pg. *illiberal* = It. *illiberale*, < L. *illiberalis*, *inliberalis*, unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, < *in-* priv. + *liberalis*, of a freeman, generous, liberal: see *liberal*.] 1. Not liberal; ignoble. (*a*) Not free or generous; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; stingy; shabby.

The earth did not deal out their nourishment with an oversparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

(*b*) Not catholic; of narrow or prejudiced opinions or judgment.

The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*. *Eikon Basilike.*

These move the censure and *illib'ral* grin
Of fools. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 744.

(*c*) Not manifesting or not promoting high culture; contracted; vulgar; coarse.

He is a great proficient in all the *illiberal* sciences, as cheating, drinking, swaggering.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Not liberal science but *illiberal* must that needs be, that mounts in contemplation merely for money.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

The best of our schools and the most complete of our university trainings give but a narrow, one-sided, and essentially *illiberal* education—while the worst give what is really next to no education at all.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 51.

2†. Not elegant: as, *illiberal* Latin. =**Syn.** 1. (*a*) Miserly, close-fisted, mean, selfish. (*b*) Uncharitable, narrow-minded.

illiberalism (i-lib'e-ral-izm), *n.* [< *illiberal* + *-ism*.] Illiberality. *Imp. Dict.*

illiberality (i-lib-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *illibéralité* = Pg. *illiberalidade* = It. *illiberalità*, < L. *illiberalita(t-)s*, *inliberalita(t-)s*, illiberality, < *illiberalis*, *inliberalis*, illiberal: see *illiberal*.] The fact or quality of being illiberal or ungenerous; narrowness of mind; uncharitableness; meanness.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmfulle errour, and . . . acquaints them with shifts. *Bacon*, Parents and Children.

illiberalize (i-lib'e-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illiberalized*, ppr. *illiberalizing*. [< *illiberal* + *-ize*.] To make illiberal.

illiberally (i-lib'e-ral-i), *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; ignobly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Illiceæ (i-lis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Illicium* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, typified by the genus *Illicium*, now referred to the tribe *Wintereæ*. Also written *Illicieæ* and *Illicineæ*.

illicit (i-lis'it), *a.* [= F. *illicite* = Sp. *ilícito* = Pg. *illicito* = It. *illicito*, *illecito*, < L. *illicitus*, *inlicitus*, not allowed, forbidden, < *in-* priv. + *licitus*, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be permitted or allowed: see *license*.] 1. Not authorized or permitted; prohibited; unlicensed; unlawful: as, *illicit* trade; *illicit* intercourse.

One *illicit* and mischievous transaction always leads to another. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

2. Acting unlawfully; clandestine.

The abolition of this tax [on salt], by cheapening one of the chief ingredients in the manufacture of glass, enabled the *illicit* manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 5.

Fallacy of an illicit process, fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy*. =**Syn.** *Unlawful*, *Illegitimate*, etc. See *lawful*.

illicitly (i-lis'it-li), *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

illicitness (i-lis'it-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.

illicitous† (i-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *illicitus*, not allowed: see *illicit*.] Illicit. *Coles*, 1717.

Illicium (i-lis'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the perfume, < L. *illicere*, allure, entice, charm: see *illect*.] A genus of eastern Asiatic and American evergreen shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*. The plants of this genus are called *anise-trees*, from their fine aromatic scent. The seeds of *I. anisatum* (Chinese anise), a shrub growing 8 or 10 feet high, are stomachic and carminative, and yield a very fragrant volatile oil. The fruit is the star-anise of the shops. The Chinese burn the seeds in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liqueurs or cordials, such as anisette. *I. religiosum* is a Japanese species, about the size of a cherry-tree, held sacred by the natives, who decorate the tombs of their dead with wreaths of its flowers, and burn the fragrant bark as incense before their deities. From the property of the bark of consuming slowly and uniformly, the watchmen in Japan burn it powdered in a tube to mark the time. The American species *I. Floridanum* and *I. parviflorum* are natives of the southern United States. The former is an evergreen shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with somewhat fleshy leaves and large flowers. The latter has smaller flowers. Fruits of this genus have been recognized in a fossil state in the London Clay (Eocene) of the Isle of Sheppey, and in the lignites of Brandon in Vermont, probably of the same age, and leaf-impressions in the Cretaceous of Bohemia.

Chinese Anise (*Illicium anisatum*).
a, flower; *b*, same, showing the ovary and stamens, with the petals removed; *c*, fruit, seen from above; *d*, fruit, seen from the side.

illify (il'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illified*, ppr. *illifying*. [< *ill* + *-i-fy*.] To speak ill of; give an ill name to; reproach or defame. [North. Eng.]

Iligera (i-lij'e-ra), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after J. K. *Illiger*, a noted naturalist.] A small genus of climbing shrubs of the natural order *Combretaceæ*, suborder *Gyrocarpeæ*, the type of the old group or suborder *Iligeraceæ*. They have hermaphrodite flowers, in which the calyx-tube is provided with a 5-parted limb and the corolla has 5 linear-oblong petals. The leaves are alternate, and the flowers are large and in lax pedunculate cymes. Six species are known, natives of India and the adjacent islands of the Malay archipelago. *I. appendiculata*, a large woody climber, is common in the tropical forests of Burma.

Iligeraceæ (i-lij-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iligera* + *-aceæ*.] A former group or suborder of plants of the natural order *Combretaceæ*, now referred to the suborder *Gyrocarpeæ*, the species of which are distinguished from the other members of the family by the fact that their anthers dehisce by valves, in which respect they resemble laurels.

illighten† (i-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< *il-*[1], *in-*[1], + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlighten*.] To enlighten.

Th' *illightened* soul discovers clear
Th' abusive shows of sense.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 4.

The flesh is overshadowed with the imposition of the hand, that the soul may be *illightened* by the Spirit.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands.

illimitability (i-lim'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *illimitable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being illimitable.

To know one's own limit is to know one's own *illimitability*. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxxvii.

illimitable (i-lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *illimitable* = Sp. *ilimitable*, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *limitabilis*, limitable: see *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; having no determinate limits.

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth,
And time and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.

His manners were preposterous in their *illimitable* absurdity. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 73.

This so vast and seemingly solid earth is but an atom among atoms, whirling, no man knows whither, through *illimitable* space. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 14.

=**Syn.** Boundless, limitless, unlimited, unbounded, immeasurable, infinite, immense, vast.

illimitableness (i-lim'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being illimitable.

illimitably (i-lim'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limitation. *Johnson.*

illimitation (i-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *illimitation*, < L. *in-* priv. + *limitatio(n-)*, limitation: see *limitation*.] The state of being illimitable; freedom from limitation. [Rare.]

Their popes' supremacie, infallibilitie, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists.

illimited (i-lim'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *limited*.] Unlimited. [Rare.]

Neither can any creature have power to command it (to take a man's life), but those only to whom he hath committed it by specifall deputation; nor they neither by any independent or *illimited* authority.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 1.

illimitedness (i-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* Absence of limitation; boundlessness. [Rare.]

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was much spoken of. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, II. 510.

illinition (il-i-nish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *illinere*, *inlinere*, pp. *illitus*, *inlitus*, also *illinitus*, *inlinitus*, smear or spread on, < *in*, on, + *linere*, smear, spread: see *liniment*.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment or liniment; inunction.—2. That which is smeared or rubbed in.—3. A thin crust of extraneous substance formed on minerals. [Rare in all uses.]

It is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or *illinition* of black manganese. *Kirwan.*

Illinoisan, Illinoisian (il-i-noi'an, -zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Illinois*, a State named from a tribe of Indians so called (orig. by the F. explorers), < *Illini*, their native name, said to mean 'men,' + *-ois*, a F. term., = E. *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Illinois, one of the United States, bordering on Lake Michigan.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Illinois.

A drama of like cast, and successfully adapted to the stage, is "Pendragon," the work of an *Illinoisian*, William Young. *The Century*, XXX. 793.

Illinois-nut (il-i-noi'nut'), *n.* The pecan, *Carya olivæformis*. See *hickory*, 1.

illiquation (il-i-kwā'shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *liquatio(n-)*, a melting, < *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] The melting of one thing into another.

illiquefact† (i-lik'wē-fakt), *v. t.* [< LL. *illiquefactus*, *inliquefactus*, melted, liquefied, < L. *in*, in, to, + *liquefactus*, pp. of *liquefacere*, liquefy: see *liquefy*, *liquefaction*.] To soften with moisture; dissolve.

See how the sweat fals from His bloodlesse browes,
Which doth *illiquefact* the clotted gore.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

illiquid (i-lik'wid), *a.* [= OF. *illiquide* = Sp. *iliquido*, < L. *in-* priv. + *liquidus*, liquid: see *liquid*.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, not liquid, clear, or manifest; not ascertained and constituted either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court: said of a debt or a claim.

Further progress was comparatively easy, the way being open for the construction of formulæ upon *illiquid* claims arising from transactions in which the practice of stipulation gradually dropped out of use.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 708.

illision† (i-lizh'on), *n.* [< LL. *illisio(n-)*, *inlisio(n-)*, a striking against, < L. *illidere*, *inlidere*, pp. *illisus*, *inlisus*, strike against, < *in*, on, against, + *lædere*, strike; cf. *collision*, *elision*.] The act of striking into or against something.

Cleanthes, in his Commentaries of nature, . . . set this down, that the vigour and firmitude of things is the *illision* and smiting of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 867.

Aristotle affirmeth this sound [humming of bees] to be made by the *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

illiteracy (i-lit'e-rā-si), *n.* [< *illitera(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; absence of education.

Both universities seem to have been reduced to the same deplorable condition of indigence and *illiteracy*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 452.

Mohham'mad gloried in his *illiteracy*, as a proof of his being inspired.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 229, note.

The dense *illiteracy* in many parts of the United States, shown by the last census, is an argument in behalf of public education that no statesman who loves humanity can with sound reason oppose. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 310.

2. An error in the use of letters; a literal or a literary error. [Rare.]

The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his [Shakspere's] works. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

illiteral (i-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literalis, litteralis*, literal: see *literal*.] Not literal. *Dawson.* [Rare.]

illiterate (i-lit'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illettré* = Sp. *iliterato* = Pg. *illiterato* = It. *illetterato*, < L. *illiteratus, inliteratus*, more correctly *illitteratus, inlitteratus*, unlettered, uneducated, < *in-* priv. + *literatus, litteratus*, lettered, educated: see *literate*.] I. *a.* 1. Ignorant of letters or books; having little or no learning; unlettered; uncultivated: as, the *illiterate* part of the population; an *illiterate* tribe. In census statistics and educational works *illiterate* is used in the specific sense of unable to read; but in common use it implies only a notable or boorish want of culture, a person unable to read being said to be *totally illiterate*.

No more can Iudgia *Illitturate*
Discus ane mater (weill I wat).
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.

The *illiterate*, that know not how
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 810.

It is more than a mere epigram to affirm that unlettered races must of necessity be *illiterate*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 3.

Intrepid, with muscles of steel, and finely formed, they are very *illiterate*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

2. Showing illiteracy or want of culture; rude; barbarous.

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses.
Jer. Taylor, Extempore Prayer.

Brown monks with long dangling hair, and faces kindly but altogether *illiterate*, hang about in desultory groups.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 275.

=Syn. *Unlettered, Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

II. *n.* An illiterate person; one unable to read or to write.

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and some German states, there are hardly any *illiterates*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 640.

These *illiterates* belong almost exclusively to the colored race. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 382.

illiterately (i-lit'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

To unread 'squires *illiterately* gay;
Among the learn'd, as learned full as they.
Savage, To John Powell.

illiterateness (i-lit'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being illiterate; illiteracy.

What blindness pursues them, that they mark the things He made only with their museum-labels, and think they have exhausted its contribution when they have never even been within sight of it? This is not even atheism. It is simple *illiteratencss*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 213.

illiterature (i-lit'e-rā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *literatura, litteratura*, literature.] Want of learning; unlettered condition; illiteracy; ignorance. [Rare.]

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The *illiterature* of the age approached to barbarism; the evidences of history were destroyed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 247.

ill-judged (il'jujd'), *a.* Done without judgment; injudicious; unwise.

ill-laid†, *a.* Badly conceived or proposed; unreasonable.

'Tis such another strange *ill-laid* request
As if a beggar should intreat a king
To leave his sceptre and his throne to him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

ill-lived (il'livd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *life* + *-ed*2.] Leading a disreputable or wicked life.

A scandalous and *ill-lived* teacher. *Bp. Hall.*

ill-looked (il'lukt'), *a.* Having an ill or bad look; homely; plain. *Scott.*

ill-looking (il'luk'ing), *a.* Having a bad look or appearance; ugly; uncomely.

ill-mannered (il'man'erd), *a.* Of bad manners; uncivil; impolite; rude; boorish.

ill-natured (il'nā'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a bad nature or character.

It is impossible that any besides an *ill-natured* man can wish against the Being of a God.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 4, quoted [in Fowler, p. 118.

Rich, foreign mould on their *ill-natured* land.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. Having a bad temper; churlish; crabbed; surly; spiteful: as, an *ill-natured* person.

It might be one of those *ill-natured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in filling them with groundless terrors. *Atterbury.*

3. Indicating ill nature.

The *ill-natured* task refuse. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

4. Of uncertain temper; petulant; peevish; intractable. [Scotch.]

He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*. *Jamieson.*

ill-naturedly (il'nā'tūrd-li), *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; spitefully; surlily.

ill-naturedness (il'nā'tūrd-nes), *n.* The quality of being ill-natured; crabbedness; spitefulness.

illness (il'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ilnesse, ylnesse*; < *ill* + *-ness*.] 1†. Evilness; badness; wickedness; iniquity; moral perversion.

I haue lefte to hir the gardeins of Vulcan, whiche I caused to make for her recreation. And if thou take it from hir, thou shewest thyne *ylnesse*. *Golden Book*, xlvii.

The beat examples hsue neuer such forse to moue to any goodnea as the bad, valne, light, and fond haue to all *ilnes*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

2†. A bad or unfavorable state or condition; unfavorableness.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather. *Locke.*

3. An attack of sickness; ailment; malady; disease: as, he has recovered from his *illness*.

This is the first letter that I have ventured upon, which will be written, I fear, vacillantibus literis; as Tully says, Tyro's letters were after his recovery from an *illness*.
Atterbury.

=Syn. 3. *Illness, Sickness, Ailment*, complaint, disorder. *Sick* and *sickness* have been considered until within the present century essentially synonymous with *ill* and *illness*. Of late, English usage has tended to restrict *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and American usage has followed it so far as to regard *illness* as a rather more elegant and less definite term: beyond that it does not seem likely to go. An *ailment* is generally of small account, comparatively, and local: as, his *ailment* was only a headache. None of these words represent ordinarily so serious an attack as *disease*, but *illness* and *sickness* may do so. See *disease* and *debility*.

illocable (i-lō'ka-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *illocavel*, < L. *illocabilis, inlocabilis*, lit. that cannot be placed, < *in-* priv. + *locabilis*, < *locare*, place: see *locate*.] In *law*, incapable of being placed out or hired.

illocal (i-lō'kal), *a.* [< ML. *illocalis*, without place, < *in-* priv. + *localis*, local.] Without place; not in any definite portion of space.

This is in itself very absurd, to suppose . . . finite and particular beings to be thus *illocal* and immoveable, nowhere and every where.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 783.

Nor is the presence of Christ in the bread and wine (*illocal*, uncircumscribed) based upon the fact that the body of Christ is glorified. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 686.

illocality (il-ō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illocal* + *-ity*.] Want of locality or place; the state of not existing in a locality or place.

An assertion of the inextension and *illocality* of the soul was long and very generally eschewed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ill-off (il'ôf'), *a.* Badly provided for; not in comfortable circumstances: opposed to *well-off*.

Doubtless it is true that the greater part of the money exacted comes from those who are relatively well-off. But this is no consolation to the *ill-off* from whom the rest is exacted. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 73.

illogical (i-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *logical*. Cf. F. *illogique*.] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* disputant.

Even the most *illogical* of modern writers would stand perfectly aghast at the puerile fallacies which seem to have deluded some of the greatest men of antiquity.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: as, an *illogical* inference.

What is there among the actions of beasts so *illogical* and repugnant to reason? *Cowley*, Shortness of Life.

This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction grasping within itself the other. *South*, Works, VIII. vi.

=Syn. 2. Incoucluaive, inconsequent, unsound, fallacious, sophistical.

illogicality (i-loj-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *illogical* + *-ity*.] 1. Illogicalness; want of logic or sound reasoning.

It accuses the subtle Berkeley . . . of *illogicality*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 329.

2. That which is illogical; a case of illogicalness.

Even Irish extraction would scarcely suffice to account for the *illogicalities*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 406.

illogically (i-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an illogical manner.

illogicalness (i-loj'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being illogical; opposition to sound reasoning.

There are divers texts of the Old Testament applied to Christ in the New, which, though they did not now inevitably conclude against the present Jews, were without any *illogicalness* employed against their ancestors.
Boyle, Works, II. 274.

ill-omened (il'ō'mend), *a.* Having or attended by bad omens; ill-starred.

Remembering his *ill-omen'd* song, [she] arose
Once more thro' all her height.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

illoricate (i-lor'i-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *loricate*.] In *zoöl.*, not loricate; having no lorica.

Illosporiacei (il-ō-spō-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1846), < *Illosporium* + *-acei*.] A division of gymnomycetous fungi, of which the genus *Illosporium* is the type. It is referred by Saccardo to the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariæ*.

Illosporium (il-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (K. F. P. von Martius, 1817), < Gr. (dial.) ἶλος, the eye, + σπορά, a spore.] A genus of fungi placed by Saccardo in the *Hyphomycetes*, family *Tuberculariæ*, having the conidia globular and agglutinated by a gelatinous substance. They occur among mosses and lichens and on the trunks of trees.

ill-part†, *a.* Ill-conditioned. *Nares.*

King John, that *ill-part* personage.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington (1601).

ill-set (il'set'), *a.* 1. Set or disposed to evil; ill-natured; spiteful. [Scotch.]

Auld jackie cries; "Ye're o'er *ill-set*;
Aa ye'd hae measure, ye sud met."
The Farmer's Ha', st. 38.

2. Having the type incorrectly set; ill-printed.

If lovers should mark everything a fault,
Affection would be like an *ill-set* book,
Whose faults might prove as big as half the volume.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

ill-sorted (il'sôr'ted), *a.* 1. Ill-assorted; ill-arranged; hence, ill-matched; ill-paired: as, an *ill-sorted* couple.—2. Ill-suited; ill-satisfied. [Scotch.]

Ye'll be *ill-sorted* to hear that he's like to be in the prison at Portanferry. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

ill-starred (il'stärd'), *a.* [< *ill* + *star*1 + *-ed*2. Cf. *disastrous*.] Under the influence of an evil star; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-omened. [A word borrowed from astrology.]

Now, how dost thou look now? O *ill-starr'd* wench!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then from thy foolish Heart, vain Maid, remove
An useless Sorrow, and an *ill-starr'd* Love.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

ill-tempered (il'tem'perd), *a.* 1†. Distempered; disordered.

Hath Cassius liv'd
To be but mirth and laughter to his Brutus,
When grief, and blood *ill-temper'd*, vexeth him?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Put on a half shirt first this summer, it being very hot; and yet so *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away.
Pepys, Diary, II. 139.

2. Having a bad temper; morose; crabbed; petulant; surly; cross.

When I spoke that I was *ill-temper'd* too.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

=Syn. 2. See *ill-natured*.

illth (ilth), *n.* [< *ill* + *-th*; formed after the analogy of *wealth*.] That which condnces to ill or evil. [Rare.]

The squandering of a nation's labor in the production not of wealth but of *illth* results in the robbery of the wage-workers. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

ill-time (il'tīm'), *v. t.* [< *ill* + *time*, *v.*] To do or attempt at an unsuitable time; mistime. *Wright.* [Rare.]

ill-timed (il'tīmd'), *p. a.* Not at a suitable time; unseasonable; inopportune.

Madness, we fancy, gave an *ill-tim'd* Birth
To grinning Laughter, and to frantic Mirth.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

He calls the speech as *ill-timed* as it was rare.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 522.

ill-treat (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat unkindly or unjustly.

ill-turned (il'tėrnd'), *a.* Badly fashioned or composed.

He'd bid blot all, and to the anvil bring
These *ill-turned* verses to new hammering.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

illude (i-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuded*, ppr. *illuding*. [< OF. *illuder* = Pg. *illudir* = It. *illudere*, < L. *illudere, inludere*, play with, sport or jest with, scoff at, mock, deceive, < *in*, in, on, + *ludere*, play; cf. *allude, collude, delude, elude*.]

To play upon; mock; deceive with false hopes. [Now rare.]

Yes, quod he, sauynge that I take the hydding by scripture for the more sure. For there wot I well God speketh & I can not be *illuded*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 166.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And falsed oft his blowes, t' *illude* him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

And of his lady too he doth rehersse,
How shee *illudes* with all the art she can
Th' ungratefull love which other lords began.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

illume (i-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumed*, ppr. *illuming*. [< OF. *illumer* (= Pg. *illumiar* = It. *illumare*), contr. of *illuminer*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illumine*, *illuminate*.] To illumine; illuminate. [Poetical.]

When yon same star, that's westward from the pole,
Had made his course to *illume* that part of heaven
Where now it burns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Her looks were fix'd, entranced, *illumed*, serene.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 188.

illuminable (i-lū'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< LL. *illuminabilis*, < L. *illuminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] Capable of being illuminated.

illuminant (i-lū'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *illuminante*, < L. *illuminan(t-)s*, *inluminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to illumination; affording light.

II. *n.* That which illuminates or affords light; a material from which light is procured.

They are near enough to the truth . . . to represent the actual relation of the two *illuminants*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 585.

As lately as fifty years ago the candle was the chief *illuminant* in use. *Science*, XIII. 55.

With a new *illuminant* competing for favour, consumers growled more openly at "bad gas" and high gas bills.
Nature, XXX. 270.

illuminary (i-lū'mi-nā-ri), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-ary*, after *luminary*.] Pertaining to illumination; illuminative. *Scott.* [Rare.]

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *illuminated*, ppr. *illuminating*. [< L. *illuminatus*, *inluminatus*, pp. of *illuminare*, *inluminare* (> ult. E. *illumine* and *illume*, q. v.), light up, illuminate, < *in*, on, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give light to; light up.

It [sherris-sack] *illuminateth* the face; which, as a beacon, gives warning. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

God . . . made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven
To *illuminate* the earth. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 350.

Reason or Guide, what can she more reply,
Than that the Sun *illuminates* the Sky?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. To light up profusely; decorate with many lights, as for festivity, triumph, or homage: as, to *illuminate* one's house and grounds; the city was *illuminated* in honor of the victory.—3. To enlighten; inform; impart intellectual or moral light to.

The light of natural understanding, wit, and reason, is from God; he it is which thereby doth *illuminate* every man entering into the world. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

The learned men of our Nation, whom he [Isaac Casaubonus] doth exceedingly *illuminate* with the radiant beames of his most elegant learning.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 43.

It was with a certain desperation that Shelley now clung to his project of *illuminating* and elevating the Irish people. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 255.

4. To throw light upon; make luminous or clear; illustrate or elucidate.

To *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

To Bridgewater House, to see the pictures, where we met Sterling. His criticisms very useful and *illuminating*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 182.

5. To decorate in color by hand; adorn with pictures, ornamental letters, designs, etc., in colors, gold, silver, etc., in flat tints, especially without shading, or with merely conventional shading: as, the *illuminated* missals or manuscripts of the middle ages.

The large brazen eagle, upon the outstretched wings of which lay open the heavy Grail, or widely-spreading Antiphoner—from the noted and *illuminated* leaves of which they [the rulers of the choir] were chanting.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 202.

I say *illuminated*, because the miniatures are painted in bright colours on grounds of burnished gold—a true example of the original meaning of the word.
The Academy, June 1, 1889.

Illuminated clock. See *phosphorescent dial*, under *dial*.

II. *intrans.* To display a profusion of lights, in order to express joy, triumph, etc.

The [Irish] people eleven years afterwards *illuminated* for General Grose on his return to the country, because that general, "the one we have now among us, was kled to the people" in the rebellion.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 466.

Gay London continues to *illuminate* on the Queen's birthday, and make merry at princely anniversaries and royal festivities. *Peep at Our Cousins*, i.

illuminate (i-lū'mi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illuminé* = Sp. *iluminado* = Pg. *illuminado* = It. *illuminato*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Enlightened; illuminated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And as he then looked behind him he could see the earth no more, but the isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 993.

If they be *illuminate* by learning. *Bacon.*

2. Decorated with or as with colored pictures.

Illuminate missals open on the meads,
Bending with rosaries of dewy heads.
R. H. Stoddard, Hymn to Flora.

II. *n.* One who makes pretension to extraordinary light and knowledge. See *illuminati*.

Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 16.

illuminati (i-lū-mi-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *illuminatus*, enlightened: see *illuminate*, *a.*] 1†. *Eccles.*, persons who had received baptism, in which ceremony a lighted taper was given to them as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment. —2. [*cap.*] A name given to different religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados (the Enlightened) of Spain in the sixteenth century, an ephemeral society of Belgium and northern France (also called *Guérinets*) in the seventeenth century, and an association of mystics in southern France in the eighteenth century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the freemasons.

3. [*cap.*] See *Order of the Illuminati*, below.—4. In general, persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge or gifts, whether justly or not; persons who lay claim to superior knowledge in any department: often used satirically.

Any one can see that the book which forms the centre of the group is not a Bible, and the *illuminati* know that it is a photographic album. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 283.

The great arcanum [the secret of futurity] can be mastered only by the very few who have the requisite intellectual capacity. . . . Let Sir John Herschel say what he pleases, astronomical problems are a mere bagatelle to the problems our *illuminati* have to solve. *H. Rogers.*

Order of the Illuminati, a celebrated secret society founded by Professor Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt in Bavaria in 1776, originally called the *Society of the Perfectibilists*. It was deistic and republican in principle, aimed at general enlightenment and emancipation from superstition and tyranny, had an elaborate organization, was to some extent associated with freemasonry, and spread widely through Europe, though the Illuminati were never very numerous. The order excited much antagonism, and was suppressed in Bavaria in 1785, but lingered for some time elsewhere.

illumination (i-lū-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *illumynacyon* = D. *illuminatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illumination*, < OF. *illumination*, F. *illumination* = Sp. *iluminacion* = Pg. *iluminação* = It. *illuminazione*, < LL. *illuminatio(n-)*, *inluminatio(n-)*, a lightening up, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*.] 1. Supply of light; emanation of luminous rays; light afforded by a luminous body or substance.

The amount of *illumination* diminishes in proportion to the square of the distance from the source of *illumination*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 23.

2. The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up; specifically, an unusual or profuse display of light; decoration by means of many lights, as in festivity or rejoicing: as, the *illumination* of a city.

Bonfires, *illuminations*, and other marks of joy appeared, not only in London, but over the whole kingdom.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1710.

3. Mental enlightenment; knowledge or insight imparted.

The deuelle entirs thau by fals *illumynacyons*, and fals sownnes and swetnes, and dyssaues a mans saule.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

By leaving them [men] to God's immediate care for farther *illumination*, he doth not bid them depend upon extraordinary revelation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

There is no difficulty so great in Scripture but that, by the supernatural *illuminations* of God's Spirit concurring with our natural endeavours, it is possible to be mastered.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

4. In a special use, the doctrine of the Illuminati; worship of enlightenment or knowledge.

One among many results of Scott's work was to turn the tide against the *Illumination*, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 105.

5. Pictorial ornamentation of books and manuscripts by hand, as practised in the middle ages; adornment by means of pictures, designs, and letters in flat colors, gilt, etc., practised especially in devotional works: as, the art of *illumination*.

Perfect *illumination* is only writing made lovely; the moment it passes into picture-making it has lost its dignity and function. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 143.

6. A representation or design in an illuminated work: as, the *illuminations* of a psalter.

In a glorious large folio Salisbury Missal, on vellum, and written out towards the middle of the fourteenth century, now lying open before me, the T [beginning the canon or Te igitur] is so drawn as to hold within it an *illumination* of Abraham about to slay his son Isaac.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 103.

Circle of illumination, that circle on the earth which separates places where it is day from places where it is night; that great circle on the earth whose plane is perpendicular to the line joining the centers of the earth and sun.—**Direct illumination.** See *direct*.

illuminatism (i-lū'mi-nā-tizm), *n.* [< *illuminate*, *a.*, + *-ism*.] Same as *illuminism*.

illuminative (i-lū'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *illuminatif* = Sp. *iluminativo* = Pg. It. *illuminativo*; as *illuminate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of producing or giving light; tending to enlighten or inform; illustrative.

We then enter into the *illuminative* way of religion, and set upon the acquist of virtues, and the purchase of spiritual graces. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

What makes itself and other things be seen (as being accompanied by light) is called fire; what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, iv.

Illuminative month. Same as *synodical month* (which see, under *month*).

illuminato (il-lū-mi-nä'tō), *n.* [It.: see *illuminate*, *a.*] One of the illuminati; a person claiming to possess exceptional enlightenment.

An *illuminato* like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.
Contemporary Rev. LI. 592.

illuminator (i-lū'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *illuminateur* = Sp. *iluminador* = Pg. *illuminador* = It. *illuminatore*, < LL. *illuminator*, *inluminator*, an enlightener, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, enlighten, illuminate: see *illuminate*.] 1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; a natural or artificial source of light, literally or figuratively: as, the sun is the primary *illuminator*.

Some few ages after came the poet Geffery Chancer, who, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, vii.

The chemists will perhaps be ready . . . to produce a cheap *illuminator* from water. *The Century*, XXVI. 339.

2. One who decorates manuscripts, books, etc., with ornamental pictures, designs, letters, etc., in the style called illumination.

As no book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated initials or capital letters, there was no want of *illuminators*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 682.

3. A lens or mirror in a microscope or other optical instrument for concentrating the light. —4. A glass tile or floor-light.—5. An apparatus for directing a beam of light upon some object, as in lighting parts of the body in surgical or medical examinations.—6. A device for carrying a small electric light into the mouth in examining the teeth.—**Opaque illuminator**, an illuminator for a microscope, formed by a circular disk of thin glass, placed at an angle of 45° with the axis of the instrument, and reflecting rays from a side aperture downward upon the object.—**Parabolic illuminator**, in a microscope, a reflector of semiparaboloid form placed over an opaque object to illuminate it. It is silvered inside, and the object is placed in its focus.

illumine (i-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illumined*, ppr. *illumining*. [= D. *illumineren* = G. *illuminiren* = Dan. *illuminere* = Sw. *illuminera*, < F. *illuminer* = Pr. *enlumenar*, *illuminar*, *illumenar*, *ellumenar* = Sp. *iluminar* = Pg. *illuminar* = It. *illuminare*, < L. *illuminare*, *inluminare*, light up: see *illuminate*. Cf. *illume*.] To illuminate; light up; throw light upon, literally or figuratively.

And as the bright sun glorifies the sky,
So is her face *illumined* with her eye.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 486.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 23.

At civic revel and pomp and game,
And when the long-*illumined* cities flame.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

illuminee (i-lū-mi-nē'), *n.* [< F. *illuminé*, < L. *illuminatus*, pp.: see *illuminate*, *a.*] An illuminate; specifically, a member of a sect or of the order of Illuminati.

illuminer (i-lū'mi-nėr), *n.* One who illuminates; an illuminator. [Rare.]

He [E. Norgate] became the best *Illuminer* or Limner of our age. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

illuminism (i-lū'mi-nizm), *n.* [= F. *illuminisme* = Sp. *iluminismo* = Pg. *illuminismo*; as *illumine*

+ *-ism.*] The principles or claims of illuminati, or of a sect or the order of Illuminati. Also *illuminatism.* [Rare.]

illuministic (i-lū-mi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *illumine* + *-istic.*] Relating to illuminism, or to the Illuminati.

illuminize (i-lū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illuminized*, ppr. *illuminizing.* [< *illumine* + *-ize.*] To initiate in the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati. *Imp. Dict.*

illuminous (i-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < *illumine* + *-ous*, after *luminous.*] Bright; clear. [Rare.]

This life, and all that it contains, to him
Is but a tissue of *illuminous* dreams.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ii. 2.

illupi (il'u-pi), *n.* [E. Ind.] An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia*, a native of India. The flowers are roasted and eaten, and are also boiled to a jelly; the leaves and milky juice of the unripe fruit are used medicinally; the bark contains a gummy juice used in rheumatism, and the bark itself is used as a remedy for the cure of itch. The seeds furnish an oil called *illupi-oil.* Also written *illupie, ilpa, illipoo, ulepé*, and *elloopa.*

illupi-oil (il'u-pi-oil), *n.* A fixed solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia.* See *illupi*, and *Bassia oil* (under *Bassia*).

illure† (i-lūr'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *lure;* a var. of *allure*[1].] To lure; allure; entice.

The devil ensnareth the souls of many men by *illuring* them with the muck and dung of this world to undo them eternally. *Fuller.*

illusion (i-lū'zhon), *n.* [= D. *illusie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illusion* = F. *illusion* = Pr. *illusio* = Sp. *ilusion* = Pg. *illusão* = It. *illusione*, < L. *illusio*(*n-*), *inlusio*(*n-*), a mocking, jesting, irony, < *illudere, inludere*, pp. *illusus, inlusus*, play with, mock: see *illude.*] **1.** That which illudes or deceives; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; deceptive appearance; false show.

All her furniture was like Tantalus's gold described by Homer, no substance, but mere *illusions.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

Have you more strange *illusions*, yet more mists,
Through which the weak eye may be led to error?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 1.

Still less can appearance and *illusion* be taken as identical. For truth or *illusion* is not to be found in the objects of intuition, but in the judgments upon them, so far as they are thought. It is therefore quite right to say that the senses never err, not because they always judge rightly, but because they do not judge at all.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 293.

The cleverest, the acutest men are often under an *illusion* about women; . . . their good woman is a queer thing, half doll, half angel; their bad woman almost always a fiend. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

Specifically—**2.** In *psychol.*, a false perception due to the modification of a true perception by the imagination: distinguished from false appearances due to the imperfection of the bodily organs of sense, such as irradiation, and from hallucinations, into which no true perception enters. See *hallucination*, 2.—**3.** The act of deceiving or imposing upon any one; deception; delusion; mockery.

I told my lord the duke, by the devil's *illusions*
The monk might be deceiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

In Cappadocia was seated the Citie Comana, wherein was a Temple of Bellona, and a great multitude of such as were there inspired and rauished by deuillish *illusion.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's *illusion* given.
Moore, This World is all a Fleeting Show.

The daring was only an *illusion* of the spectator.
Emerson, Courage.

4. A thin and very transparent kind of tulle.—**Fantastic illusion,** a perception which is influenced by an excited imagination, as when a bush is supposed to be a bear.—**Physiological illusion,** an illusion in which perception is influenced by memory and ordinary expectation, as when one fails to detect a typographical error: same as *illusion*, 2.=**Syn.** *Delusion, Illusion*, etc. See *delusion.*

illusionable (i-lū'zhon-a-bl), *a.* [< *illusion* + *-able.*] Subject to illusions; liable to be deceived; easily imposed upon. [Rare.]

Burke was not a young poet, but an old and wary statesman, . . . one who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those *illusionable* youths [Wordsworth and Coleridge] were in their cradles.
The Academy, Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.

illusionist (i-lū'zhon-ist), *n.* [< *illusion* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who is subject to illusion; one who trusts in illusions.

The man of sense is the visionary or *illusionist*, fancying things as permanencies, and thoughts as fleeting phantoms. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 174.

2. One who produces illusions for deception or entertainment; specifically, a sleight-of-hand performer.

Jugglers, and *illusionists*, and sleight-of-hand performers of every grade, prefer examining committees composed of leading citizens—and instinctively dread the criticism of children and of day-laborers, who, being unable to read or write, or to think or reason according to the books, are obliged to trust their instincts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 337.

illusive (i-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *ilusivo* = Pg. *illusivo;* < L. as if **illusivus*, < *illudere, inludere*, pp. *illusus, inlusus*, illude: see *illude.*] Deceiving by illusion; deceitful; false; illusory.

I am that Truth, thou some *illusive* spright.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

In yonder mead behold that vapour
Whose vivid beams *illusive* play;
Far off it seems a friendly taper
To guide the traveller on his way.
J. G. Cooper, Tomb of Shakspeare.

illusively (i-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In an illusive manner.

illusiveness (i-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being illusive; deception; false show.

illusor (i-lū'sor), *n.* [< LL. *illusor, inlusor*, a mocker, scoffer, < L. *illudere, inludere*, pp. *illusus, inlusus*, mock, illude: see *illude.*] A deceiver; a mocker. [Rare.]

The English lords, who then held the king in tutelage, . . . refused him [Leo V. of Armenia] in the first instance his passport—said that though he proffered peace he only wanted money; he was an *illusor*, and they would have nothing to do with him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 197.

illusory (i-lū'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *illusoire* = Sp. *ilusorio* = Pg. It. *illusorio*, < LL. *illusor, inlusor*, a mocker, < L. *illudere, inludere*, pp. *illusus, inlusus*, mock: see *illude.*] **I.** *a.* Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.

Illusory creations of imagination. *J. Caird.*

A wider scope of view, and a deeper insight, may see rank, dignity, and station all proved *illusory*, so far as regards their claim to human reverence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

=**Syn.** Deceptive, delusive. See *delusion.*

II.† *n.* An illusion; a cheat. *Nares.*

To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a meare *illusorye.* *Letter of Queen Elizabeth* (1599).

illustrable (i-lus'- or il'us-tra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **illustrabilis*, < *illustrare*, light up: see *illustrate.*] Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.

Who can but magnifie the power of decussation, inservient to contrary ends, solution and consolidation, union and division *illustrable* from Aristotle in the old nucifragium or nut-cracker. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

illustrate (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *illustrated*, ppr. *illustrating.* [< L. *illustratus, inlustratus*, pp. of *illustrare, inlustrare* (> It. *illustrare* = Pg. *illustrar* = Sp. *ilustrar* = F. *illustrer*), light up, make light, illuminate, < *illustris, inlustris*, lighted up, bright: see *illustrious.*] **1.** To illuminate; make clear, bright, or luminous. [Archaic.]

He had a star to *illustrate* his birth; but a stable for his bedchamber. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 807.

Swamps and twilight woods which no day *illustrates.*
Thoreau, Walden, p. 136.

2. To give honor or distinction to; make distinguished or illustrious; glorify.

Your honour's sublimity doth *illustrate* this habitation.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.

Matter to me of glory, whom their hate
Illustrates. *Milton*, P. L., v. 739.

Jurists turned statesmen have *illustrated* every page, every year of our annals. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 136.

3. To make plain and conspicuous to the mind; display vividly; also, to make clear or intelligible; elucidate.

The sense was dark; 'twas therefore fit
With simile to *illustrate* it.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd, l. 62.

We alluded to the French Revolution for the purpose of *illustrating* the effects which general spoliation produces on society. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

Instead of *illustrating* the events which they narrated by the philosophy of a more enlightened age, they judged of antiquity by itself alone. *Macaulay*, History.

Each new fact *illustrates* more clearly some recognized law. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

4. To elucidate or ornament by means of pictures, drawings, etc. (*a*) To furnish with pictorial illustrations: as, to *illustrate* a book. (*b*) To grangerize.

illustrate† (i-lus'- or il'us-trāt), *a.* [< L. *illustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Famous; renowned; illustrious.

The right reuerend and *illustrate* lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 73.

The king's command, and this most gallant, *illustrate*, and learned gentleman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

illustration (il-us-trā'shon), *n.* [= D. *illustratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *illustration* = F. *illustration* = Sp. *ilustracion* = Pg. *illustração* = It. *illustrazione*, < L. *illustratio*(*n-*), *inlustratio*(*n-*), vivid representation (in rhet.), < *illustrare, inlustrare*, light up, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] **1.** The act of illustrating, or of rendering clear or obvious; explanation; elucidation; exemplification.

Analogy, however, is not proof, but *illustration.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 9.

2. The state of being illustrated or illumined. [Obsolete in the literal sense.]

One Conradus, a devout priest, had such an *illustration*, such an irradiation, such a coruscation, such a light at the tops of those fingers which he used in the consecration of the sacrament, as that by that light of his fingers' ends he could read in the night as well as by so many candles. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

The incredulous world had, in their observation, slipped by their true prince, because he came not in pompous and secular *illustrations.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

3. That which illustrates. Specifically—(*a*) A comparison or an example intended for explanation or corroboration.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May furnish *illustration*, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

(*b*) A pictorial representation, map, etc., placed in a book or other publication to elucidate the text.

4. Illustriousness; distinction. [Rare.]

It would be a strange neglect of a beautiful and approved custom . . . if the college in which the intellectual life of Daniel Webster began, and to which his name imparts charm and *illustration*, should give no formal expression to her grief in the common sorrow.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 241.

illustrative (i-lus'trā-tiv), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to illustrate. (*a*) Tending to elucidate, explain, or exemplify: as, an argument or a simile *illustrative* of a subject.

Purging and pruning with all industrie . . .
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 41.

(*b*†) Tending to make glorious or illustrious; honorific.

illustratively (i-lus'trā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

They being many times delivered hieroglyphically, metsphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference unto action. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

illustrator (i-lus'- or il'us-trā-tor), *n.* [= F. *illustrateur* = Sp. *ilustrador* = Pg. *illustrador* = It. *illustratore*, < LL. *illustrator, inlustrator*, an enlightener, < L. *illustrare, inlustrare*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] **1.** One who illustrates, or renders bright, clear, or plain; one who exemplifies something in his own person.

To the right gracious *illustrator* of virtue . . . the Earle of Montgomrie. *Chapman*, Ded. of Sonnet.

2. One who draws pictorial illustrations.

The finest work of the illuminator, the *illustrator*, and the binder. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LX. 219.

illustratory (i-lus'trā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *illustrate* + *-ory.*] Serving to illustrate; illustrative. [Rare.]

illustret, *v. t.* [< F. *illustrer*, illustrate: see *illustrate.*] To illustrate.

All *illustred* with Lights radiant shine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

illustrious (i-lus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *illustre* = Sp. *ilustre* = Pg. It. *illustre*, < L. *illustris, inlustris*, lighted up, bright, clear, manifest, honorable, illustrious, < *in*, in, + **lustrum*, light (ML. a window): see *luster.* Cf. *illustrate.*] **1**†. Possessing luster or brilliancy; luminous; bright; shining.

The Cliff parted in the midst, and discovered an *illustrious* concave, filled with an ample and glistering light.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious.*
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. Distinguished by greatness, genius, etc.; conspicuous; renowned; eminent: as, an *illustrious* general or magistrate; an *illustrious* prince or author.

There goes the parson, O *illustrious* spark!
And there, scarce less *illustrious*, goes the clerk!
Cowper, On Observing Some Names of Little Note.

3. Conferring luster or honor; brilliant; transcendent; glorious.

His right noble mind, *illustrious* virtue,
And honourable carriage. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse,
And every conqueror creates a muse.
Waller, Panegyric on Cromwell.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Distinguished, Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); remarkable, signal, exalted, noble, glorious.

illustriously (i-lus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an illustrious manner; conspicuously; eminently; gloriously.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity.
Bp. Atterbury.

illustriousness (i-lus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being illustrious; eminence; greatness; grandeur; glory.

illuxurious (il-ug-zū'ri-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *luxurious*.] Not luxurious. [Rare.]

> The Widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasures of the English court.
> *Orrery*, On Swift, ix.

ill-will (il'wil'), *n.* Enmity; malevolence. [Not properly a compound.]

> *Ros.* Why look you so upon me?
> *Phe.* For no *ill will* I bear you.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

=Syn. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

ill-willer (il'wil'ėr), *n.* One who wishes another ill; an enemy.

> As who would say her owne ouermuch lenitie and goodnesse made her *ill willers* the more bold and presumptuous. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.
>
> Queen Elizabeth knowing well that she had drawn many *ill-willers* against her State, she endeavour'd to strengthen it by all the means she could devise.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 332.

ill-willy (il'wil'i), *a.* [Sc., also *ill-willie*; < *ill-will* + *-y*[1].] 1. Ill-disposed; ill-natured; malicious.

> An *ill-willy* cow should have short horns.
> *Scotch proverb.*

2. Grudging; niggardly: as, an *ill-willy* wife.

ill-wisher (il'wish'ėr), *n.* One who wishes evil to another; an enemy.

ill-wrestingt, *a.* Misinterpreting; putting a bad construction upon matters.

> Now this *ill-wresting* world is grown so bad,
> Mad slanderers by mad ears believed be.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxl.

illy (il'i), *adv.* [< *ill*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In an ill or evil manner; not well; unsatisfactorily; ill. [*Illy*, though correctly formed from the adjective *ill*, is not in common or good use, the adverb *ill* being preferred.]

> How *illy* they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage. *Strype*, Memorials, i. 2.
>
> Whereby they might see how *illy* they were served.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 366).
>
> Thou dost deem
> That I have *illy* spared so large a band,
> Disabling from pursuit our weaken'd troops.
> *Southey.*

Illyrian (i-lir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Illyrius*, Illyrian, *Illyria*, Illyria, < *Illyrii*, Gr. Ἰλλύριοι, the Illyrians.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Illyria or Illyricum, an ancient region east of the Adriatic, comprising in its widest extent modern Albania, Bosnia, Servia, Croatia, Dalmatia, etc., conquered by the Romans and made a province, and later a prefecture.—2. Pertaining to modern Illyria, a titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, comprising at present Carinthia, Carniola, and the Maritime Territory.—3. Pertaining to the modern Serbo-Croatian race or language.—**Illyrian Provinces**, a government formed by Napoleon in 1809, comprising various territories taken from Austria, lying north and east of the Adriatic. It was under French control, was abolished in 1814–15, and in 1816 was made a nominal kingdom of the Austrian empire. See def. 2.

II. *n.* 1. A native of ancient Illyricum. The Illyrians were perhaps allied to the Thracians, and are now represented by the Albanians.—2. An inhabitant of the modern titular kingdom of Illyria.—3. A member of the Serbo-Croatian race, now living in the territory of ancient Illyricum.

ilmenite (il'men-īt), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a black color and submetallic luster, consisting of the oxids of iron and titanium, and isomorphous with hematite. The original ilmenite is from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), but the same mineral is common elsewhere. Some of its varieties are crichtonite, hystatite, washingtonite, etc. Also called *titanic iron ore* and *menachanite*.

ilmenium (il-mē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ilmen* (see def.) + *-ium*.] A name given by Hermann to an element supposed by him to be present in the æschynite from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), also in yttrotantalite and some related minerals. His conclusions have not been accepted by other chemists.

ilmenorutile (il'men-ō-rō'til), *n.* [< *Ilmen* (see def.) + *rutile*.] A variety of rutile from the Ilmen mountains (in the southern Urals), containing some iron sesquioxid.

ilomet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *gelōme* (= OHG. *gilōmo*), frequently.] Often; frequently.

> Of this mis farinde pruyde he herde telien ofte and *i-lome*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

ilpa (il'pä), *n.* Same as *illupi*.

ilvaite (il'vā-īt), *n.* [< L. *Ilva*, Elba, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of iron and calcium occurring in black prismatic crystals. It is found in the island of Elba and elsewhere. Also called *lievrite* and *yenite*.

Ilybius (i-lib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, slime, + βίος, life.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*. There are about 15 North American and a number of European species, separated from *Colymbetes* and other related genera by having the penultimate joint of the labial palpi as long as the last joint, and by the more convex form of the body. *I. ater*, of the United States, is an example. *Erichson*, 1832. Properly *Ilyobius*.

Ilybius biguttatus. (Line shows natural size.)

Ilysanthes (il-i-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, + ἄνθος, a flower; from its habit.] A genus of annual herbs, of the natural order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect and 2-lobed and the lower lip spreading and thrice cleft, and 2 included stamens. They are small smooth plants with opposite leaves and small axillary purplish flowers or the upper racemed. *I. gratioloides* of the eastern United States is the *false pimpernel*.

Ilysia (i-lis'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἰλύς, mud, slime.] A genus of short-tailed serpents, of the family *Tortricidæ*. The coral-snake of Guiana is *I. scytale*. Also called *Tortrix*.

im-[1]. An assimilated form of *in-*[1] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *im-*[1] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[1].

im-[2]. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2].

im-[3]. An assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of the negative or privative *in-*[3] before a labial. In the following words, in the etymology, *im-*[3] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

image (im'āj), *n.* [< ME. *image*, *ymage*, < OF. *image*, F. *image* = Pr. *image*, *emage* = Sp. *imágen* = Pg. *imagem* = It. *immagine*, *imagine*, *image*, *imago*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image, < **im*, root of *imitari*, copy, imitate: see *imitate*. Hence *imagine*, etc.] 1. A likeness or similitude of a person, animal, or thing; any representation of form or features, but more especially one of the entire figure, as by sculpture or modeling; a statue, effigy, bust, relief, intaglio, portrait, etc.: as, an *image* in stone, bronze, clay, or wax; a painted or stamped *image*; to worship idolatrous *images*.

> And before that Chirche is the *Ymage* of Justynyan the Emperour, covered with Gold.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.
>
> I saw an *Image*, all of massie gold,
> Placed on high upon an Altare faire.
> *Spenser*, Ruines of Time, l. 491.
>
> Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*: . . . thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them.
> Ex. xx. 4.
>
> I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
> And liv'd by looking on his *images*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2.

2. A natural similitude, reproduction, or counterpart; that which constitutes an essential representation, copy, or likeness: as, the child is the very *image* of its mother.

> They which honour the law as an *image* of the wisdom of God himself are notwithstanding to know that the same had an end in Christ. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.
>
> Let us make man in our *image*, after our likeness.
> Gen. i. 26.
>
> This play is the *image* of a murther done in Vienna.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.
>
> The married state, with and without the affection suitable to it, is the completest *image* of heaven and hell we are capable of receiving in this life.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A concrete mental object, not derived from direct perception, but the product of the imagination; a mental picture.

> Can we conceive
> *Image* of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
>
> The *image* of his father was less fresh in his mind.
> *Disraeli.*

4†. Semblance; show; appearance; aspect.

> For by the *image* of my cause I see
> The portraiture of his. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.
>
> The Apocalyps of Saint John is the majestick *image* of a high and stately Tragedy.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.
>
> The face of things a frightful *image* bears.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

5. In *rhet.*, a metaphor so expanded as to present a complete likeness or picture to the mind; a similitude wrought out by description; an illustrative comparison: as, a metaphor suggests a likeness, but an *image* paints it with a few verbal touches.

> *Images* . . . are of great use to give weight, magnificence, and strength to a discourse. *London Encyc.*

6. An optical counterpart or appearance of an object, such as is produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens, or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture. See *vision*, *mirror*, and *lens*.—7. In *math.*, when imaginary quantities are represented by points on a plane, a point representing any given function of a quantity represented by another point, the former point is said to be the *image* of the latter.—**Aërial image.** See *aërial*.—**After image.** See *after-image*.—**Double image.** See *double*.—**Electric image** (as defined by Maxwell), an electrified point, or system of points, on one side of a surface which would produce on the other side of that surface the same electrical action which the actual electrification of that surface really does produce. (*Thomson.*)—**Inverted image.** See *lens*.—**Multiple images**, images formed by reflection and re-reflection in two mirrors, as in a kaleidoscope.—**Negative** or **accidental image**, the image which is perceived when the eye, after looking intently at a bright-colored object, is directed to a white surface. The color is complementary to that of the original, on account of the fatigue and consequent failure to act of the nervous mechanisms called into play in the first instance.—**Worship of images.** See *image-worship*.

image (im'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imaged*, ppr. *imaging*. [< *image*, *n.* Cf. *imagine*, *v.*] 1. To form an image of; represent by an image; reflect the likeness of; mirror: as, mountains *imaged* in the peaceful lake.

> My soul, though feminine and weak,
> Can *image* his; e'en as the lake,
> Itself disturbed by slightest stroke,
> Reflects the invulnerable rock.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 10.
>
> They in their leaf-shadowed microcosm
> *Image* the larger world.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.
>
> Yet a few great natures even then began to comprehend the charm and mystery which the Greeks had *imaged* in their Pan. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 243.

2. To present to the mental vision; exhibit a mental picture of; portray to the imagination.

> The Flight of Satan to the Gates of Hell is finely *imaged*.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 309.

3. To form a likeness of in the mind; call up a mental image or perception of; imagine.

> Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
> And *image* charms he must behold no more.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 362.
>
> The prolonged effort to recall or *image* colors or visual forms tires the visual organs.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 542.

4. To be like; resemble: as, he *imaged* his brother. *Pope.*

imageable (im'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *image* + *-able*.] Capable of being imaged or imagined. [Rare.]

image-breaker (im'āj-brā"kėr), *n.* One who breaks or destroys images; an iconoclast.

imaged (im'ājd), *a.* [< *image* + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with human figures: applied to porcelain and fine pottery; as, an *imaged* tea-service.

imageless (im'āj-les), *a.* [< *image* + *-less*.] Having no image; not using images.

> But a voice
> Is wanting; the deep truth is *imageless*. *Shelley.*

image-mug (im'āj-mug), *n.* A pitcher or jug formed in the general shape of a human being, or of a head and bust.

imagert, *n.* [ME. *imageour*, < OF. **imageor*, *imageur* (also *imagier*, *imager*), a sculptor, < *image*, an image.] One who images; a sculptor or painter.

> Now this more peer-les learned *imager*,
> Life to his lovely picture to confer,
> Did not extract out of the elements
> A certain secret chymik quint-essence.
> *Du Bartas* (trans.).

imagery (im'āj-ri or -ėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *imagerie*, *ymagerie*, < OF. (also F.) *imagerie*, imagery; as *image* + *-ry*.] 1. Representation in an image or by images; formation of images by art; also, images collectively.

> Glue enery one his particular name, as Resemblance by Pourtrait or *Imagery*, which the Greeks call Icon, Resemblance morall or misticall, which they call Parabola, & Resemblance by example, which they call Paradigma.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.
>
> You would have thonght . . . that all the walls,
> With painted *imagery*, had said at once—
> Jesu preserve thee! *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.
>
> Those high chancel screens surmounted by *imagery* and paintings, by which the chancel arch was often completely filled up. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 49.

2†. A type or general likeness; similitude.

> Dress your people unto the *imagery* of Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 127.
>
> They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

3. Descriptive representation; exhibition of ideal images to the mind; figurative illustration.

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

That poverty of thought and profusion of *imagery* which are at once the defect and the compensation of all youthful poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 215.

4. Mental representation; formation of images in the mind; fanciful or fantastic imagination.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy. *Bp. Atterbury.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean? *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

image-worship (im′āj-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of images; as a term of reproach, the worship of idols; idolatry. The veneration of images, as the crucifix, or paintings or statues of the Virgin Mary or of the saints, is practised in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches. The Roman Catholic doctrine concerning such veneration is, "that the images of Christ, of the Virgin Mother of God, and of the other saints, are to be had and retained particularly in temples, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them; not that any divinity, or virtue, is believed to be in them, on account of which they are to be worshipped; or that any thing is to be asked of them; or that trust is to be reposed in images, as was of old done by the Gentiles, who placed their hope in idols; but because the honor which is shown them is referred to the prototypes which those images represent; in such wise that by the images which we kiss, and before which we uncover the head and prostrate ourselves, we adore Christ, and we venerate the saints whose similitude they bear." *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (quoted in Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 201).

imagilet†, *n.* [< It. as if **imagiletto*, < *imagine*, *immagine*, image: see *image* and *-let*.] A small image.

Italy affords finer alabaster, whereof those *imagilets* wrought at Leghorn are made. *Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 124.

imaginable (i-maj′i-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *imaginable* = Pr. *ymaginable* = Sp. *imaginable* = Pg. *imaginavel* = It. *imaginabile*, now *immaginabile*, also *immaginevole*, < ML. *imaginabilis*, < L. *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] Capable of being imagined or conceived.

He ran into all the extravagances *imaginable*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 82.

imaginableness (i-maj′i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being imaginable.

imaginably (i-maj′i-na-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being imagined; in a conceivable manner; possibly.

We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter to keep out the air from getting at all in at any imperceptible hole or flaw. *Boyle*, Works, I. 10.

imaginal (i-maj′i-nal), *a.* [= OF. *imaginal*, < LL. *imaginalis*, figurative, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image, figure: see *image*.] 1. Characterized by imagination; imaginative. [Rare.]—2. Given to the use of rhetorical figures or images. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]—3. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the imago or perfect state of an insect.—**Imaginal disk.** See the extract.

The apodal maggot [of *Muscidæ*], when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferent tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks*. . . . As the *imaginal disks* develop, the preëxisting organs contained in the head and thorax of the larva undergo complete or partial resolution. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 386.

imaginant† (i-maj′i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginant* = It. *immaginante*, < L. *imaginan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] I. *a.* Imagining; conceiving.

And (we will enquire) what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 900.

II. *n.* One who imagines; an imaginer.

It is an inquiry of great depth and worth concerning imagination, how and how far it altereth the body proper of the *imaginant*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 186.

Story is full of the wonders it works upon hypochondrical *imaginants;* to whom the grossest absurdities are infallible certainties, and free reason an impostour. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

imaginarily (i-maj′i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* By means of the imagination; in imagination.

You make her tremble;
Do you not see 't *imaginarily?*
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

imaginariness (i-maj′i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imaginary.

imaginarity (i-maj-i-nar′i-ti), *n.* [< *imaginary* + *-ty*2.] In *math.*, the state of being imaginary.

imaginary (i-maj′i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imaginaire* = Pr. *imaginari* = Sp. Pg. *imaginario* = It. *immaginario*, < L. *imaginarius*, seeming, imaginary, LL. also, lit., pertaining to an image, < *imago* (*imagin-*), an image: see *image*.]

I. *a.* 1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; due to erroneous belief or conception; not real; baseless; fancied: opposed to *actual*.

Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only *imaginary*, for which the physicians have invented *imaginary* cures. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

Imaginary ills and fancied tortures. *Addison*, Cato.

Most of the names throughout the work are as *imaginary* as those of its pretended authors. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 192.

Nor, surely, did he miss
Some pale, *imaginary* bliss
Of earlier sights whose inner landscape still was Swiss.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2. In *math.*, unreal and feigned in accordance with the theory of imaginary quantities.—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**Imaginary calculus, ens**, etc. See the nouns.—**Imaginary coördinate**, a coördinate whose value is imaginary.—**Imaginary curve**, a feigned curve every point of which is imaginary.—**Imaginary envelop**, the real curve which results from the substitution for the imaginary coördinates, $x = a + bi$, $y = c + di$, of $x' = a + b$, $y' = c + d$, upon the assumption that dy/dx is real.—**Imaginary exponent**, an exponent which is an imaginary quantity.—**Imaginary geometry**, analytical geometry in which the coördinates are allowed to take imaginary values.—**Imaginary integral**, an integral which appears under an imaginary form, usually on account of an imaginary constant being added to it.—**Imaginary line**, a feigned line some of the coefficients of the equation to which are imaginary.—**Imaginary point**, in *analytical geom.*, a feigned point one or more of the coördinates of which are imaginary quantities.—**Imaginary projection**, a central projection from an imaginary center or upon an imaginary plane.—**Imaginary quantity**, in *alg.*, an expression of the form $A + Bi$, where i is a symbol the square of which is negative unity (−1). The object of introducing imaginary quantities is to avoid a multitude of distinct cases between which it is not desired to discriminate, and to state what is true in general terms. Thus, a quadratic equation, as $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$, is said to have two roots. But these roots are real and distinct only if $B^2 - 4AC$ is positive. If this quantity vanishes, the two roots coalesce; and if it is negative, they become imaginary. The introduction of imaginaries greatly facilitates the reasoning of mathematics, even in cases where the conclusion has nothing to do with imaginaries. The greater part of the known propositions of higher analytical geometry are only true when account is taken of imaginary quantities. Imaginary quantities are feigned quantities, or they may be considered as quantities outside the ordinary system of quantity. Also called *impossible quantity*.—**Imaginary tangent**, a feigned tangent which is an imaginary line.—**Imaginary transformation**, a transformation by means of equations containing imaginary coefficients.—**Syn. 1.** Ideal, fanciful, fancied, visionary, unreal, shadowy, Utopian. *Imaginary* and *imaginative* are never synonymous: *imaginary* means existing only in the imagination; *imaginative* means possessed of or showing an active imagination.

II. *n.*; pl. *imaginaries* (-riz). In *alg.*, an imaginary expression or quantity.—**Conjugate imaginaries.** See *conjugate*.

imaginate† (i-maj′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *imaginatus*, pp. of *imaginare*, give an image of: see *image*, *v.*] Imaginative.

Whereas the *imaginate* facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 12.

imagination (i-maj-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *imaginacioun*, *ymaginacioun*, < OF. *ymagination*, *ymaginacion*, F. *imagination* = Pr. *ymaginatio*, *emagenassio* = Sp. *imaginacion* = Pg. *imaginação* = It. *immaginazione*, < L. *imaginatio(n-)*, imagination, < *imaginari*, imagine: see *imagine*.] 1. The act or faculty of forming a mental image of an object; the act or power of presenting to consciousness objects other than those directly and at that time produced by the action of the senses; the act or power of reproducing or recombining remembered images of sense-objects; especially, the higher form of this power exercised in poetry and art. Imagination is commonly divided into reproductive and productive; *reproductive imagination* being the act or faculty of reproducing images stored in the memory, under the suggestion of associated images; *productive imagination* being the creative imagination which designedly recombines former experiences into new images. The phrase *productive imagination* is also used in the Kantian philosophy to denote the pure transcendental imagination, or that faculty by which the parts of the intuitions of space and time are combined into continua.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
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.
Such tricks hath strong *imagination;*
That, if it would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy;
Or, in the night, imagining some fear,
How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

It is evident that true *imagination* is vastly different from fancy; far from being merely a playful outcome of mental activity, a thing of joy and beauty only, it performs the initial and essential functions in every branch of human development. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 201.

2. An image in the mind; a formulated conception or idea.

Experience techith that colerik men geueth to summe *ymagynaciouns*, and sangueyn men hen ocupied aboute summe othere *ymagynaciouns*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

My brain, methinks, is like an hour-glass,
Wherein my *imaginations* run like sands.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

He that uses the word "tarantula" without having any *imagination* or idea of what it stands for pronounces a good word, but so long means nothing at all by it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. x. 32.

3. The act of devising, planning, or scheming; a contrivance; scheme; device; plot.

Weoynge is no wysdome ne wyse *ymagynacioun*,
Homo proponit et deus disponit and gouerneth alle good vertues. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 33.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance and all their *imaginations* against me. Lam. iii. 60.

I was at my wits' end, and was brought into many *imaginations* what to do. *Capt. R. Bodenham* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35).

4. A baseless or fanciful opinion.

For my purpose of proceeding in the profession of the law, so far as to a title, you may be pleased to correct that *imagination* where you find it. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination* the idea of space or expansion of itself naturally leads us. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

Combinatory imagination. See *combinatory*.—**Creative imagination.** See *creative*.—**Syn. 1.** *Imagination*, *Fancy*. By derivation and early use *fancy* has the same meaning as *imagination*, but the words have become more and more distinctly separated. (See Wordsworth's preface to his "Lyrical Ballads.") *Imagination* is the more profound, earnest, logical. *Fancy* is lighter, more sportive, and often more purely creative. We call "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" works of Shakspere's *imagination*, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" of his *fancy*.

Consider for a moment if ever the *Imagination* has been so embodied as in Prospero, the *Fancy* as in Ariel, the brute Understanding as in Caliban. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 199.

Warm glowing colors *fancy* spreads
On objects not yet known.
Mrs. H. More, David and Goliath, ii.

imaginational (i-maj-i-nā′shon-al), *a.* [< *imagination* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the imagination; imaginary.

imaginative (i-maj′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *imaginatif*, < OF. (and F.) *imaginatif* = Pr. *ymaginatiu* = Sp. Pg. *imaginativo* = It. *immaginativo*, < ML. **imaginativus*, < L. *imaginari*, pp. *imaginatus*, imagine: see *imagine*.] 1. Forming images; endowed with imagination; given to imagining: as, the *imaginative* faculty; an *imaginative* person.

Milton had a highly *imaginative*, Cowley a very fanciful mind. *Coleridge.*

Of all people children are the most *imaginative*. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist.

Sir Thomas Browne, our most *imaginative* mind since Shakespeare. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 153.

2. Characterized by or resulting from imagination; exhibiting or indicating the faculty of imagination.

I think it [the third canto of the Purgatorio] the most perfect passage of its kind in the world, the most *imaginative*, the most picturesque. *Macaulay*, Dante.

The more indolent and *imaginative* complexion of the Eastern nations makes them much more impressible. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

His [Ælfred's] love of strangers, his questionings of travellers and scholars, betray an *imaginative* restlessness. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 168.

3†. Inquisitive; suspicious; jealous.

Nothyng list hym to been *ymaginatyf*,
If any wight had spoke whil he was oute
To hire [her] of love, he hadde of it no doubt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 366.

The kynge enclyned well thereto, but the duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymagynatyue*, wolde nat agree therto. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxi.

=**Syn.** Inventive, creative, poetical. See *imaginary*.

imaginatively (i-maj′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imaginative manner; with or by the exercise of imagination.

To write *imaginatively* a man should have—imagination! *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 35.

imaginativeness (i-maj′i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being imaginative.

imagine (i-maj′in), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imagined*, ppr. *imagining*. [< ME. *imaginen*, *imagenen*, < OF. *ymaginer*, *imaginer*, F. *imaginer* = Pr. *imaginar*, *ymaginar*, *emaginar* = Sp. Pg. *imaginar* = It. *immaginare*, < L. *imaginari*, picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, < *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, likeness, image: see *image*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form a mental image of; produce by the imagination; especially, to construct by the productive imagination.

For to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, Be ther *ymayned* a Figure that hathe a gret Compas; and

abonte the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre, be made another litille Compas.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

Our view of any transaction . . . will necessarily be imperfect . . . unless we can . . . *imagine* ourselves the agents or spectators.
Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Studies.

And far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. To conceive in the mind; suppose; conjecture.

The grettyst presernacion of peas and gode rule to be hadde within the toune and shire of Bristowe that can be *ymagened*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

That which hitherto we have set down is . . . sufficient to shew their brutishness, which *imagine* that religion and virtue are only as men will account of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Well, I will lock his counsel in my breast;
And what I do *imagine*, let that rest.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

If the Rebellion is at all suppressed in any time, I *imagine* some of our troops will go. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

3. To contrive in purpose; scheme; devise.

How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?
Ps. lxii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Surmise*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*), fancy, picture to one's self, apprehend, believe, suppose, deem.—3. To plan, frame, scheme.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form images or conceptions; exercise imagination.—2. To suppose; fancy; think.

The matter was otherwise received than they *imagined*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

My sister is not so defenceless left
As you *imagine*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 415.

imaginer (i-maj'i-nėr), *n.* 1. One who imagines, or forms ideas or conceptions; a contriver.

Others think also that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their own heads.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 121.

2†. A plotter; a schemer.

For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imagyners*. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

imagines, *n.* Latin plural of *imago*.

imaging (im'ā̤j-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *image*, *v.*] The forming of mental images; expression by means of imagery.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

imagining (i-maj'i-ning), *n.* [<ME. *imaginynge*; verbal n. of *imagine*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming images in the mind.—2. That which is imagined.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3†. Scheming; plot; contrivance.

There were iij lordes came on to the kyng,
Desireng hym en huntyng for to goo,
ffull ontrewly ther with *ymagenyng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 963.

imaginous† (i-maj'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *immaginoso*, *imaginoso*, < ML. **imaginosus*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*), image: see *image*.] Full of or characterized by imaginatien; imaginative.

There is a kind of cure
To fright a lingering fever from a man
By an *imaginous* fear.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, v. 1.

imago (i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *imagos*, *imagines* (-gōz, i-maj'i-nēz). [NL. use of L. *imago*, an image, likeness: see *image*.] In *entom.*, the final, perfect stage or state of an insect, after it has undergone all its transformations and become capable of reproduction. The name is due to the fact that such an insect, having passed through its larval stages, and having, as it were, cast off its mask or disguise, has become a true representation or image of its species. See cut under *Diptera*.

imam, imâm, imaum (i-mäm', i-mâm'), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *iman* = Pers. Turk. *imām*, < Ar. *imām*, a guide, chief, leader, < *amma*, walk before, preside.] A Mohammedan chief or leader. Specifically—(*a*) The religious title of the four successors of Muhammed, and of the four great doctors of the four orthodox sects; hence, a Mohammedan prince or religious leader: as, the *Imam* of Muscat. (*b*) The title of the great leaders of the Shiites or Shiahs. These are Ali, believed by them to have been constituted by Mohammed *the Imam* or head of the faithful (called *calif* by the Sunnis), and his ten successors, the twelfth being yet to come in the person of the Mahdi or Messiah predicted by Mohammed. (*c*) The person who leads the daily prayers in the mosque, and receives its revenues.

The word *imām* literally means the chief, or guide. In public prayer it signifies the officiating minister, whose words the people repeat in a low voice, and whose gestures they imitate; he is a delegate of the supreme Imām, the successor of Mahomet.
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 87.

imamate (i-mäm'āt), *n.* [< *imam* + *-ate*[3].] The office or function of an imam; the califate.

The caliphate . . . is also called El Imámah, the *Imamate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 714.

imaret (im'a-ret), *n.* [Turk. *imāret*.] A kind of hospice or hostelry for the free accommodation of Mohammedan pilgrims and other travelers in the Turkish empire.

Their Hospitals they call *Imarets*; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions. They found them for the reliefe of the poore, and of Trauellers, where they haue food allowed them (differing according to the vse of the place), and lodging places, without beds. They are open for the most part to all men of all religions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 299.

On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

imaum, *n.* See *imam*.

imbalm†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embalm*.

imban (im-ban'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ban*[1].] To excommunicate, in a civil sense; cut off from the rights of man, or exclude from the common privileges of humanity. *J. Barlow.* [Rare.]

imband (im-band'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *band*[1].] To form into a band or bands. [Rare.]

Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise. *J. Barlow.*

imbank†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embank*.

imbankment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embankment*.

imbannered (im-ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *banner* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with banners.

imbar† (im-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out. See *embar*.

So do the kings of France unto this day.
Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness claiming from the female;
And rather choose to hide them in a net
Than amply to *imbar* their crooked titles,
Usurp'd from you and your progenitors.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

[The sense of *imbar* in this passage is disputed; it may be an error. Some editions have *imbare*, which is defined "to make or lay bare; expose."]

imbargo†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embargo*.

imbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embark*.

imbarkation†, *n.* An obsolete form of *embarkation*.

imbarkment†, *n.* Same as *embarkment*.

imbarren†, *v. t.* Same as *embarren*.

imbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

imbastardize† (im-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* Same as *embastardize*.

imbathe† (im-bāᵺ'), *v. t.* Same as *embathe*.

imbattle (im-bat'l), *v. t.* Same as *embattle*[2].

imbattled (im-bat'ld), *p. a.* Same as *embattled*.

imbay†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embay*[1].

imbayed (im-bād'), *p. a.* Same as *embayed*.

imbecile (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *imbecile*, *imbecille*, F. *imbécile* = Sp. Pg. *imbecil* = It. *imbecille*, < L. *imbecillis*, *imbecillis*, usually *imbecillus*, *imbecillus*, weak, feeble; origin unknown. The common derivation < *in*, on, + *bacillus*, a staff (as if referring to the feeble steps of age), is improbable. The first syllable is more likely *in-* priv. Hence *imbecile*, *v.*, and its doublet *embezzle*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Without physical strength; feeble; impotent; helpless. [Rare.]

We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were in respect to him become *imbecile* and lost.
Barrow, Works, II. xxii.

2. Mentally feeble; fatuous; having the mental faculties undeveloped or greatly impaired. See *imbecility*.

The man became
Imbecile; his one word was "desolate."
Dead for two years before his death was he.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Marked by mental feebleness or incapacity; indicating weakness of mind; inane; stupid: as, *imbecile* efforts; an *imbecile* speech.

To Americans, the whole system of Italian education seems calculated to reduce women to a state of *imbecile* captivity before marriage. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Foolish, driveling, idiotic. See *debility*.

II. *n.* One who is imbecile.

imbecile† (im'be-sil or im-bes'il), *v. t.* [Earlier also *imbecil*, *imbecill*, *imbeecll*, etc., and, with devious forms, *imbezzle*, *embezzle*, etc. (see *embezzle*, ult. a doublet of *imbecile*, *v.*); from the adj.] 1. To make imbecile; weaken.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so *imbecile* man's courage and understanding that he dares not suffer the remedy of all his calamities.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. § 7.

2. To embezzle.

Princes must, in a special manner, be guardians of pupils and widows, not sufferiog their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*, or in any sense be exposed to the rapine of covetous persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 2.

He brought from thence abundance of brave armes, which were here reposited; but in the late warres much of the armes was *imbecell'd*.
Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS., p. 240. (*Halliwell.*)

imbecilitate† (im-be-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *imbecility* + *-ate*[2].] To weaken; render feeble.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *imbecilete*, *imbecillite*, F. *imbécillité* = Sp. *imbecilidad* = Pg. *imbecillidade* = It. *imbecillità*, < L. *imbecillita(t-)s*, *inbecillita(t-)s*, weakness, feebleness, < *imbecillis*, *inbecillis*, weak: see *imbecile*, *a.*] The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; weakness of either body or mind, but especially of the latter. Mental imbecility is such a weakness of mind, owing to defective development or to loss of faculty, as to incapacitate its subject for the ordinary duties of life, and for legal consent, choice, or responsibility.

Cruelty . . . argues not only a depravedness of nature, but also a meanness of courage and *imbecility* of mind.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

No one can doubt that his [Petrarch's] poems exhibit, amidst some *imbecility* and more affectation, much elegance, ingenuity, and tenderness. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Though to the larger and more trifling part of the sex [men] *imbecility* in females is a great enhancement of their personal charms, there is a portion of them too reasonable and too well-informed themselves to desire anything more in woman than ignorance.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

=Syn. *Infirmity*, *Imbecility*, etc. (see *debility*); feebleness, childishness, idiocy, detage.

imbed, *v. t.* See *embed*.

imbellic (im-bel'ik), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *bellicus*, warlike: see *bellic*. Cf. L. *imbellis*, *inbellis*, unwarlike, < *in-* priv. + *bellum*, war.] Not warlike or martial; unwarlike. [Rare.]

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 423.

imbellish†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embellish*.

imbellishing†, *n.* Same as *embellishment*.

The devices and *imbellishings* of man's imagination.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

imbenching† (im-ben'ching), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *bench* + *-ing*[1].] A raised work like a bench.
Parkhurst.

imber, imber-diver, imber-goose (im'bėr, -dī'vėr, -gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

imbezzle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embezzle*.

imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbibed*, ppr. *imbibing*. [< ME. **enbiben*, F. *imbiber* = Sp. Pg. *embeber* = It. *imberere*, < L. *imbibere*, *inbibere*, drink in, < *in*, in, + *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *bibulous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drink in; absorb by or as if by drinking: as, a sponge *imbibes* moisture.

Various are the Colours you may try,
Of which the thirsty Wooll *imbibes* the Dye.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

So barren sands *imbibe* the show'r.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 184.

This is a delicious evening, when the whole body is one sense, and *imbibes* delight through every pore.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To receive or admit into the mind; imbue one's mind with: as, to *imbibe* errors.

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom. *Locke.*

One wise rule of behaviour, deeply *imbibed*, will be useful to us in hundreds of instances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

3†. To cause to drink in; imbue.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt.
Newton.

II. *intrans.* To drink; absorb liquid or moisture.

O to watch the thirsty plants
Imbibing! *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

imbiber (im-bī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which imbibes.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams.
Arbuthnot.

imbibition (im-bi-bish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *imbibition* = Sp. *imbibicion*; as *imbibe* + *-ition*.] The act of imbibing; the absorption of a liquid into the passages or pores of a body.

Beside the common way and road of reception by the root, there may be a refection and *imbibition* from without; for gentle showrs refresh plants, though they enter not the roots. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

A drop of oil let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it which by the *imbibition* of the liquor acquires a greater continuity and some transparency will appear much darker than the rest. *Boyle.*

The variation in the amount of water present produces a corresponding variation in the volume of the cell-wall; hence the absorption of water or *imbibition* by the cell-wall has come to be termed its "swelling-up."
Vines, Physiol. of Plants, p. 14.

imbitter† (im-bit'ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embitter*.

imbitterer† (im-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *embitterer*.

imblaze†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblaze*.

imblazon†, *v.* An obsolete form of *emblazon*.

imboccatura (im-bok-kä-tö′rä), *n.* [It., mouth, bit; cf. *imboccare*, feed, disembogue: see *embogue*, *embouchure*.] The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument.

imbodier†, **imbodiment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embodier*, etc.

imboil†, *v.* Same as *emboil*.

imbolden† (im-bōl′dn), *v. t.* Same as *embolden*.

imbolish†, *v. t.* [A dubious word, appar. a var. of *abolish*, confused with *imbecile*, *v.*, *embezzle*, *v.*] To steal; embezzle.

> You poore theeves doe only steale and purloyne from men, and the harme you doe is to *imbollish* men's goods, and bring them to poverty.
> *Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Hari. Misc., VIII. 391).

imbonity† (im-bon′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *imbonita(t-)s*, *inbonita(t-)s*, inconvenience, lit. 'ungoodness,' < L. *in-* priv. + *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bounty*.] Want of goodness or of good qualities.

> All feara, griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities*, inauvities are swallowed up. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

imborder† (im-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emborder*.

imborsation (im-bôr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< It. *imborsazione*, < *imborsare*, put in a purse: see *imburse*.] In central Italy, the act of placing in a purse or sack (*borsa*) the names of candidates for certain municipal offices, to be afterward selected by lot. According to Sismondi, this method is still in use.

> The magistrates who were now in offices, having great power, took upon themselves to constitute a signory out of all the most considerable citizens, to continue forty months. Their names were to be put into a bag or purse, which was called *imborsation*, and a certain number of them drawn out by lot at the end of every second month; whereas before, when the old magistrates went out of office, new ones were always chosen by the council.
> *J. Adams*, Works, V. 32.

imbosh†, *n.* [For **imboss*, < *imboss* = *emboss*[1], *v.*, with ref. to *embossed*, 6.] The foam that comes from a hunted deer. *Nares*.

> For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him on the bank, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 73.

imbosom (im-bůz′um), *v. t.* See *embosom*.

imboss†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

imbosture† (im-bos′tūr), *n.* [< *imbost*, pp. of *imboss* = *emboss*[1], + *-ure*.] Embossed work.

> *Learch.* This is no rich idolatry.
> *Ruf.* Yes, sure,
> And set out to the full height; there nor wants *Imbosture* nor embroidery.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

imbound† (im-bound′), *v. t.* Same as *embound*.

imbow (im-bō′), *v. t.* See *embow*.

imbowel, **imboweler**, etc. See *embowel*, etc.

imbower, *v.* See *embower*.

imbowment† (im-bō′ment), *n.* See *embowment*.

imbrace†, **imbracement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *embrace*[1], etc.

imbraid†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

imbrangle, *v. t.* See *embrangle*.

imbrave†, *v. t.* Same as *embrave*.

imbreed (im-brēd′), *v.* Same as *inbreed*.

imbreke† (im-brēk′), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

imbrex (im′breks), *n.*; pl. *imbrices* (im′bri-sēz). [L., < *imber* (*imbr-*), a shower, heavy rain, rain-water, = Gr. ὄμβρος, a shower.] 1. A gutter-tile or other tile of curved surface; a pantile.

> The absence of *imbrices*, which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.
> *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVII. 193.

2. One of the scales or compartments of an imbrication.

Imbricatæ (im-bri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of L. *imbricatus*: see *imbricate*, *a.*] A division of plants founded upon the purely artificial character of imbricate leaves or scales, including the orders *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Balanophoreæ*, and *Cytinaceæ*.

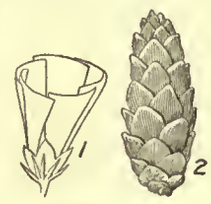
imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imbricated*, ppr. *imbricating*. [< L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbricare*, cover with gutter-tiles, form like a gutter-tile, < *imbrex* (*imbric-*), a hollow tile, a gutter-tile: see *imbrex*.] **I.** *trans.* To lay or lap one over another, so as to break joint, as or like tiles or shingles, either with parts all in one horizontal row or circle (as in the estivation of a calyx or corolla, when at least one piece must be wholly external and one internal), or with the tips of lower parts covering the bases of higher ones in a succession of rows or spiral ranks.

> The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks, whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growths.
> *Beckford*, Vathek.

II. *intrans.* To overlap serially.

> In all essential family characters they [*Echinothuria* and *Calveria*] agree. The plates *imbricate* in the same directions and on the same plan.
> *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 164.

imbricate (im′bri-kāt), *a.* [= F. *imbriqué* = Sp. Pg. *imbricado*, < L. *imbricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile or pantile.—2. Lying one over another or lapping, like tiles on a roof; parallel, with a straight surface, and lying or lapping one over another, as the scales on the leaf-buds of plants, the scales of fishes and of reptiles, or the feathers of birds.—3. Decorated with a pattern resembling a surface of lapping tiles.—4. Consisting of lines or curves giving a resemblance to a surface of overlapping tiles: as, an *imbricate* pattern.—**Imbricate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are somewhat conical, each attached by its narrow end to a deep hollow on one side of the preceding one, as in *Prionus*. See cut under *Prionus*.—**Imbricate elytra**, elytra one of which laps slightly over the other.



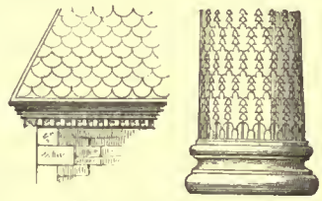
1, imbricate flower-bud of *Althæa rosea*; 2, imbricate scales of the cone of hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

imbricated (im′bri-kā-ted), *a.* [< *imbricate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *imbricate*.

> A close-fitting mail of flattened cells coats our surface with a panoply of *imbricated* scales.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 233.

imbricately (im′bri-kāt-li), *adv.* In an imbricate manner.

imbrication (im-bri-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imbrication*; as *imbricate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges (real or simulated), like that of tiles or shingles.



Imbrication.—Roof and Column.

> And let us consider that all is covered and guarded with a well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Masonry laid in ornamental designs, in stone of various colors, brick, terra-cotta, or a combination of these materials.—3. A hollow resembling that of a gutter-tile.

imbricative (im′bri-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imbricatif* = Sp. *imbricativo*; < *imbricate* + *-ive*.] Forming an imbrication; imbricated. [Rare.]

imbrices, *n.* Plural of *imbrex*.

imbrier†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *brier*.] To entangle in a thicket. *Davies*.

> Why should a gracious prince *imbrier* himself any longer in thorns and do no good, but leave his wooll behind him?
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 192.

imbroccata, imbrocata (im-bro-kä′tä), *n.* [Also *imbroccato*, *embrocado*; < It. *imbroccata*, a hit or thrust with the sword, < *imbroccare*, hit the mark, < *in*, on, in, + *broccare*, spur, urge, orig. thrust with a sharp point, broach: see *broach*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a thrust in tierce. *Gifford*.

> You have your passages and *imbrocatas* in courtahip, as the bitter bob in wit. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.
>
> The special rules, as your punto, your reverso, your stoccato, your *imbrocato*, your passada, your montanto.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

imbroder†, *v. t.* Same as *embroider*. [In the quotation it refers to tattooing.]

> Their women [of Virginia] *imbroder* their legges, hands, &c., with diuers workes, as of Serpents, and such like, with blacke spots in the flesh. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

imbrodry†, *n.* Same as *embroidery*.

> The gardens without are very large, and the parterrs of excellent *imbrodry*, set with many statues of brasse and marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

imbroglio (im-brō′lyō), *n.* [It., confusion, < *imbrogliare*, confuse, embroil: see *embroil*[2].] 1. An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature, as between persons or nations; an entanglement.

> This wide-weltering, strangely growing, monstrous stupendous *imbroglio* of Convention business.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 3.

2. An intricate or complicated plot, as against a person, or of a romance or drama.

> The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous *imbroglio*.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 95.

3. In *music*, a passage in which the rhythms of different voice-parts are conflicting or contradictory.

imbroider†, *v. t.* See *embroider*.

imbroil†, *v. t.* See *embroil*[2].

imbrother†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *embroider*.

imbrown†, *v.* See *embrown*.

imbrue (im-brö′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbrued*, ppr. *imbruing*. [Formerly also *imbrew*, *embrue*, *embrew*; < ME. *imbrowen*, < OF. *embruer*, *embruver*, *embreuver*, *embruwrer*, *embeverer*, *embevrer*, give to driuk, make drunk (refl. drink), imbrue, bedabble, < *en-* + **bevrer*, give to drink, < *bevre*, < L. *biberc*, drink: see *bib*[1], and cf. *bever*[3]. Cf. *imbibe*.] 1. To wet or moisten; soak; drench in a fluid, now especially in blood; bedabble.

> Youre handes eke that they in no manere *Imbrowe* the cuppe, for thanne shulle noone be lothe Withe yow to drynke that ben withe yow yfere.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.
>
> Are not the mad, armed mob in those writings instigated to *imbrue* their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens? *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 335.
>
> Who has not heard how brave O'Neale
> In English blood *imbrued* his steel?
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 6.

2. To soak into, as a fluid, especially blood.

> When smoking strains of crimson blood *Imbru'd* the fatten'd ground.
> *Chatterton*, Bristow Tragedy.

imbruement (im-brö′ment), *n.* [< *imbrue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbruing, or the state of being imbrued.

imbrute (im-bröt′), *v.* See *embrute*.

imbud (im-bud′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *imbudded*, ppr. *imbudding*. [< *in-*[2] + *bud*[1].] To put forth buds. [Rare.]

> What a return of comfort dost thou bring,
> Now at this fresh returning of our blood;
> Thus meeting with the op'ning of the Spring,
> To make our spirits likewise to *imbud*.
> *Daniel*, To the King's Majesty.

imbue (im-bū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imbued*, ppr. *imbuing*. [< OF. *imbuer*, F. *imboire* = Sp. Pg. *imbuir* = It. *imbuire*, < L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, wet, moisten, soak, < *in*, in, + *-buere*, allied to *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *imbibe*. Cf. *imbrue*.] 1. To impregnate by steeping or soaking: used especially with reference to dyes.

> Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour.
> *Boyle*.

2. To tincture deeply; cause to become impregnated or penetrated: as, to *imbue* the minds of youth with good principles.

> Thy words, with grace divine
> *Imbued*, bring to their sweetness no satiety.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 216.
>
> A thoughtful mind, *imbued* with elegant literature.
> *Sumner*, Hon. Joseph Story.
>
> If we are really *imbued* with the grace of holiness, we shall abhor sin as something base, irrational, and polluting. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 13.

imbuement (im-bū′ment), *n.* [< *imbue* + *-ment*.] The act of imbuing, or the state of being imbued.

imburse† (im-bėrs′), *v. t.* [Also *emburse*; < OF. *embourser* = It. *imborsare*, < ML. *imbursare*, put in a purse, pocket, pay, < L. *in*, in, + *bursa*, burse, purse: see *burse*, *purse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To supply money to; stock with money.

imbursement† (im-bėrs′ment), *n.* [< *imburse* + *-ment*.] The act of imbursing or supplying money.

imbushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*. *Latimer*.

imbution† (im-bū′shọn), *n.* [< L. *imbuere*, *inbuere*, pp. *imbutus*, *inbutus*, wet, moisten: see *imbue*.] The act of imbuing; imbuement.

imell†, **imelle**† (i-mel′), *adv.* and *prep.* [E. dial. *amell*; ME. *imell*, *emell*, *emelle*, *omell*, < Icel. *á milli*, *á millum* (or equiv. OSw. *i mælli* = Dan. *imellem*), amid, < *á*, = E. *on* (or *i* = E. *in*), + *mid-hil*, *medhal*, mid, middle: see *middle*.] **I.** *adv.* In the middle; between.

> Sen erthe is vayne and voyde, and myrknes *emel*.
> *York Plays*, p. 6.

II. *prep.* Amid; among.

> My lorde! we haue bourded with this boy,
> And holden hym full hote *emelle* vs.
> *York Plays*, p. 269.

imide (ī′mid or ī′mīd), *n.* [An arbitrary variation of *amide*.] In *chem.*, a substituted am-

monia in which two hydrogen atoms of ammonia are replaced by a bivalent acid radical, and the whole acts as a monobasic acid. An imide therefore contains the group NH, as carbimide, CO.NH.

imitability (im′i-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imitable:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

imitable (im′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *imitable* = Sp. *imitable* = Pg. *imitavel* = It. *imitabile*, < L. *imitabilis*, that may be imitated, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Capable of being imitated or copied.

The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather *imitable* by our thoughts than our corporeal motions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 33.

Simple and *imitable* virtues, which are within every man's reach, but which, unfortunately, are not exercised by many, or this world would be a paradise. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 28.

2. Worthy of imitation. [Rare.]

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history. *Sir J. Hayward.*

imitableness (im′i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imitable; imitability.

imitancy (im′i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *imitan(t)* + *-cy.*] A tendency to imitate; the habit of imitating. [Rare.]

The servile *imitancy* . . . of mankind might be illustrated under the different figura, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 67.

imitant (im′i-tant), *n.* [= It. *imitante*, < L. *imitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] That which imitates; hence, a counterfeit article. [Rare.]

The tendency, therefore, is to lower the quality and finish of confectionery, to foster the use of *imitants* and adulterants, and to give the well known houses a monopoly of the business. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 135.

imitate (im′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imitated*, ppr. *imitating.* [< L. *imitatus*, pp. of *imitari* (> It. *imitare* = Sp. Pg. *imitar* = F. *imiter*), copy, portray, imitate, a deponent freq., < √ **im*, whence also *imago* (*imagin-*), a copy, image: see *image.*] 1. To use as a model or pattern; make a copy, counterpart, or semblance of.

The ornament [of Italian thirteenth-century painted glass] shows the influence of Byzantine conventions, but the ornamentists *imitated* natural forms of foliage sooner than northern artists. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 668.

2. To take example by, in action or manner; follow or endeavor to copy as an exemplar; act in the manner or character of; pattern after.

Despise wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

All we ought, or can, in this dark State,
Is, what we have admir'd, to *imitate*.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

The tendency to *imitate* those about us is a very important aid to the development of the will. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 612.

=Syn. *Imitate, Counterfeit, Mimic, Ape, Mock.* *Imitate* is the general word for the expression of the idea common to these five words. To *counterfeit* is to *imitate* exactly or as closely as possible, more often for a dishonest purpose; to *mimic* is to *imitate* in sport or ridicule, as to *mimic* one's affectations in speech or carriage; to *ape* is to *imitate* with servility. *Mock*, whose first meaning was to *imitate* in derision, has changed ground so as now generally to mean to deride by imitation, or, still more broadly, to treat with scorn, to tantalize.

imitation (im-i-tā′shọn), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *imitation* = Sp. *imitacion* = Pg. *imitação* = It. *imitazione*, < L. *imitatio(n-)*, imitation, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] I. *n.* 1. The act of imitating; an imitating or copying.

Imitation is a facultie to expresse liuelie and perfitelie that example which ye go about to fo[l]low. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 116.

It seemeth the idolatrous Priests carried the Tabernacle of their Idoll on their shoulder, in apish *imitation* of the true Priests and Leuites. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

The peculiar notes of birds are acquired by *imitation*. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 222.

2. That which is made or produced by imitating; hence, in general, a likeness or resemblance; a simulated reproduction or representation; more loosely, a likeness or resemblance in general.

Both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Pleasing and ingenious *imitations* of the manner of the great masters appear. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

The waiters exhibited in their eagerness a good *imitation* of unselfish service. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 30.

3. Specifically, in *music*, the process or act of repeating a melodic phrase or theme, either at a different pitch or key from the original, or in a different voice-part, or with some rhythmic or intervallic modification not so great as to destroy the resemblance. The original phrase or theme is often called the *antecedent*, and the imitation the *consequent*. Imitation is reckoned one of the chief beauties of polyphonic writing and of composition in general. Its esthetic value lies in the combined unity and variety that it introduces into intricate works, and in the opportunity it affords for ingenuity and skill. Imitation is said to be *strict* when the succession of intervals is identical in both antecedent and consequent, and *free* when some modification of the one appears in the other. The commonest regular varieties of free imitation are: by augmentation (*augmented imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically increased, as when quarter-notes are represented by half-notes; by diminution (*diminished imitation*), in which the rhythmic value of the several tones is systematically lessened, as when quarter-notes are represented by eighth-notes; by inversion (*inverted imitation*, *inverted counterpoint*, or *imitation in contrary motion*), in which every upward interval in the antecedent is represented in the consequent by an equivalent downward interval, and vice versa; and *retrograde* or *reversed imitation*, in which the intervals of the antecedent are taken in reverse order in the consequent. The interval of pitch by which the consequent is separated from the antecedent is indicated by calling the imitation *at the fifth, at the octave*, etc. Strict imitation is *canonic*, and the result, if of some extent, is a *canon* (which see); imitation is also the basis of the *fugue* (which see).

II. *a.* Made in imitation; counterfeit; not genuine; copied: as, *imitation* stone, lace, gold, etc.

imitational (im-i-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *imitation* + *-al.*] Relating to or characterized by imitation. [Rare.]

imitationist (im-i-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *imitation* + *-ist.*] One who practises imitation; a mere imitator; one who wants originality. *Imp. Dict.*

imitative (im′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imitativo*, < ML. **imitativus*, < L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] 1. Imitating or inclined to imitate or copy.

At present, we are become an *imitative*, not to say a mimic, race. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xiii.

2. Aiming at imitation; exhibiting or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model.

The doctrine which he [Aristotle] established, that poetry is an *imitative* art, when justly understood, is to the critic what the compass is to the navigator. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

3. Formed after or presenting a similitude of a model, pattern, or original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 527.

In the genesis of language the interjection, even if not technically a part of speech, and the onomatopoetic or *imitative* words, must be regarded as the primary linguistic utterances. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

In the 6th century capital-writing enters on its period of decadence, and the examples of it become *imitative*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

imitatively (im′i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imitative manner; by imitation.

imitativeness (im′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being imitative.

imitator (im′i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *imitateur* = Sp. Pg. *imitador* = It. *imitatore*, < L. *imitator*, one who imitates, < *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate.*] One who imitates, copies, or patterns after a model.

A servile *imitator*, who, without one spark of Cowley's admirable genius, mimicked whatever was least commendable in Cowley's manner. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

imitatorship (im′i-tā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ship.*] The office or state of an imitator.

But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish. *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iii. 9.

imitatress (im′i-tā-tres), *n.* [< *imitator* + *-ess.* Cf. *imitatrix.*] A female imitator.

imitatrix (im′i-tā-triks), *n.* [= F. *imitatrice* = It. *imitatrice*, < L. *imitatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *imitator*, an imitator: see *imitator.*] Same as *imitatress.*

Friend, they either are men's souls themselves
Or the most wittie *imitatrixes* of them.
Sir Gyles Goosecappe (1606), iii. 1.

immaculacy (i-mak′ụ-lā-si), *n.* The state of being immaculate.

immaculate (i-mak′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *immaculate* = F. *immaculé* = Sp. *inmaculado* = Pg. *immaculado* = It. *immacolato*, < L. *immaculatus*, *inmaculatus*, unspotted, unstained, < *in-* priv. + *maculatus*, spotted: see *maculate.*] 1. Unspotted; spotless; stainless; pure; undefiled; without blemish or impurity: as, an *immaculate* reputation; *immaculate* thoughts; an *immaculate* edition.

"To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless" was to teach the gospel of Christ without mixture of corrupt and unsound doctrine. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thou sheer, *immaculate*, and silver fountain.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

Thy ruin grand
With an *immaculate* charm which cannot be defaced.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 26.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, without spots or colored marks; unicolored.—**Immaculate conception**, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the freedom from original sin which the Virgin Mary possessed from the time of her conception in the womb of her mother: now an established dogma of the church. The controversy regarding this dogma commenced about the twelfth century. It was debated by the schoolmen, the universities, the orders of the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans, and the councils of Basel and Trent. Opinion gradually prevailed in its favor, and it was formally proclaimed by Pope Pius IX., December 8th, 1854, in the bull "Ineffabilis Deus." The feast of the Immaculate Conception is observed in the Roman Catholic Church on December 8th.

Gregory XV. . . . forbade anyone to accuse those who denied the *immaculate conception* of heresy or mortal sin. *Catholic Dict.*, p. 429.

Immaculate Heart. See *heart.*=Syn. Unspotted, stainless, unsullied, unblemished, untarnished.

immaculately (i-mak′ụ-lāt-li), *adv.* In an immaculate manner; with spotless purity.

immaculateness (i-mak′ụ-lāt-nes), *n.* The character of being immaculate; spotless purity.

Candour and *immaculateneese* of conversation is required of such as are sequestred for God by some vow or consecration. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 2.

immailed† (im-māld′), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *mail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing mail or armor.

Whilst their inhabitants, like heards of deere
By kingly lyons chas'd, fled from our armes
If any did oppose instructed awarmes
Of men *immayl'd*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

immalleable (i-mal′ē-ạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmaleable;* as *in-*[3] + *malleable.*] Unmalleable; incapable of being extended by hammering.

Though it [aqua fortis] make not a permanent solution of crude tin, it quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it to an *immalleable* substance. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 319.

immanacle (im-man′ạ-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immanacled*, ppr. *immanacling.* [< *in-*[2] + *manacle.*] To put manacles on; manacle.

Although this corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 665.

immanation (im-ạ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *manare*, pp. *manatus*, flow; cf. *emanation.*] A flowing or entering in.

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

immane (i-mān′), *a.* [= Pg. *immano* = It. *immane*, cruel, savage, < L. *immanis*, *inmanis*, huge, vast, cruel, savage, inhuman; perhaps < *in-* intensive (*in-*[2]) + *magnus*, great.] Monstrous in size or character; huge; prodigious; monstrously perverse, savage, cruel, etc. [Archaic.]

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March? *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 18.

He had been brought very close to that *immane* and nefandous Burke-and-Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 44.

immanely (i-mān′li), *adv.* Monstrously; hugely. [Archaic.]

A man of excessive strength, Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but *immanely* Cruell. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

immanence (im′ạ-nens), *n.* [< *immanen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being immanent; inherence; indwelling.

Immanence implies the unity of the intelligent principle in creation in the creation itself, and of course includes in it every genuine form of pantheism. Transcendence implies the existence of a separate divine intelligence, and of another and spiritual state of being, intended to perfectionate our own. *J. D. Morell*, Manchester Papers, No. 2, p. 108.

A modification of a prevailing Latin conception of the divine transcendence by a clearer and fuller appreciation . . . of the divine *immanence*. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 16.

immanency (im′ạ-nen-si), *n.* Same as *immanence.*

Christ, as we have seen, never reflected on transcendency and *immanency*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 469.

immanent (im′ạ-nent), *a.* [= F. *immanent* = Sp. *inmanente* = Pg. It. *immanente*, < LL. *immanen(t-)s*, *inmanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *immanere*, *inmanere*, remain in or near, < L. *in*, in, + *manere*, remain: see *remain.* Cf. *remanent*, *remnant.*] Operating within itself; indwelling. This word (in its Latin form, *immanens*) was introduced in the thirteenth century to express the distinction, of which Aristotle makes much, between *doing* (or acting within one's self) and *making* (or producing an external effect). An *immanent action* is one whose effect remains within the subject and within the same faculty, while a *transient* or *transitive action* produces an effect upon something different from the subject, or at least upon something different from the faculty exercised. In modern philosophy the word is applied to the operations of a creator con-

ceived as in organic connection with the creation, and to such a creator himself, as opposed to a *transient* or *transcendent* creating and creator from whom the creation is conceived as separated. The doctrine of an immanent deity does not necessarily imply that the world, or the soul of the world, is God, but only that it either is or is in God.

The workes of God, which are either inward and *immanent*, or outward and transient.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 5.

Conceiving, as well as projecting or resolving, are what the schoolmen call *immanent* acts of the mind, which produce nothing beyond themselves. But painting is a transitive act, which produces an effect distinct from the operation, and this effect is the picture.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, iv. 1.

In the doctrine of the eternal Son revealing the Father, *immanent* in nature and humanity as the life and light shining through all created things, as the divine reason in which human reason shares, there was the recognition of . . . the tie which binds the creation to God in the closest organic relationship.
A. Allen, Continuity of Christian Thought.

Immanent act. See *act.*—**Immanent action.** See *action*, and def. above.—**Immanent cause.** See *cause*, 1, and *efficient cause*, under *efficient.*—**Immanent principle**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a principle limited to the realm of experience: opposed to *transcendental principle.*

Immanes (i-mā′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *immanis*, monstrous, enormous: see *immane.*] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of recently extinct gigantic ratite birds of New Zealand, containing the two families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. *Dinornithes* is a synonym.

immanifest (i-man′i-fest), *a.* [= OF. *immanifeste* = It. *immanifesto*, < LL. *immanifestus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *manifestus*, manifest.] Not manifest or apparent. [Rare.]

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

immanity† (i-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immanité* = It. *immanità*, < L. *immanita(t-)s*, *inmanita(t-)s*, hugeness, vastness, cruelty, savageness, < *immanis*, *inmanis*, huge, cruel, savage: see *immane.*] The condition of being immane; monstrosity; savageness.

No man can but marvel, saith Comineus, at that barbarous *immanity*, feral madness, committed betwixt men of the same nation, language, and religion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 39.

They were so far from doing what Nestorius had suggested that they restrained him from his violence and *immanity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

immantle (im-man′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immantled*, ppr. *immantling.* [< *in-*2 + *mantle.*] To envelop as with a mantle. [Poetical.]

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Immantled all the world, and the stiff ground
Sparkled in ice.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

O joy to him in this retreat,
Immantled in ambrosial dark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Immanuel, Emmanuel (i-, e-man′ū-el), *n.* [LL. *Emmanuel*, < Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ, < Heb. *Immanuel*, lit. 'God with us,' < *im*, with, + *anu*, us, + *el*, God.] A name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14. As a personal name, also written *Emanuel.*

immarcescible† (im-är-ses′i-bl), *a.* [Improp. written *immarcessible*; = F. *immarcescible*, formerly improp. *immarcessible*, = Sp. *inmarcesible* = Pg. *immarcesivel* = It. *immarcescibile*, < LL. *immarcescibilis*, *inmarcescibilis*, unfading, < L. *in-* priv. + *marcescere*, wither, fade: see *marcescent.*] Unfading.

They should feed the flock of God, and the great Bishop and Shepherd should give them an *immarcessible* crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 351.

immarcesciblyt (im-är-ses′i-bli), *adv.* Unfadingly.

The honour that now I reach at is no less than a crown, and that not fading and corruptible, . . . but *immarcessibly* eternal, a crown of righteousness, a crown of glory.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 12.

immarginate (i-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + NL. *marginatus*, marginate.] Having no margin. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, destitute of a rim or border. *Gray.* (*b*) In *entom.*, without a defined margin; having no raised or thickened border; without an impressed line parallel to the edge.

immartial (i-mär′shal), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *martialis*, warlike, martial: see *martial.*] Not martial; not warlike. [Rare.]

Assay not me like one,
Yong and *immartiall*, with great words, as to an Amazon dame.
Chapman, Iliad, vii.

immaskt (im-mask′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mask.*] To cover with or as with a mask; disguise.

Cases of buckram . . . to *immask* our noted outward garments.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

immatchablet (i-mach′a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *matchable.*] Incapable of being matched; peerless.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Drayton, Legend of T. Cromwell.

immatchlesst (i-mach′les), *a.* [< *in-*3 (here intensive) + *matchless.*] Incomparable; matchless. *Davies.*

Thou great Soveraigne of the earth,
Onelie *immatchlesse* Monarchesse of hearts.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Ded. to the Fairest).

immaterial (im-ā-tē′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immatériel* = Sp. *inmaterial* = Pg. *immaterial* = It. *immateriale*; as *in-*3 + *material.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not material.

Forms *immaterial* are produced by an efficient cause in the matter: but the matter itself does not contribute towards the action. All forms of natural things, the human soul excepted, are material, which only is *immaterial.*
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The most elementary study of sensation justifies Descartes' position, that we know more of mind than we do of body; that the *immaterial* world is a firmer reality than the material.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

2. Without special significance or importance; of no essential consequence; unimportant.

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter.
Cowper.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Not relevant; having no bearing on the question: as, *immaterial* evidence. (*b*) Not absolutely essential to constitute the cause of action or defense: as, an *immaterial* averment (a statement of unnecessary particulars).—**Immaterial cognition.** See *cognition.*—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.* See *form.*
= **Syn. 2.** Unessential, non-essential, insignificant.

II. *n.* Something not material.

As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterials* see,
As these should write by reason, rhyme, and rule,
Or he turn wit whom nature doom'd a fool.
W. Harte, Essay on Satire.

Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive *immaterials*; our imaginations paint souls and angels in as dissimilar a resemblance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

immaterialise, *v. t.* See *immaterialize.*

immaterialism (im-ā-tē′ri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *immatérialisme* = Sp. *inmaterialismo* = Pg. *immaterialismo*; as *immaterial* + *-ism.*] 1. The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.—2. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist only in the mind; idealism.

Immaterialism is the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, that there is no material substance, and that all being may be reduced to mind, and ideas in a mind.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philosophy.

immaterialist (im-ā-tē′ri-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *immatérialiste* = Sp. *inmaterialista* = Pg. *immaterialista*; as *immaterial* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Going to England very young, about thirteen years ago, he [Berkeley] became founder of a sect there called the *immaterialists*, by the force of a very curious book upon that subject.
Swift, To Carteret, Sept. 3, 1724.

immateriality (im-ā-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immatérialité* = Sp. *inmaterialidad* = Pg. *immaterialidade* = It. *immaterialità*; as *immaterial* + *-ity.*] 1. The character or quality of being immaterial or spiritual: as, the *immateriality* of the soul.

There are exterminating angels, that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality* and an uncommunicating nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

2. An immaterial existence or essence; that which is without matter.

A school of French philosophers to-day . . . speak of man as the union of an organism with an *immateriality.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

3. The character of being unimportant, non-essential, or irrelevant.

immaterialize (im-ā-tē′ri-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immaterialized*, ppr. *immaterializing.* [= F. *immaterialiser* = Sp. *inmaterialisar*; as *immaterial* + *-ize.*] To make immaterial or incorporeal; separate or free from matter. Also spelled *immaterialise.*

For though possibly assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to *immaterializ'd* spirits, yet is it more then our embodyed sonls can bear without lassitude or distemper.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

immaterially (im-ā-tē′ri-al-i), *adv.* [< *immaterial* + *-ly*2.] 1. Not corporeally.—2. Unimportantly; not necessarily or essentially.

immaterialness (im-ā-tē′ri-al-nes), *n.* The character of being immaterial; immateriality.

immateriatet (im-ā-tē′ri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *materiate.*] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things immerse in matter, to interpose some subject which is *immateriate*, or less materiate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immatter (i-mat′ėr), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *matter.* Cf. *immaterial.*] That which is immaterial, or not matter. *Ashburner*, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 29, note. [Rare.]

immature (im-ā-tūr′), *a.* [= OF. *immature* = Sp. *inmaduro* = Pg. *immaturo* = It. *immaturo*, < L. *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe, < *in-* priv. + *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature.*] 1. Not mature or ripe; not complete in growth or development; hence, unfinished; not perfected: as, *immature* fruit; an *immature* youth; *immature* plans or counsels.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryon *immature* involved,
Appear'd not.
Milton, P. L., vii. 277.

2†. Coming before the natural time; premature; too early.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

The *immature* death of Mr. Robinson in Holland.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

= **Syn. 1.** Raw, green, crude, unfinished, undigested.

immatured (im-ā-tūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *matured.*] Not matured; not ripened.

immaturely (im-ā-tūr′li), *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; prematurely; crudely.

immatureness (im-ā-tūr′nes), *n.* Immaturity.

immaturity (im-ā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [= OF. *immaturite*, F. *immaturité* = It. *immaturità*, < L. *immaturita(t-)s*, *inmaturita(t-)s*, unripeness, < *immaturus*, *inmaturus*, unripe: see *immature.*] The state or character of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness; crudeness.

How far the validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age, it belongs to human laws to determine.
Beattie, Moral Science, iii. 1.

Shelley appears always to have labored under an essential *immaturity*; it is very possible that if he had lived a hundred years he would never have become a man.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 99.

immazet (im-māz′), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *maze.*] To involve in a maze or labyrinth; entangle.

The prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had *inmazed* themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

immeability† (im″ē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **immeabilita(t-)s*, < **immeabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *meabilis*, passable, < *meare*, pass, go: see *meatus.*] Impassableness; impermeability.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and *immeability* of the matter impacted in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. § 29.

immeasurability (i-mezh″ūr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immeasurable*: see *-bility.*] Incapability of being measured; immeasurableness.

immeasurable (i-mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *immesurable* = It. *immisurabile*; as *in-*3 + *measurable*; ult. identical with *immensurable*, q. v.] Incapable of being measured; immense; limitless; indefinitely extensive.

Safe have you gain'd the peaceful port of ease,
Not doom'd to plough th' *immeasurable* seas.
Pitt, Æneid, iii.

Man's measures cannot mete the *immeasurable* All.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Ætna.

immeasurableness (i-mezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement; limitless extent.

Eternity and *immeasurableness* belong to thought alone.
F. W. Robertson.

immeasurably (i-mezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* To an immeasurable extent or degree.

Where wilds *immeasurably* spread
Seem length'ning as I go.
Goldsmith, The Hermit, st. 2.

immeasuredt (i-mezh′ūrd), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *measured.*] Unmeasured; unlimited.

They brought forth Geaunts, and such dreadful wights
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 8.

A stream, that silently but swiftly glides
To meet eternity's *immeasured* tides!
Broome, Death.

immechanicalt (im-ē-kan′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mechanical.*] Not mechanical; not consonant with the laws of mechanics.

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions.
Mead.

immechanicallyt (im-ē-kan′i-kal-i), *adv.* Not mechanically.

immediacy (i-mē′di-ā-si), *n.* [< *immedia(te)* + *-cy.*] The character of being immediate.

(*a*) Direct relation or connection; freedom from any intervening medium.

He asserts that, in his doctrine of perception, the external reality stands, to the percipient mind, face to face, in the same *immediacy* of relation which the idea holds in the representative theory of the philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton.

(*b*) Specifically, the condition of being in direct relation with a head or chief; the feudal rank next to that of the suzerain.

He led our powers;
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All immediate church territory was secularized except a little part of that of Mayence, and, this not sufficing, all but six of the fifty-one imperial towns and the villages of the same class lost their *immediacy*, and were put into the hands of princes who received compensation.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 398.

(*c*) In *metaph.*, direct presence; spontaneous existence, not dependent on anything; absolute or non-relative being.

The a priori aspect or *immediacy* of thought, where there is a mediation not made by anything external but by a reflection into self, is another name for universality, the complacency or contentment of thought which is so much at ease with itself that it feels an innate aversion to descend to particulars. *Hegel*, tr. by Wallace.

A primitive *immediacy* or absolute identity of subject and object at some point back of all of individual experience perhaps is thus postulated.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 172.

immediate (i-mē′di-āt), *a.* [= F. *immédiat* = Sp. *inmediato* = Pg. It. *immediato*, < ML. **immediatus*, not mediate, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *mediatus*, mediate: see *mediate*, *a.*] **I.** Not separated from its object or correlate by any third or medium; directly related; independent of any intermediate agency or action: opposed to *remote:* as, an *immediate* cause.

He hath bin pleas'd to make himselfe the agent and *immediat* performer of their desires.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

The sensible qualities are the *immediats* objects of the senses; a substance invested with those qualities, the mediate. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

The Consistory, like the Bishop, is under the *immediate* direction of the Holy Governing Synod.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1184.

2. Having no space or object intervening; nearest; proximate; having the closest relation: as, *immediate* contact; the *immediate* neighborhood.

What! rate, rebuke, and roughly send to prison
Th' *immediate* heir of England!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

These two commandments are *immediate* to each other, and of the greatest cognation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

3. Without any time intervening; without any delay; present; instant: often used, like similar absolute expressions, with less strictness than the literal meaning requires: as, an *immediate* answer; *immediate* despatch.

'Tis time we twain
Did show ourselves i' the field; and, to that end,
Assemble me *immediate* council.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion. *Milton.*, P. L., vii. 176.

The dead lulls of tropical seas are the *immediats* forerunners of tornadoes. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The commander of the Swiss, and some other officers, were for *immediate* action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. In *metaph.*, indemonstrable; intuitive; of the character of a direct perception not worked over by the mind. *Immediate truths* are of two kinds, those which are the direct testimony of the senses, and general axioms: the existence of both kinds is in question.

Where certainty is mediate, one judgment is often spoken of as the ground of another; but a syllogism is still psychologically a single, though not a simple, judgment, and the certainty of it as a whole is *immediate*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

Immediate agglutination, certainty, evidence. See the nouns.—**Immediate contraries.** See *contrary.*—**Immediate good,** that which is recognized as an end in itself, and is not merely useful in bringing about some end.—**Immediate inference,** the name first given by Wolf to a necessary inference from a single premise, because it has no middle term, being a mere transformation of a proposition.—**Immediate knowledge.** (*a*) Knowledge of a thing or an event in its existence, as here and now, by a consciousness of its direct presence. In this sense, immediate knowledge does not imply a perception of the thing-in-itself, but only a real and direct consciousness of the reaction between self and not-self. (*b*) Knowledge of an object as it exists, so that the qualities of our cognition are the qualities of the thing-in-itself.—**Immediate testimony,** in *law*, testimony to the personal experience of the witness.

immediately (i-mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; proximately; directly.

Knowing myself to take and hold the said Archbishopric *immediately* and only of your Highness, and of none other.
Abp. Cranmer's Oath of Office, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., iii., note.

If the sun were in the zenith or *immediately* overhead, the most vivid effects would be found on the horizon.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 81.

2. Without lapse of time; without delay; instantly.

And Jesus put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will; be thou clean. And *immediately* his leprosy was cleansed. Mat. viii. 3.

He'll eat but half a dozen bits, and rise *immediately.*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

=Syn. 2. Instantaneously, promptly, forthwith, straightway.

immediateness (i-mē′di-āt-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being immediate, in any sense of that word.

immediatism (i-mē′di-ā-tizm), *n.* [< *immediate* + *-ism.*] The quality of being immediate.

immedicable (i-med′i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inmedicable* = It. *immedicabile*, < L. *immedicabilis*, *inmedicabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *medicabilis*, curable: see *medicable.*] Not amenable to medicine; incapable of being healed; incurable.

My griefs . . .
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene.
Milton, S. A., l. 620.

But who rains down
Evil, the *immedicable* plague?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

immelodious† (im-ē-lō′di-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *melodious.*] Unmelodious.

When *immelodious* winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds on thee their ramage did bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, ii. 10.

immemorable† (i-mem′ō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immémorable* = Sp. *inmemorable* = Pg. *immemoravel* = It. *immemorabile*, immemorial, < L. *immemorabilis*, *inmemorabilis*, not worth mentioning, also silent, < *in-* priv. + *memorabilis*, to be mentioned: see *memorable.*] Not memorable; not worth remembering. *Minsheu*, 1617.

immemorial (im-ē-mō′ri-al), *a.* [= Sp. *inmemorial* = Pg. *immemorial;* as *in-*3 + *memorial.*] Not within the bounds of memory; of unknown duration; extending back beyond record or tradition.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom.
Sir M. Hale.

A country belonging to a people who were in possession for time *immemorial.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.

In the oldest forms of nobility, the origin of the distinction is strictly *immemorial;* there is no record of the way it began, no record how this and that house in a state came to be looked on as more noble than others.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 282.

immemorially (im-ē-mō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an immemorial manner; from time out of mind.

The territory of Saba, which *immemorially* has been the mart of frankincense, myrrh, and balsam.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 444.

immense (i-mens′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *immense* = Sp. *inmenso* = Pg. It. *immenso*, < L. *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasured, boundless, < *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *metel*, *measure.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** So great as to be beyond measurement; immeasurable; limitless; boundless; incomprehensible.

Witness this new-made world, another heaven, . . .
Of amplitude almost *immense.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 620.

God is too large, too *immense*, and then man is too narrow, too little to be considered; for who can fix his eye upon an atom? *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. Of vast extent, bulk, or quantity; very great; huge; inordinate: as, an *immense* territory; an *immense* sum; an *immense* eater (a colloquial expression).

A corner cupboard, knowingly left open, displayed *immense* treasures of old silver and well-mended china.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

I could only distinguish an *immense* vault, like a high cavern, without aisles. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 139.

3. Very good or fine; very striking, attractive, or interesting. [Slang.]

The afterpiece is said to be *immense.*
Florida Times-Union, Feb. 8, 1888.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Excessive*, etc. See *enormous.*

II. *n.* Infinite space; immensity. [Poetical.]

When this ball of rock and clay
Crumbles from my feet away,
And the solid shores of sense
Melt into the vague *immense.*
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

immensely (i-mens′li), *adv.* To an immense extent or degree; exceedingly.

immenseness (i-mens′nes), *n.* The character or state of being immense; immensity.

immensible† (i-men′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, measure: see *metel*, *measure.*] Immeasurable.

For should I touch thy minde (intangible,
Fraught with whateuer makes or good or great,
As learning, language, artes *immensible*,
Witt, conrage, courtesie, and all compleat),
I should but straine my skill to do thee wrong.
Davies, To Worthy Persons.

immensity (i-men′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *immensities* (-tiz). [= F. *immensité* = Pr. *immensitat*, *immensitat* = Sp. *inmensidad* = Pg. *immensidade* = It. *immensità*, < L. *immensita(t-)s*, *inmensita(t-)s*, unmeasurableness, < *immensus*, *inmensus*, unmeasurable: see *immense.*] **1.** The character or state of being immense. (*a*) Immeasurableness; boundlessness; infinitude.

Through the thick Fogs of Adversity . . . we come to see God, and the *Immensity* of his Love, in a fuller Proportion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating as often as we will any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) Vastness; hugeness; enormous extent or degree: as, the *immensity* of the Roman empire.

A glimpse of the *immensity* of the material system is granted to the eye of man. *Is. Taylor.*

2. That which is immense; an extent not to be measured; infinity; especially, infinite space or the universe in space.

All these illustrious worlds,
Lost in the wilds of vast *immensity*,
Are suns. *Blackmore.*

Mighty Rome, to the north, lying at no great length in the idle *immensity* around it.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 172.

3. A vast extent, degree, bulk, or quantity; a very great amount.

immensive† (i-men′siv), *a.* [< OF. *immensif;* as *immense* + *-ive.*] Immense.

Then this *immensive* cup
Of aromatike wine,
Catullus, I quaffe up
To that terce muse of thine.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 84.

immensurability (i-men*′*sū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immensurable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being immensurable; immeasurableness.

immensurable (i-men′sū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *immensurable* = Sp. *inmensurable* = Pg. *immensuravel* = It. *immensurabile*, < LL. *immensurabilis*, immeasurable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensurabilis*, mensurable: see *mensurable.*] Incapable of being measured; immeasurable.

The law of nature, . . . a term of *immensurable* extent.
Ward.

immensurate (i-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *immensuratus*, not measured, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *mensuratus*, measured, pp. of *mensurare*, measure: see *mensurate*, *measure*, *v.*] Unmeasured; immeasurable. [Rare.]

Created nature . . . fell into an *immensurate* distance from it [heaven]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 1.

immer (im′ėr), *n.* Same as *ember-goose.*

immerd† (i-mėrd′), *v. t.* [< F. *emmerder*, cover with dung, < L. *in*, on, + *merda*, dung.] To cover with dung.

Let daws delight to *immerd* themselves in dung, whilst eagles scorn so poor a game as flies.
Quarles, Emblems, Int.

immerge (i-mėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immerged*, ppr. *immerging.* [= F. *immerger* = Sp. *inmergir* = It. *immergere*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into, < *in*, in, + *mergere*, dip, plunge: see *merge.* Cf. *emerge.*] **I.**† *trans.* To plunge into or under anything, especially into a fluid; immerse.

The church of God . . . was then holy, not in title only and design, but practically and materially, and persecuted, and not *immerged* in secular temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 29.

You may *immerge* it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Wig.

II. *intrans.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun, or the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerger (i-mėr′jėr), *n.* That which immerges or dives: specifically applied in ornithology to the *Mergitores* or divers.

immer-goose (im′ėr-gös), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ember-goose.*

immerit† (i-mer′it), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *merit*, *n.*] Want of merit or worth; demerit.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me. *Suckling.*

immerited† (i-mer'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *merited.*] Unmerited.

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour have darted on me. *King Charles*, in the Princely Pelican, p. 279.

immeritous† (i-mer'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *immérité* = Sp. *inmérito* = Pg. It. *immerito*, < L. *immeritus*, *inmeritus*, undeserving, < *in-* priv. + *meritus*, deserving: see *merit*, *v.*] Undeserving.

And gives sentence that his confuting hath bin employed about frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. *Milton*, Colasterion.

immersable, immersible (i-mėr'sạ-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *immerse* + *-able*, *-ible.*] Capable of being immersed. *Coles*, 1717.

immerse (i-mėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immersed*, ppr. *immersing.* [< L. *immersus*, *inmersus*, pp. of *immergere*, *inmergere*, dip or plunge into: see *immerge.*] **1.** To plunge into anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip.

More than a mile *immersed* within the wood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 89.

These the Moldaw's raging flood
Swept with their wattled cotes, as o'er its banks
It rose redundant, swol'n with beating rains,
And deep *immers'd* beneath its whirling wave.
Warton, Eclogues, i.

He, . . . *immers'd*
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,
The death he had deserv'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 554.

2. Specifically, to baptize by immersion.—**3.** Figuratively, to plunge into, as a state, occupation, interest, etc.; involve deeply: as, to *immerse* one's self in business.

When I see a person wholly *immersed* in affairs of the World, or spending his time in luxury and vanity, can I possibly think that man hath any esteem of God or of his own Soul? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He who is *immersed* in what concerns person or place cannot see the problem of existence. *Emerson*, Intellect.

The Queen, *immersed* in such a trance, . . .
Came to that point where first she saw the King
Ride toward her from the city.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

immerset† (i-mėrs'), *a.* [= Pg. It. *immerso*, < L. *immersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Immersed; buried; covered; deeply sunk.

And besides, I practise as I do advise: which is, after long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject which is immateriate, or less materiate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

immersed (i-mėrst'), *p. a.* **1.** Deeply plunged into a fluid, or, figuratively, into some state, occupation, etc.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Growing wholly under water, as aquatic plants. (*b*) Originating beneath the surface of the matrix, or beneath the soil. In mosses the capsule is said to be immersed when covered over and concealed by the leaves of the perichætium. The fructification of lichens is immersed when sunk or plunged into the thallus.

3. In *entom.*, said of a part which is somewhat or wholly sunken in another part, as the head when it is covered by the prothorax.—**Immersed eyes**, eyes which are not raised above the surface of the surrounding integument, appearing partly covered by it, as in certain beetles, etc.

immersible, *a.* See *immersable.*

immersion (i-mėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immersion* = Sp. *inmersion* = Pg. *immersão* = It. *immersione*, < LL. *immersio(n-)*, *inmersio(n-)*, < L. *immergere*, *inmergere*, pp. *immersus*, *inmersus*, dip or plunge into: see *immerse*, *immerge.*] **1.** The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into a fluid.

The Monitor, with only twelve feet *immersion*, could take any position. *The Century*, XXIX. 744.

Specifically—**2.** A mode of administering baptism by dipping or plunging the whole person into water.

In baptism we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water again: which was the manner of baptising in the Christian church, by *immersion*, and not by aspersion, till of late times. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Figuratively, the act of overwhelming, or the state of being deeply engaged; absorption: as, *immersion* in scientific studies.

Too deep an *immersion* in the affairs of life. *Atterbury.*

4. In *astron.*, the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow: opposed to *emersion.* The occultation of a star is *immersion* of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, *immersion* of the second kind. Also called *incidence.*

5. In *microscopy*, the placing of a drop of liquid, such as water, between the object-glass and the object. The rays of light thus pass into the objective from a denser medium than the air which is otherwise present, and there is consequently less loss of light at the two reflecting surfaces; such an objective (*immersion-objective* or *immersion-lens*) has the advantage of greater working distance than a "dry objective." If instead of water a liquid having the same refractive and dispersive powers as the glass is employed, the method is called *homogeneous immersion.*

6. In *ceram.*, the application of the glaze to a piece of pottery by plunging it into a vessel filled with the glaze in a liquid state.—**Immersion gilding.** See *gilding.*

immersionist (i-mėr'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *immersion* + *-ist.*] One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism. See *Baptist*, 2.

Immersores (im-ėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *immersor*, dipper, < L. *immersus*, pp. of *immergere*: see *immerse.*] In Macgillivray's system, an artificial order of birds which dive, as the water-ouzels and kingfishers. [Not in use.]

immesh (im-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *mesh.* Cf. *enmesh.*] To involve in or as in the meshes of a net; entangle; enmesh. Also *inmesh.*

I thus became *immeshed* in the web he had spun for my reception. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lii.

immethoded† (i-meth'ọd-ed), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ed*2.] Unmethodical.

Their sudden thoughts, *immethoded* discourses, and slovenly sermocinations. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 157.

immethodical (im-ē-thod'i-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *methodical.*] Not methodical; without systematic arrangement; disorderly; irregular; confused.

In grammar, rhetoric, logic, my education was imperfect, because *immethodical.* *J. Adams*, Letters to his Wife, cxlvii.

immethodically (im-ē-thod'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an immethodical manner; without order or regularity; irregularly.

immethodicalness (im-ē-thod'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being immethodical; want of method; confusion.

immethodize (i-meth'ọd-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immethodized*, ppr. *immethodizing.* [< *in-*3 + *method* + *-ize.*] To render immethodical. [Rare.]

immetrical (i-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *metrical.*] Not metrical; unmetrical.

French and Italian most *immetrical*,
Their many syllables, in harsh collision,
Fall as they brake their necks.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 154.

Lamb allowed the meaningless and *immetrical* word "destiny" to stand at the end of this line, in place of the obviously right reading ["disdain"].
Swinburne, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 83.

immeuble (i-mė'bl), *n.* [F.: see *immobile.*] In *French law*, an immovable; real property.—**Immeubles fictifs**, quasi-immovable property; mixed property.

immewt, *v. t.* See *emmew.*

immigrant (im'i-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *immigrant* = Sp. *inmigrante* = Pg. *immigrante*, < L. *immigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *immigrare*, remove into: see *immigrate.*] **I.** *a.* Immigrating; having immigrated.

Our first colonial period . . . transmits to us a body of writings produced by *immigrant* Americans.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 7.

As to the origin of these *immigrant* cells, it may be regarded as certain that they have passed inwards from the epithelium. *E. A. Schäfer*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 90.

II. *n.* One who or that which immigrates, as a person, an animal, or a plant; specifically, a person who migrates into a country for the purpose of permanent residence: correlative to *emigrant*, as strictly used.

It is to the age of Burke, and of his fellow liberalists who came just after him, that we are beholden for the word *immigrant.* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 283.

It has become more and more the habit of the richer class in Ireland to go to England for its enjoyment, and to feel itself socially rather English than Irish. Thus the chasm between the *immigrants* and the aborigines has grown deeper. *J. Bryce*, New Princeton Rev., III. 54.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *immigrated*, ppr. *immigrating.* [< L. *immigratus*, pp. of *immigrare*, *inmigrare* (> Sp. *inmigrar* = F. *immigrer*), remove into, < *in*, in, + *migrare*, remove: see *migrate.* Cf. *emigrate.*] To pass or come into, as a new habitat or place of residence; especially, to remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; migrate or be conveyed into and settle in another country or region.

The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals after a meal containing fat by the *immigrating* leucocytes.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 89.

=Syn. *Emigrate*, etc. See *migrate.*

immigration (im-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immigration* = Sp. *inmigracion* = Pg. *immigração*, < L. as if **immigratio(n-)*, < *immigrare*, *inmigrare*, pp. *immigratus*, *inmigratus*, remove into: see *immigrate.*] The act of immigrating; the act or process of passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

The *immigrations* of the Arabians into Europe.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 101.

A great tide of *immigration* sets continually to America. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons, Int.

Commissioners of immigration, in the United States, officers appointed to supervise the entrance and transportation of immigrants, and to care for their interests generally.

imminence (im'i-nens), *n.* [= F. *imminence* = Sp. *inminencia* = Pg. *imminencia* = It. *imminenza*, < L. *imminentia*, *inminentia*, < *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over: see *imminent.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being imminent.

The *imminence* of any danger or distress. *Fuller.*

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or danger.

Dare all *imminence* that gods and men
Address their dangers in. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 11.

The morbid *imminences* of this age [puberty] are few; disorders of the nervous system, chores and epilepsy, may arise: anæmia and rheumatism are common enough.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1151.

imminent (im'i-nent), *a.* [= F. *imminent* = Sp. *inminente* = Pg. It. *imminente*, < L. *imminen(t-)s*, *inminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imminere*, *inminere*, project over or toward, overhang, < *in*, on, + *minere*, project. Cf. *eminent*, *prominent.*] **1.** Overhanging; fixed pendently or so as to overlook; projecting from above. [Archaic.]

Their eyes ever *imminent* upon worldly matters.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The gloom of high-lying, old stone cities, *imminent* on the windy seaboard. *R. L. Stevenson*, Foreigner at Home.

Hence—**2.** Threatening or about to fall or to occur; impending threateningly; hanging over one's head.

Of hair-breadth 'scapes i' the *imminent* deadly breach.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Void of all fear, they run into *imminent* dangers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 40.

Commingled with the gloom of *imminent* war,
The shadow of His loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

imminently (im'i-nent-li), *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

immingle (im-ming'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immingled*, ppr. *immingling.* [< *in-*1 + *mingle.*] To mingle; mix or unite together. [Rare.]

In graceful dance *immingled*, o'er the land,
Pan, Pales, Flora, and Pomona play'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii.

imminution† (im-i-nū'shọn), *n.* [< L. *imminutio(n-)*, *inminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *imminuere*, *inminuere*, pp. *imminutus*, *inminutus*, lessen, < *in*, in, on, + *minuere*, lessen: see *minish.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease. *Bp. Cosin*; *Ray.*

And where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or *imminution* of the theocracy, which Mr. W.'s gradual withdrawing of the extraordinary providence is not liable unto? *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

immiscibility (i-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immiscibilité* = Sp. *inmiscibilidad*; as *immiscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The character of being immiscible; incapability of being mixed.

immiscible (i-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *immiscible* = Sp. *inmiscible* = Pg. *immiscivel*, < ML. **immiscibilis*, unmixable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *miscibilis*, mixable: see *miscible.*] Not miscible; incapable of being or becoming mixed, as oil and water.

It is incredible . . . that this . . . is the result of such a chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

immission (i-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *immission* = Sp. *inmision*, < L. *immissio(n-)*, *inmissio(n-)*, a letting in, < *immittere*, *inmittere*, pp. *immissus*, *inmissus*, let in: see *immit.*] **1.** The act of immitting or sending in; injection: correlative to *emission.*

It is ordinarily impossible never to wander with a thought or to be interrupted with a sudden *immission* into his spirit in the midst of prayers.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, ii. 12.

2. That which is immitted or sent in.

Faith . . . is presented to be an infused grace, an *immission* from God. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref.

immit (im-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immitted*, ppr. *immitting.* [= It. *immittere*, < L. *immittere*, *inmittere*, send or let in, < *in*, in, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *admit*, *emit*, etc.] To send in; inject: correlative to *emit.*

Having stopped it [a receiver] close with a screw, I filled it further with air, which I *immitted.*
Boyle, Works, IV. 533.

immitigable (i-mit'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *mitigable.*] Not mitigable; incapable of being mitigated or appeased.

These *immitigable*, these iron-hearted men. *Harris.*

immitigably (i-mit'i-gạ-bli), *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

immix (im-miks'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mix.* Cf. equiv. L. *immiscere, inmiscere,* < *in,* in, + *miscere,* mix.] To mix; mingle.

Samson, with these *immix'd,* inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 1657.

immixable (i-mik'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixable.*] Not capable of being mixed; immiscible.

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour and *immixable.*
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

immixed† (i-mikst'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixed.*] Unmingled; pure.

Where it doth steddy stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immix't,* innocuous, mild.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 22.

Now to assure you, sir, how pure and *inmixed* the design is from any other than the public interest.
Boyle, Works, VI. 291.

immixture† (i-miks'tūr), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *mixture.*] Freedom from mixture; absence of alloy.

So that we are, as I may say, allowed what our nature aboundeth the most in, which is sorrow, to make up that wherein our loue is the most defective, which is simplicity and *inmixture.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

immobile (i-mō'bil), *a.* [Formerly *immoble;* = F. *immobile,* also *immeuble* = Sp. *inmoble* = Pg. *immobil, immovel* = It. *immobile,* < L. *immobilis, inmobilis,* immovable, < *in-* priv. + *mobilis,* movable: see *mobile.*] Not mobile; incapable of moving or of being moved; immovable; fixed; stable.

immobility (im-ō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immobilité* = Pr. *immobilitat* = Sp. *inmovilidad* = Pg. *immobilidade* = It. *immobilità,* < LL. *immobilita(t-)s, inmobilita(t-)s,* immovableness, < L. *immobilis, inmobilis,* immovable: see *immobile.*] The character or condition of being immobile or irremovable; fixedness.

The great legislative changes that were effected at the Revolution—the *immobility* of the judges, the reform of the trials for treason, etc. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

immobilization (i-mō^{z}bi-li-zā'shọn), *n.* A making immobile; reduction to immobility.

Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 780.

immobilize (i-mō'bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immobilized,* ppr. *immobilizing.* [< *immobile* + *-ize.*] 1. To render immobile; fix so as to be or become immovable.

In cases of doubt it is better to abstain from much handling, and treat the case as if it were compound, using every means to keep the wound aseptic, and to *immobilize* the limb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* III. 235.

2. To deprive of the capacity for mobilization.

Four French army corps and half of the French fleet are *immobilized.* *Contemporary Rev.,* LII. 885.

immoblet, *a.* Same as *immobile.*

And therefore be lawes called holy, because it is not lawfull to breke them; but they be ferme and *immoble.*
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

immoderate (i-mod'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [= F. *immodéré* = Sp. *inmoderado* = Pg. *immoderado* = It. *immoderato,* < L. *immoderatus, inmoderatus,* without measure, < *in-* priv. + *moderatus,* measured: see *moderate, a.*] Not moderate; not confined to just or reasonable limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

So every scope, by the *immoderate* use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 3.

It is not the greatness of men's condition, but their *immoderate* love to the world, which ruins and destroys their souls. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. xii.

=Syn. Intemperate, exorbitant, inordinate.

immoderately (i-mod'ẹ-rāt-li), *adv.* In an immoderate degree; excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (i-mod'ẹ-rāt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

It is for the Christian heart to be taken up with other desires, such as wherein there can be no danger of *immoderateness.* *Bp. Hall,* Contentation, § 23.

immoderation (i-mod-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immodération* = Sp. *inmoderacion* = Pg. *immoderação;* < L. *in-* priv. + *moderatio(n-),* moderation.] Excess; want of moderation.

immodest (i-mod'est), *a.* [= F. *immodeste* = Sp. *inmodesto* = Pg. It. *immodesto,* immodest, < L. *immodestus, inmodestus,* unrestrained, excessive, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *modestus,* restrained, moderate, modest: see *modest.*] 1. Not modest as regards one's pretension or assertions; forward; arrogant.

For a man to deny that ever such things happened . . . is so *immodest* a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. *Bp. Wilkins,* Natural Religion, i. 7.

I am not *immodest* enough to assume to speak for other readers, but for my own part I have become rather tired of African travellers. *Aldrich,* Ponkapog to Peath, p. 197.

2. Not modest in conduct, utterance, or significance; wanting delicacy or propriety; especially, showing lewdness of thought or feeling; indelicate; indecent.

To gain the language,
'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Roscommon, Translated Verse, l. 113.

immodestly (i-mod'est-li), *adv.* In an immodest manner.

immodesty (i-mod'es-ti), *n.* [= F. *immodestie* = Sp. *inmodestia* = Pg. It. *immodestia,* < L. *immodestia, inmodestia,* unrestrained conduct, immodesty, < *immodestus, inmodestus,* immodest: see *immodest.*] Want of modesty. (*a*) Forwardness; arrogance or want of proper reserve.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 71.

(*b*) Indecency; indelicacy; unchastity.

Pray you, think it no *immodesty,* I kiss you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

immolate (im'ọ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immolated,* ppr. *immolating.* [< L. *immolatus, inmolatus,* pp. of *immolare, inmolare* (> It. *immolare* = Pg. *immolar* = Sp. *inmolar* = F. *inmoler*), sacrifice, orig. sprinkle (the victim) with sacrificial meal (meal mixed with salt), < *in,* on, + *mola,* meal mixed with salt, grits, also a mill: see *mill*[1], *mole*[4].] To kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

Barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them [their deities] the lives of men but . . . the virtue and honour of women. *Boyle,* Works, V. 262.

The ministers . . . had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

In Peru, where there were habitual human sacrifices, men taken captive were *immolated* to the father of the Yncas, the Sun. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

=Syn. See *sacrifice, v.*

immolation (im-ọ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *immolation* = Sp. *inmolacion* = Pg. *immolação* = It. *immolazione,* < L. *immolatio(n-), inmolatio(n-),* < *immolare, inmolare,* sacrifice: see *immolate.*] 1. The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 8.

Oh, if our ends were less achievable
By slow approaches than by single act
Of *immolation,* any phase of death,
We were as prompt to spring against the pikes,
Or down the fiery gulf, as talk of it.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. A sacrificial offering; a sacrifice.

We make mere barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

immolator (im'ọ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *immolateur* = Sp. *inmolador* = Pg. *immolador* = It. *immolatore,* < L. *immolator, inmolator,* < *immolare, inmolare,* sacrifice: see *immolate.*] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

immoment† (i-mō'mẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *moment,* taken as equiv. to *momentous.*] Trifling.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some lady trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Shak.,* A. and C., v. 2.

immomentous† (im-ọ̄-men'tus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *momentous.*] Not momentous; unimportant.

immonasteredt, *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *monaster(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dwelling secluded in a monastery.

Immonaster'd in Kent, where first she breath'd the air.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1272.

immoral (i-mor'ạl), *a.* [= F. *immoral* = Sp. *inmoral* = Pg. *immoral* = It. *immorale,* < ML. **immoralis,* < L. *in-* priv. + *moralis,* moral: see *moral.*] 1. Not moral; not conforming to or consistent with the moral law; unprincipled; dissolute; vicious; licentious.

A flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man. *Johnson.*

Give up money, . . . give the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an *immoral* act.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 285.

Morality is deeply interested in this, that what is *immoral* shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. *Macaulay,* Comic Dramatists.

2. Contrary to good order or public welfare; inimical to the rights or common interests of others: a legal and commercial sense.

He [a political leader] would be less *immoral,* even though he were as lax in his personal habits as Sir Robert Walpole, if at the same time his sense of the public welfare were supreme in his mind.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

When we call a thing *immoral* in a legal sense, we do not mean so much that it is ethically wrong as that, according to the common understanding of reasonable men, it would be a scandal for a court of justice to treat it as lawful or indifferent, though the transaction may not come within any positive prohibition or penalty.
Quoted in *Rapalje and Laurence's* Law Dict., I. 627, note.

=Syn. *Illegal, Wicked,* etc. See *criminal.*

immorality (im-ọ̄-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *immoralities* (-tiz). [= F. *immoralité* = Sp. *inmoralidad* = Pg. *immoralidade* = It. *immoralità,* < ML. **immoralita(t-)s,* immorality, < **immoralis,* immoral: see *immoral.*] 1. The character of being immoral; transgression of the moral law; immoral thought or action; wickedness; dissoluteness; licentiousness.

A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality.* *Sir W. Temple,* Life and Fortune.

2. An immoral act or practice.

Luxury and sloth, and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities,* broke loose among them.
Milton, Def. of the People of England.

immorally (i-mor'ạl-i), *adv.* In an immoral manner; in violation of morality; viciously; licentiously.

immorigerous† (im-ọ̄-rij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *morigerous.*] Rude; uncivil; disobedient.

Every indignation against the person of the man in us is pride and self-love, and towards others ungentleness, and an *immorigerous* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

immorigerousness† (im-ọ̄-rij'ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* Rudeness; incivility; disobedience.

We shall best know that our will is in obedience, by our cheerful managing, by our swift execution, for all degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

immortal (i-môr'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *immortal, inmortal* = F. *immortel* = Sp. *inmortal* = Pg. *immortal* = It. *immortale,* < L. *immortalis, inmortalis,* undying, < *in-* priv. + *mortalis,* liable to death, mortal: see *mortal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; having unlimited existence; undying.

Wherfore thou scheldest thenke and impresse it in thi mynde that nothing is *inmortalle* but only God, that made alle thing. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 295.

Unto the King eternal, *immortal,* invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever. 1 Tim. i. 17.

Perhaps the longing to be so
Helps make the soul *immortal.*
Lowell, Longing.

Hence—2. Unceasing; inextinguishable; imperishable; destined to endure for all time: as, *immortal* hopes; *immortal* fame.

I have
Immortal longings in me.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to *immortal* verse.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

That breast imbued with such *immortal* fire.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 39.

3†. Indefatigable; unchanging.

This I was glad of, and so were all the rest of us, though I knew I have made myself an *immortal* enemy by it.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 29, 1668.

=Syn. *Perpetual, Everlasting,* etc. (see *eternal*); incorruptible, deathless, enduring, unfading.

II. *n.* 1. One who is immortal, or exempt from death or annihilation.—2. One of the gods of classical mythology: usually in the plural.

Never, believe me,
Appear the *Immortals,*
Never alone.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods (Imit. of Schiller).

The Forty Immortals, the members of the French Academy: an affected designation, alluding to the perpetuity of their number and succession, and to their supposed enduring fame in their several departments of literature.—**The immortals.** (*a*) The classical divinities. See def. 2, above. (*b*) The name of the royal guard of ancient Persia, the members of which were magnificently equipped and numerously attended.

immortalisation, immortalise. See *immortalization, immortalize.*

immortalist (i-môr'tal-ist), *n.* [< *immortal* + *-ist.*] One who holds that the soul is immortal.

This learning they had from the inhabitants by Ister, who were called *Immortalists,* because in the midst of all their dark notions of things they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermons, 392. (*Latham.*)

immortality (im-ôr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immortalité* = Sp. *inmortalidad* = Pg. *immortalidade* = It. *immortalità,* < L. *immortalita(t-)s, inmortalita(t-)s,* undyingness, < *immortalis, inmortalis,* undying: see *immortal.*] 1. The condi-

tion or quality of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; unending existence.

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel.
2 Tim. i. 10.

After many a summer dies the swan.
Me only cruel *immortality*
Consumes. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

We have strongly within us the sense of an undying principle, and we transfer that true sense to this life and to the body, instead of interpreting it justly as the promise of spiritual *immortality*.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 14.

2. Exemption from oblivion; perpetuity: as, the *immortality* of fame.

I held it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches: . . .
. . . *Immortality* attends the former,
Making a man a god. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

Thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for *immortality*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 43.

Conditional immortality, in *theol.* See *conditional*.

immortalization (i-môr″tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *immortalize* + *-ation*.] The act of immortalizing, or the state of being immortalized. Also spelled *immortalisation*.

immortalize (i-môr′tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *immortalized*, ppr. *immortalizing*. [= F. *immortaliser* = Sp. *immortalizar* = Pg. *immortalizar* = It. *immortalizzare;* as *immortal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render immortal; endow with immortality: as, the demigods *immortalized* by Jupiter. —2. To exempt from oblivion; bestow unending fame upon; perpetuate.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortalis'd*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams *immortalized* in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Blest be the Art that can *immortalize*,
The Art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it. *Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* To become immortal. [Rare.]

Fix the years precise
When British bards began to *immortalise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 54.

Also spelled *immortalise*.

immortally (i-môr′tal-i), *adv.* 1. In an immortal manner; eternally; with exemption from death or from oblivion.

There is your crown:
And He that wears the crown *immortally*
Long guard it yours! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Therefore she is *immortally* my bride;
Chance cannot change that love, nor time impair.
Browning, Any Wife to any Husband.

2†. Exceedingly: as, "*immortally* glad," *Rev. R. Burton*.

immortelle (im-ôr-tel′), *n.* [F., fem. of *immortel*, undying: see *immortal*.] Any one of the flowers commonly called *everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers. From their papery texture, these flowers retain their natural color and appearance after drying, and are therefore much used for wreaths for graves, or dyed of other colors for ornamental purposes. See *everlasting*, *n.*, 3.

Alas for love, alas for fleeting breath—
Immortelles bloom with Beauty's bridal roses.
Locker, A Human Skull.

immortification† (i-môr″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *immortification* = Sp. *inmortificacion* = Pg. *immortificação* = It. *immortificazione;* as *in-*[3] + *mortification*.] Want of mortification or subjection of the passions.

Arguments of an ill condition, of *immortification* of vicious habits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 328.

immotile (i-mō′til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *motile*.] Not motile; stationary; not moving.

Propagation by means of three *immotile* organs, generally placed upon distinct plants.
H. C. Wood, Smithsonian Cont. to Knowl., XIX. 213.

immound†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *mound*.] To inclose within mounds or high banks; dam up.

The siluer fronted Star . . .
Pours with less pow'r her plentious influence
Vpon these straight and narrow stresmed Fennes
And In-land Seas, which many a Mount *immounds*,
Then on an Ocean vast and void of bounds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

immovability (i-mö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *immovable:* see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

immovable (i-mö′va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *immovable, immouvable*, F. *immouvable* = Sp. *inmovible;* as *in-*[3] + *movable*. Cf. *immobile*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Incapable of being moved or displaced; too heavy or firm to be moved; firmly fixed; fast.

Population, we see, produces a sward of grass round ancient cities in the most desert parts of Africa, which keeps the sand *immoveable* till the place is no longer inhabited.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 11.

Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.
Milton, P. L., ii. 602.

2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that cannot be induced to change or alter: as, a man who remains *immovable*.

Mr. Jorkins has his opinion on these points. . . . Mr. Jorkins is *immovable*. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxiii.

3. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable: as, an *immovable* purpose or resolution.—4. That cannot be affected; not impressible; impassive; unfeeling.

How much happier is he who . . . remains *immovable* and smiles at the madness of the dance about him?
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

5. In *law*, not liable to be removed; permanent in place; real, as distinguished from personal.

There are things *immovable* by their nature, others by their destination, and others by the objects to which they are applied. *Bouvier*.

Immovable feast. See *feast*[1]. =**Syn.** Firm, stable, unshaken, rooted, resolute.

II. *n.* That which cannot be moved; specifically, in *law*, land, or any appurtenance fixed to or running with the land. Immovables are things that are stationary by nature, as land and trees, or are so made by the hand of man, as buildings and their accessories, or by the objects to which they apply, as servitudes.

Also *immovcable*.

immovableness (i-mö′va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being immovable.

immovably (i-mö′va-bli), *adv.* In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or altered; unalterably; unchangeably.

immund† (i-mund′), *a.* [= F. *immonde* = Sp. *inmundo* = Pg. *immundo* = It. *immondo*, < L. *immundus, inmundus*, unclean, < *in-* priv. + *mundus*, clean: see *mundation*.] Unclean.

Immund and sordid manner of life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

immundicity† (im-un-dis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immondicité*, irreg. < ML. *immundicitia*, for L. *immunditia, inmunditia*, uncleanness, < *immundus*, unclean: see *immund*.] Uncleanness.

Whosoever will enter into a course of purging his nature of that humour . . . shall recover the right savour and gust of purity by the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

immune (i-mūn′), *a.* [= OF. *immun, immune* = Sp. *inmune* = Pg. It. *immune*, < L. *immunis, inmunis*, exempt from public service or charges, free, exempt, < *in-* priv. + *munis*, serving, *munus*, service, duty, charge; cf. *common, commune*[1].] Exempt; specifically, protected by inoculation: as, an *immune* animal. [Rare.]

But (to use the new medical barbarism) we are never *immune* altogether from the contagion.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 226.

immunity (i-mū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *immunities* (-tiz). [= F. *immunité* = Pr. *immunitat* = Sp. *inmunidad* = Pg. *immunidade* = It. *immunità*, < L. *immunita(t-)s, inmunita(t-)s*, exemption from public service or charges, < *immunis*, exempt from public service or charges: see *immune*.] 1. Exemption from obligation or responsibility in any respect, conferred by law or a sovereign act; freedom from legal liability; an exemption conferred, as from public service or charges, or from penalty for any particular act or course of conduct; hence, special privilege; liberty to do or refrain from doing any particular thing.

The old Hans had extraordinary *Immunities* given them by our Henry III. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

When they could hope in nothing but their innocence, *immunity* was offered them again if they would confess.
D. Webster.

Claims restitution of the dowry paid,
Immunity from paying any more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

2. Exemption from any natural or usual liability.

But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long *immunity* from grief and pain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 82.

Do men desire the more substantial and permanent grandeur of genius? Neither has this an *immunity*. He who by force of will or of thought is great, and overlooks thousands, has the charges of that eminence.
Emerson, Compensation.

3. In *eccles. usage*, the exemption of certain sacred places and ecclesiastical personages from secular burdens and functions, and from acts regarded as repugnant to their sanctity. This immunity is of three kinds: (1) *local*, giving to the sacred place the character of a refuge or asylum to any one fleeing to its protection (see *sanctuary*); (2) *real*, exempting the property of the church and the clergy from acculiar jurisdiction and taxation; (3) *personal*, exempting the clergy themselves from the civil duties incumbent on other citizens and from lay jurisdiction. These ecclesiastical immunities, once very numerous, are now very much restricted.

4. See the quotation.

I have hitherto described the association of freemen whose rank was equal, or but slightly different, and who lived together upon terms of equality. Outside this association there were two other forms of society. There was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households. There were the relations of the Household to its inferiors arising from their common subordination. The independent position of the Household may be called *Immunity*, as opposed to the Community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 232.

Congregation of Immunities. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*).

immure (i-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *immured*, ppr. *immuring*. [Formerly also *enmure;* < OF. *emmurrer* = Pr. *enmurar, emurar*, < ML. *immurare*, shut within walls, < L. *in*, in, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural, murc*.] 1†. To surround with walls; wall; fortify; protect.

Alexander dying, Lysimachus . . . *immured* it [the city] with a wall. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

Such things which were great instruments of public ends, and things of highest use, were also, in all societies of men, of greatest honour, and *immured* by reverence and the security of laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

2. To inclose within walls; hence, to shut up or confine, in general.

I mean, setting thee at liberty, enfreedoming thy person; thou wert *immured*, restrained, captivated, bound.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

Immured
In the hot prison of the present.
M. Arnold, Growing Old.

immure† (i-mūr′), *n.* [< *immure, v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

immurement (i-mūr′ment), *n.* [< *immure* + *-ment*.] The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

Our peregrinations made it very clear that Carcassonne was impregnable; it is impossible to imagine, without having seen them, such refinements of *immurement*, such ingenuities of resistance. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 151.

=**Syn.** *Incarceration*, etc. See *captivity*.

immusical†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *musical*. Cf. LL. *immusicus, inmusicus*, unmusical.] Unmusical.

All sounds are either musical sounds, which we call tones, . . . which sounds are ever equal: or *immusical* sounds, which are ever unequal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 101.

immutability (i-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *immutabilité* = Sp. *inmutabilidad* = Pg. *immutabilidade* = It. *immutabilità*, < L. *immutabilita(t-)s, inmutabilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *immutabilis, inmutabilis*, unchangeable: see *immutable*.] The quality of being immutable; immutableness; unchangeableness; invariableness.

God, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath. Heb. vi. 17.

The Egyptians are the Healthiest People of the World, by reason of the *immutability* of their Air.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming (ed. 1705), p. 147.

immutable (i-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *immutable*, < OF. *immutable*, also *immuable*, F. *immuable* = Sp. *inmutable* = Pg. *immutavel* = It. *immutabile*, < L. *immutabilis, inmutabilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*.] 1. Not mutable; not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation.
Heb. vi. 18.

"Such," continues the Arabian [chronicler], "was the *immutable* decree of destiny."
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

2. In *zoöl.*, not subject to variation in different individuals of a species; permanent: as, *immutable* characters or marks.—**Immutable accent.** See *accent*, 7. =**Syn.** Constant, stable, permanent, undeviating, fixed.

immutableness (i-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

immutably (i-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an immutable manner; unchangeably; invariably.

immutate† (i-mū′tāt), *a.* [< L. *immutatus, inmutatus*, unchanged, < *in-* priv. + *mutatus*, changed: see *mutate*.] Unchanged.

immutation† (im-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *immutation* = Sp. *inmutacion* = It. *immutazione*, < L. *immutatio(n-), inmutatio(n-)*, < *immutare, inmutare*, change: see *immute*.] Change; transformation; substitution of one thing for another.

Some evident defect, or surplusage, or disorder, or *immutation* in the same speaches notably altering either the congruitie grammaticall, or the sence, or both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 136.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate!
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 23.

Natural immutation† is where the form of that which brings about the change is received in the thing that undergoes the change as it existed in the former, as where one body heats another.—**Spiritual immutation**† is where the form of the first thing is received in the second in esse spirituale. Thus, when a colored object affects the eye the latter does not become colored.

immute† (i-mūt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *immuer, inmuer* = Sp. *inmutar* = Pg. *immutar* = It. *immutare*, ⟨ L. *immutare, inmutare*, change into something else, ⟨ *in*, in, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2]. Cf. *commute*.] To change into another form; transform.

God can immediately *immute*, change, corrupt . . . whatsoever pleaseth his divine majesty.
Salkeld, Treatise of Angels, p. 106.

Although the substance of gold he not *immuted*, or its gravity sensibly decreased, yet that from thence some vertue may proceed . . . we cannot safely deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imou-pine (im′ö-pīn), *n.* A valuable New Zealand tree, *Dacrydium cupressinum*. The trunk attains a height of 80 feet and a thickness of from 4 to 5 feet. The wood is red, solid, and heavy. Also called *rimu*.

imp (imp), *n.* [⟨ ME. *impe, ympe*, ⟨ AS. *impe* = Sw. *ymp* = Dan. *ympe* (W. *imp*, ⟨ E.) = OF. F. *ente* (> D. *ent*) = Pr. *empeut*, a scion, shoot, twig, ⟨ ML. *impotus*, a graft: see *imp*, *v.*] **1**†. A scion; shoot; graft; bud; slip.

"I am Wrath," quod he; "I was sum tyme a frere,
And the cowentes gardyner for to graffe *ympes;*
On limitoures and listres lesynges I ymped,
Tyl thei here leues of low speche lordes to plese."
Piers Plowman (B), v. 137.

Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched *ympes*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 68.

When the . . . cliff was made, they held it open with a wedge of wood . . . until such time as the *impe* or graffe . . . were set handsomely close within the rift.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 14.

2†. A son; offspring; progeny.

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Let us pray for . . . the king's most excellent majesty and for . . . his beloved son Edward, our prince, that most angelic *imp*. *Pathway of Prayer*.

An angel's trumpe from heauen proclaim'd his name
Iesus who came lost Adam's *impes* to saue.
England's Welcome to James (1603).

3. A young or small devil.

They be impious idolaters, wicked heretics, persons excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Such withal we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, . . .
Fit vessel, fittest *imp* of fraud. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 89.

4. A mischievous or pert child.

The little *imp* fell a squalling. *Swift*.

5†. A spirit other than a devil.

Ye sacred *imps* that on Parnasso dwell,
And there the keeping have of learnings threasures, . . .
Guyde ye my footing. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI., Prol., st. 2.

6. Something added or united to another thing to repair or lengthen it out; particularly, a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird. See *imp*, *v. t.*, 2.—**Syn. 3.** Sprite, hobgoblin.

imp (imp), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *impen*, ⟨ AS. **impian* (in Somner, not authenticated) = MLG. *inpoten* = OHG. *impitōn, impton, imphōn*, MHG. *impfeten, impfen*, G. *impfen* = Sw. *ympa* = Dan. *ympe* = OF. and F. *enter* (> D. *enten*) = Pr. *empeltar, enpeutar*, ⟨ ML. **impolare*, graft, ⟨ *impotus*, a graft, ⟨ Gr. ἐμφυτος, implanted, inborn (> ἐμφυτεύειν, implant, graft), ⟨ ἐμφύειν, implant, pass. grow in, ⟨ ἐν, in, + φύειν, produce, pass. φύεσθαι, grow (> φυτόν, a plant).] **1.** To graft. [Archaic.]

Thus taught and preched hath Resoun,
But Love spilte her sermoun,
That was so *ymped* in my thought
That hir doctrine I sette at nought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5137.

Come to aid me in my garden, and I will teach thee the real French fashion of *imping*, which the Southron call grafting. *Scott*.

The heraldic nurseryman, skilled to *imp* a slip of Scroggins on a stock of De Vere or Montmorenci.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 349.

2. To extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; extend or mend, as (in falconry) a broken or deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; qualify for flight or use; strengthen.

Euen the best translation is, for mere necessitie, but an euill *imped* wing to flie withall.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

Thence gathering plumes of perfect speculation,
To *imp* the winge of thy high flying mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie, l. 135.

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. To rob. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

impacable†, *a.* [⟨ L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pacabilis*, payable, lit. to be appeased, ⟨ L. *pacare*, appease, pacify, ⟨ *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *pay*[1], *peace*.] Not to be appeased or quieted; unappeasable.

So happie are they, and so fortunate,
Whom the Pierian sacred sisters love,
That, freed from bands of *impacable* fate
And power of death, they live for aye above.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 395.

impacket†, **impaquet**†, *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *empaqueter*, pack up, ⟨ *en-* + *paquete*, pack up: see *packet*, *v.*] To pack up; place in a packet.

I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Nov. 10, 1699.

impackment (im-pak′ment), *n.* [⟨ *in-*[2] + *pack* + *-ment*.] The state of being closely surrounded, crowded, or pressed, as by ice. *Kane*. [Rare.] (*Webster*.)

impact (im-pakt′), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *impacter, empacter*, press close together, ⟨ L. *impactus, inpactus*, pp. of *impingere, inpingere*, strike against: see *impinge*.] To drive close; press closely or firmly; pack in.

Such a state of the fluids at last affects the tender capillary vessels of the brain, by the viscidity and immeability of the matter *impacted* in them.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 30.

When I was . . . wont to ride *impacted* between the knees of fond parental pair. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

Impacted fracture, in *surg.*, a fracture in which the fragments are driven firmly together, so that they will not move on one another.

impact (im′pakt), *n.* [⟨ *impact*, *v.*] The act of striking against something; a blow; a stroke.

The quarrel, by that *impact* driven
True to its aim, fled fatal. *Southey*.

The *impact* of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue as it did that of the Latin empire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 6.

Slight puffs of dust were beaten upward by each *impact* of his horse's hoofs. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 196.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, the blow, or act of striking, of a body having momentum; also, the change of momentum in amount and direction produced by such a blow.

In gases, the molecules are flying about in all directions, frequently coming into collision and rebounding; and it is on these mutual *impacts* that the slowness of diffusion among gases depends.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 74.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the single blow of a projectile against a fixed or moving object.—**Center of impact**, in *gun.*, the mean point of impact of a number of projectiles fired at a given distance with the piece always aimed at the center of the target. It is determined by measuring the horizontal and vertical distances of each point of impact from the lower left-hand corner of the target. The sum of the vertical distances divided by the number of shots will give the vertical coördinate for the center of impact, and the sum of the horizontal distances divided by the number of shots will give the horizontal coördinate, estimated from this same corner. The distance of the center of impact from the center of the target is called the *absolute mean deviation*.

impaction (im-pak′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *impactio*(*n-*), *inpactio*(*n-*), a striking against, impact, ⟨ *impingere, inpingere*, pp. *impactus, inpactus*, strike against: see *impact, impinge*.] The act of impacting, or the state of being impacted; close fixation.

Impaction of a tooth within the maxillary bone.
T. Bryant, Surgery, p. 432.

Should the cause of morbid action be *impaction* of feces, . . . they must . . . be exercised or urged along the bowel by prudent force. *Medical News*, LII. 585.

impaint† (im-pānt′), *v. t.* [⟨ *in-*[2] + *paint*.] To paint; adorn with colors.

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

impair[1] (im-pār′), *v.* [⟨ ME. *empairen, empeiren, empeyren, enpeyren, enpayren*, ⟨ OF. *empeirer, empirer*, F. *empirer* = Sp. *empeorar* = Pg. *empeiorar* = It. *impeggiorare*, ⟨ ML. *impejorare*, make worse, ⟨ L. *in*, in, + *pejorare*, make worse, ⟨ *pejor*, worse, a compar. associated with *malus*, bad: see *pejorative*. Cf. *appair*.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, strength, or any other desirable quality; deteriorate; weaken; enfeeble: as, to *impair* the health or character; to *impair* one's fortune.

Why couet we combraunse, or cachyng of harme,
In *enpayryng* of our persons & pyllyng our goodes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2231.

Wherein it [night] doth *impair* the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

It will *impair* my honesty,
And strike deep at my credit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

—**Syn.** To lessen, decrease, reduce, injure.

II.† *intrans.* To become worse; be lessened or enfeebled; deteriorate.

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason
Can repair. *Spenser*, F. Q.

She was many days *impairing*, and endur'd the sharpest conflicts of her sickneasse with admirable patience.
Evelyn, Diary (1635).

impair[1]† (im-pār′), *n.* [⟨ *impair*[1], *v.*] Diminution; decrease; loss; injury; disgrace.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it [a bribe] for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

Of the outward husk of the cod, good cordage; of the inward, brushes, &c.—such and such like afford they yearly without *empair* to themselves. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 80.

impair[2]†, *a.* [Appar. ⟨ F. *impair*, unequal: see *impar*.] Unequal; unworthy; unjust.

For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows;
Yet gives he not till judgment guides his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Some editions read *impure*.]

impairer (im-pār′ėr), *n.* One who or that which impairs.

impairment (im-pār′ment), *n.* [⟨ ME. *empairement, enpeirment*, ⟨ OF. *empirement*, ⟨ *empirer*, etc., impair: see *impair*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of impairing, or the state of being impaired; diminution; decrease; injury.

I laboured, and wasted my youth and the vigour of my days, more to the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health than the improvement of my fortune.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

impalatable (im-pal′ā-ta-bl), *a.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *palatable*.] Unpalatable. *Todd*. [Rare.]

impale, empale[1] (im-, em-pāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaled, empaled*, ppr. *impaling, empaling*. [⟨ F. *empaler* = Sp. Pg. *empalar* = It. *impalare*, ⟨ ML. *impalare*, impale, ⟨ L. *in*, in, on, + *palus*, a pole, stake: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] **1.** To fix upon a stake; drive or thrust a sharpened stake through: an ancient and Oriental mode of capital punishment.

With what life remains, *impaled* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato, iii. 5.

The King *impaled* him for his piracy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to render helpless as if pierced through or impaled: as, to *impale* a person upon his own argument or upon the horns of a dilemma.

I point a moral for you: I have no right to *impale* others upon it. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To surround or inclose with or as with stakes, posts, or palisades.

Until my mis-shap'd trunk, that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Frost-fearing myrtle shall *impale* my head.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

4. (*a*) In *her.*, to display side by side on one shield, separated palewise each from the other, as when the arms of husband and wife are represented together. Hence—(*b*) To place side by side as of similar importance and significance.

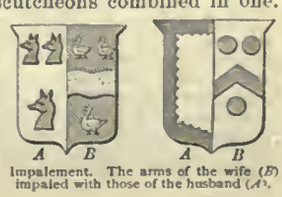
Ordered the admission of St. Patrick to the same, to be matched and *impaled* with the blessed Virgin in the honour thereof. *Fuller*.

impalement, empalement (im-, em-pāl′ment), *n.* [⟨ F. *empalement* (= Sp. *empalamiento*), ⟨ *empaler*, impale: see *impale*.] **1.** The act of impaling, or putting to death by driving a stake through the body.—**2.** The act of inclosing with stakes, or paling.—**3.** A paling or hedge; an inclosure; hence, a floral inclosure or flower-cup.

The rules of Church-discipline are not only commanded, but hedg'd about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands, as he that will break through wilfully to violate the least of them must hazard the wounding of his conscience even to death. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

The flower's forensic beauties now admire,
The *impalement*, foliation, down, attire,
Couch'd in the pannicle or mantling veil,
That intercepts the keen or drenching gale.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

4. A piece of ground inclosed by pales; an inclosed space.—**5.** In *her.*, the marshaling side by side of two escutcheons combined in one. See *impale*, 4. The common case of impalement is that of the arms of husband and wife; a bishop also impales his own arms with those of the see, the arms of the see occupying the dexter half. In some cases other offi-



Impalement. The arms of the wife (*B*) impaled with those of the husband (*A*).

cers, as the heads of colleges in England, and always kings-at-arms and often heralds, use impalement in charging their arms. In early heraldry impalement consisted in giving half of each original escutcheon, but in modern times the whole of each escutcheon is placed right or left of the pale.

A most interesting account of the assignment of arm and *impalement* borne by the father of Shakespeare.
The American, VIII. 381.

impallid† (im-pal′id), *v. t.* [< *in-*3 + *pallid*.] To make pallid or pale.

This [envy], the green sickness of the soul, that feeding upon coals and puling rubbish *impalids* all the body to an hectique leanness. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 54.

impalm† (im-päm′), *v. t.* [= OF. *empalmer*, strike with the hand, box, = Sp. *empalmar*, dovetail, = Pg. *empalmar*, palm, conceal in the palm of the hand, = It. *impalmare*, give into another's hand, betroth, < L. *in*, in, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*1.] To grasp; take in the hand. *Cotgrave.*

impalpability (im-pal-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impalpabilité* = Pg. *impalpabilidade*; as *impalpable* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being impalpable, or imperceptible by touch.

He [Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the Patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection should be solid or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

impalpable (im-pal′pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *impalpable* = Sp. *impalpable* = Pg. *impalpavel* = It. *impalpabile*; as *in-*3 + *palpable*.] 1. Incapable of being perceived by touch; wanting palpable substance or consistency; too unsubstantial or too fine to be felt. In chemical analysis a fragment of a rock or mineral is often required to be ground or pulverized to so fine a powder that when it is rubbed between the fingers no grit is perceptible. This is called reducing to an *impalpable* powder.

When these things come to pass, you will no longer be a warden, but a brown and *impalpable* powder in the tombs of Dulwich. *Sydney Smith*, to John Allen.

Twenty-nine times the Prince changed his encampment, and at every remove the Duke was still behind him, as close and seemingly as *impalpable* as his shadow.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 255.

Hence — 2. That cannot be grasped by the intellect; incomprehensible; intangible: as, *impalpable* distinctions.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 200.

Our ordinary distinctions become so trifling, so *impalpable*, so ridiculously visionary. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

=Syn. Imperceptible, intangible, unsubstantial.

impalpably (im-pal′pa-bli), *adv.* In an impalpable manner; in a manner not readily felt or apprehended; inappreciably.

impalsy (im-pâl′zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impalsied*, ppr. *impalsying*. [< *in-*2 + *palsy*.] To strike with palsy; paralyze; deaden.

impanate (im-pā′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impanated*, ppr. *impanating*. [< ML. **impanatus*, pp. of **impanare*, embody in bread (> Sp. *empanar*, inclose in bread), < L. *in*, in, into, + *panis*, bread.] *Eccles.*, to embody in bread. See *impanation*.

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches? *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 249.

impanate (im-pā′nāt), *a.* [= Pg. *impanato*, < ML. **impanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embodied in bread.

Therefore in this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faithe Christes body is not *impanate*, the conuersion of the substance of the visible elementes shuld not therfore be.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstantiation, fol. 115.

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate*. *Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, fol. 369.

impanation (im-pā-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *impanation* = Sp. **empanacion* = Pg. *impanação* = It. *impanazione*, < ML. **impanatio(n-)*, < **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally included in the bread and wine after consecration. It differs from *transubstantiation*, or the doctrine that the bread and wine are actually changed by the consecration into the body and blood of Christ. The term has been erroneously employed to designate the Lutheran view of Christ's mystical presence in the eucharist. See *consubstantiation*.

impanator (im′pā-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *impanateur*, < ML. *impanator*, < **impanare*, impanate: see *impanate*, *v.*] *Eccles.*, one who holds the doctrine of impanation. *Imp. Diet.*

impanet† (im-pān′), *v. t.* [< ML. **impanare*, embody in bread: see *impanate*, *v.*] To impanate. *Bale.*

impanel, impannel (im-pan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaneled, impanneled, impanelled, impannelled*, ppr. *impaneling, impanneling, impanelling, impannelling*. [Also *empanel, empannel*; < AF. *empaneler*, impanel, < *in-*2 + *panel*, panel: see *panel*.] 1. To write or enter in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; specifically, to make a list of; form, complete, or enroll, as a body of persons to be called as jurors in a court of justice. — 2. More loosely, of a jury, to draw or select from the panel and swear in.

Therefore a Jurie was *impaneld* streight
T' enquire of them, whether by force, or sleight,
Or their owne guilt, they were swsy convsyd?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 34.

The moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law, it was not possible to *impanel* an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 284.

impanelment, impannelment (im-pan′el-ment), *n.* [< *impanel* + *-ment*.] The act of impaneling, or the state of being impaneled; the act of enrolling in a list: as, the *impanelment* of the jury. Also *empanelment, empannelment*.

impaquet†, *v. t.* See *impacket*.

impar† (im-pär′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *impair, impar*, F. *impair* (see *impair*2) = Sp. Pg. *impar* = It. *impari*, < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, < *in-* priv. + *par*, equal: see *par, pair, peer*2.] **I.** *a.* Unequal.

II. *n.* A thing unequal to another with which it is associated.

Those things are said to be *impars* of which one is greater or less than the other; to wit, either in quantity of bulk or perfection; and so silver and gold, gold and virtue, are esteemed to be *impars*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xxi., ax. 17.

imparadise (im-par′a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imparadised*, ppr. *imparadising*. [= It. *imparadisare*; as *in-*2 + *paradise*.] To put in paradise, or in a place of high felicity; make supremely happy. Also *emparadise*.

Now had he ripen'd all his hopes at full,
Imparadis'd his soul in dear content.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Imparadised in one another's arms.
Milton, P. L., iv. 506.

imparalleled† (im-par′a-leld), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *paralleled*.] Unparalleled.

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly that, if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible.
Bp. Burnet, Rochester, p. 168.

impardonable† (im-pär′don-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impardonnable* = Sp. *imperdonable* = Pg. *imperdoavel* = It. *imperdonabile*; as *in-*3 + *pardonable*.] Unpardonable.

There are . . . some fearful lest the enormity of their crimes be so *impardonable* that no repentance can do them good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

impardonably† (im-pär′don-a-bli), *adv.* Unpardonably; without pardoning.

He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies; but must *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jewes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

imparidigitate (im-par-i-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal (see *impar*), + *digitus*, finger: see *digit, digitate*.] In *zoöl.*, having an odd or uneven number of digits, whether fingers or toes, as one, three, or five; anisodactyl; perissodactyl. The human hand or foot, the hoofs of a horse, etc., are *imparidigitate*.

imparipinnate (im-par-i-pin′āt), *a.* [< L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, unequally pinnate, as a pinnate leaf with a single leaflet at the apex. Also *odd-pinnate*.


Imparipinnate Leaf of *Robinia*.

imparisyllabic (im-par*i-si-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *imparisyllabique*; < L. *impar, inpar*, unequal, + *syllaba*, syllable.] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables. — **Imparisyllabic noun**, in *gram.*, a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases, as Latin *lapis, lapidis*, Greek ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.

imparity (im-par′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imparité* = It. *imparità*, < L. as if **imparita(t-)s*, unequalness, < *impar, inpar*, unequal: see *impair*2.] 1. Want of parity, equivalence, or correspondence; inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, amount, quantity, etc.; quantitative diversity.

What other *imparity* there was among themselves, we may safely suppose it depended on the dignity of their birth and family. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

Universally you cannot affirm any *imparity* where the ground is preoccupied by disparity. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

2†. Numerical unevenness; indivisibility into equal portions.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; . . . and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies?
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

impark (im-pärk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empark*; < OF. *emparquer, enparker, emparchier*, impark, < *en-* + *pare*, park: see *park*.] 1. To inclose for a park; make into a park by inclosure; sever from a common. — 2. To inclose or shut up in or as if in a park.

When the laws had appropriated rivers, and divided shores, and *imparked* deer, and housed pigeons, it became theft to take them without leave.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits. *Bp. King*, Vitis Psalmina (1614), p. 32.

imparl (im-pärl′), *v. i.* [Formerly also *emparl*; < OF. *emparler*, < *en-* + *parler*, talk: see *parl, parley*.] 1†. To hold a parley; consult.

The Lord Baglione *imparld* with these hostages, which were then come for that purpose of the articles of peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 127.

2. In *law*, to hold a consultation for amicable settlement or adjustment, as of a suit or claim.

Which being read and heard, the said Charles prays leave to *imparl* therein here until the octave of the Holy Trinity. *Blackstone*, Com., III., App. xxii.

imparlance (im-pär′lans), *n.* [Formerly also *emparlaunce*; < OF. *emparlance*, < *emparler*, talk: see *imparl*. Cf. *parlance*.] 1†. Mutual discourse; conference; parley.

Full oftentimes did Britomart assay
To speake to them, and some *emparlance* move.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

After many *imparlances* and days of humiliation, by those of Boston and Roxbury, to seek the Lord for Mr. Weide his disposing, and the advice of those of Plimouth being taken, etc., at length he resolved to sit down with them of Roxbury. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 98.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In the old common law, leave to delay putting in a plea to the declaration, or other responsive pleading, until a future day; an extension of time to plead, founded on the representation or fiction that the applicant desired time to negotiate for a compromise. (*b*) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day; extension of time to put in a response to the adversary's claim or defense.

This now, if I may borrow our lawyer's phrase, is my wife's *imparlance*; at her next appearance she must answer your declaration.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

Special imparlance, an imparlance in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever.

imparous (im′pā-rus), *a.* [< L. *in-*, not, + *-parus*, < *parere*, bring forth.] Having never been pregnant: applied to a woman.

imparsonnee (im-pär-so-nē′), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *impersonatus*, < L. *in-*, in, + *persona*, person, ML. parson: see *parson*.] **I.** *a.* In *Eng. eccles. law*, presented, instituted, and inducted into the possession of a parsonage or rectory.

II. *n.* A clergyman inducted into a benefice. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

impart (im-pärt′), *v.* [< OF. *empartir* = Sp. *impartir* = It. *impartire*, < L. *impertire, impertire*, also *impartire, inpartire*, give part in, share with, < *in*, in, + *partire*, part, divide, < *par(t-)s*, part, share: see *part*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give part in; grant a share or portion of.

Expressing well the spirit within thee [Adam] free,
My [God's] image, not *imparted* to the brute.
Milton, P. L., viii. 441.

2. To communicate; give.

God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he *imparted* to her understanding. Job xxxix. 17.

Please you, to shew the bounty of your mind, sir, to *impart* some ten grosts, or half a crown, to our use.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

To the nails the hheins *imparts* a more bright, clear, and permanent colour than to the skin.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 45.

3†. To part; share; divide; parcel out: followed by *with*.

This first Volume, which if thou shalt as thankefully accept, as I haue willingly and freely *imparted with* thee, I shall bee the better encouraged.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

4. To communicate knowledge of; make known; show by words or tokens.

These be those reules which worthie Master Cheke dyd *impart* vnto me concernyng Sslust.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 159.

Gentle lady,
When I did first *impart* my love to you.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

I came to *impart* a secret to you.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 5.

5†. To take part in; partake of; share.

Grieves it thee
To *impart* my sad disaster? . . .
Thou shared at a fortune with me in my greatness.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

When you look this nosegay on,
My pain you may *impart*. *Munday.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Communicate, Impart* (see *communicate*), reveal, disclose, discover, divulge.

II. *intrans.* To give a part or share; make a dispensation or gift.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none. Luke iii. 11.

Tuc. Did not Minos *impart?*
Cris. Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

impartation (im-pär-tā'shon), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ation.*] The act of imparting.

All are now agreed as to the necessity of this *impartation.* *Is. Taylor.*

imparter†, *n.* [< *impart* + *-er*, as in *partner.*] One who imparts.

Not much vnlike to the figure of reference is there another with some little diuersitie which we call the *imparter*, because many times, in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or hearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

imparter (im-pär'tėr), *n.* 1. One who imparts.

By whose friendly communication they may often learn that in a few moments which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study. *Boyle*, Works, II. 61.

2†. One made to impart; a financial dupe.

His chief exercises are, taking the whiff, squiring a cockatrice, and making privy searches for *imparters.*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

Imparters, as the name signifies, were persons drawn in by artful pretences to part with their money to such impudent impostors as Shift. The word is often found in Jonson.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

impartial (im-pär'shal), *a.* [= F. *impartial* = Sp. Pg. *imparcial* = It. *imparziale*, < ML. **impartialis*, impartial, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *partialis*, partial: see *partial.*] 1. Not partial; not favoring one more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just: as, an *impartial* judge or judgment; *impartial* favors.

Men ought to take an *impartial* view of their own abilities and virtues. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 332.

The King's *impartial* Anger lights on all,
From Fly-blown Acca'ron to the thundring Baal.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Nature is *impartial* in her smiles. She is *impartial* also in her frowns. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 68.

2†. Indifferent; not taking part. *Schmidt.*

In this I'll be *impartial;* be you judge
Of your own cause. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3†. [By apparent association with *in part*, or else by improper assumption of the prefix as intensive.] Partial. [An erroneous use.]

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?
Shak., R. and J. (4to ed. 1597).

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.
Swetnam, The Woman-Hater. (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 1. Unbiased, fair, honorable, even-handed.

impartialist (im-pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *impartial* + *-ist.*] One who is impartial. [Rare.]

And truly, for my part, I am professedly enough an *impartialist* not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible and the learnedest expositors on it with somewhat particular alms and dispositions.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartialité* = Sp. *imparcialidad* = Pg. *imparcialidade* = It. *imparzialità*, < ML. **impartialita(t-)s*, < **impartialis*, impartial: see *impartial.*] The character of being impartial; freedom from bias; disinterestedness; fairness: as, *impartiality* of judgment or of treatment.

Impartiality is the soul of mercy, as well as justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

There is a certain *impartiality* necessary to make what a man says bear any weight with those he speaks to.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

=Syn. Fairness, honor, justice, fair play, candor.

impartially (im-pär'shal-i), *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; without prejudice; justly; fairly.

God, whose equall hand *impartially* doth temper
Greatnesse and goodnesse. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.

impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), *n.* Impartiality. [Rare.]

He spoke of it as a thing that would give him assurance of your majesty's *impartialness* in the general affair.
Sir W. Temple, To the King, Jan. 29, 1675.

impartibility[1] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impartible*[1]: see *-bility.*] The quality of being impartible or communicable. *Blackstone.*

impartibility[2] (im-pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impartibilité* = Sp. *impartibilidad* = Pg. *impartibilidade;* as *impartible*[2] + *-ity.*] The quality of being impartible or not subject to partition.

As numerous as is the multitude of individuals by partition, so numerous also is that principle of unity by universal *impartibility.* *Harris*, Hermes.

impartible[1] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *impart* + *-ible.*] Capable of being imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

impartible[2] (im-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *impartible* = Sp. *impartible* = Pg. *impartivel* = It. *impartibile*, < L. *impartibilis, inpartibilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *partibilis*, partible: see *partible.*] Not partible or subject to partition: as, an *impartible* estate.

Furthermore the very present time which we call now is said to be *impartible* and indivisible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 835.

But our current Real Property Law is coloured throughout by the feudal view of land, which is that, when held in individual enjoyment, it is primarily *impartible* or indivisible. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

imparticled (im-pär'ti-kld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *particled.*] Not particled; not consisting of particles.

impartment (im-pärt'mėnt), *n.* [< *impart* + *-ment.*] The act of imparting or communicating; also, that which is imparted or communicated; communication; disclosure.

It [the ghost] beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

impassable (im-pàs'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passable.*] Not passable; that cannot be passed, or passed over: as, an *impassable* road.

Over this gulf
Impassable, impervious, let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

An exploring party . . . were appalled by the aspect of the Appalachian chain, and pronounced the mountains *impassable.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 44.

=Syn. Impervious, impenetrable, pathless.

impassableness (im-pàs'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impassable.

impassably (im-pàs'a-bli), *adv.* In an impassable manner or degree.

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impassibilité* = Sp. *impasibilidad* = Pg. *impassibilidade* = It. *impassibilità*, < LL. *impassibilita(t-)s, inpassibilita(t-)s*, impassibility (tr. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*: see *apathy*), < *impassibilis, inpassibilis*, impassible: see *impassible.*] The character or condition of being impassible, in either sense of that word.

By this gift of *impassibility* their bodies are freed from all miseries which our bodies now suffer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 385.

Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

=Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

impassible (im-pas'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impassible* = Sp. *impasible* = Pg. *impassivel* = It. *impassibile*, < LL. *impassibilis, inpassibilis*, not capable of passion, passionless, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *passibilis*, capable of passion, feeling, or suffering: see *passible*[1].] 1. Incapable of suffering; insensible to pain or harm.

Before the incarnation of Christ we could not, in passive graces, imitate God, who was *impassible.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 43.

Secure of death, I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be moved to passion or sympathy; having or exhibiting no emotion.

Gwendolen, keeping her *impassible* air, as they moved away from the strand, felt her imagination obstinately at work. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii. 54.

impassibleness (im-pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Impassibility.

impassion (im-pash'on), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empassion;* = It. *impassionare*, < ML. **impassionare*, move with passion, < L. *in*, in, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.

Then do not thou, with teares and woes, *impassion* my affects. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix.

The Damzell was full deepe *empassioned*,
Both for his griefe, and for her peoples sake,
Whose future woes so plaine he fashioned.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 43.

Beyond a mortal man *impassion'd* far.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 36.

impassionable (im-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *impassion* + *-able.*] Easily excited to anger; susceptible of strong emotion.

impassionate[1] (im-pash'on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impassionated*, ppr. *impassionating.* [< ML. *impassionatus* (as adj.), pp. of **impassionare*, move with passion: see *impassion.*] To affect powerfully; stir with passion.

Our Saviour Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow, another while very strongly carried away with zeal and anger.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, i.

impassionate[1]† (im-pash'on-āt), *a.* [Formerly also *empassionate;* < ML. *impassionatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Strongly affected; stirred by passion.

The Briton Prince was sore *empassionate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 46.

impassionate[2]† (im-pash'on-āt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *passionatus*, passionate.] Without passion or feeling; dispassionate.

It being the doctrine of that sect [the Stoics] that a wise man should be *impassionate.* *Bp. Hall.*

impassioned (im-pash'ond), *p. a.* Actuated or animated by passion; expressive of passion or ardor of feeling; animated; excited.

The young Herodotus had wandered forth in a rapture of *impassioned* curiosity, to see, to touch, to measure, all those great objects whose names had been recently so rife in men's mouths. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

It is not easy to speak too favourably of the poetry of this play in the more *impassioned* passages.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *passive.*] 1. Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain,
Against unpain'd, *impassive.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 455.

Impassive as the marble in the quarry. *De Quincey.*

2. Not showing sensibility or emotion; unmoved; apathetic: as, an *impassive* manner.

Under their *impassive* exterior they preserve memories, associations, emotions of burning intensity.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

impassively (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain or suffering; without sign of feeling or sensibility.

impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being impassive or insusceptible of suffering; insensibility.

By this means they arrogated no less to man's sufficiency then even the power of remaining in a calme apathy and *impassiveness* in all offenelve emergencies.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 1.

impassivity (im-pa-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *impassive* + *-ity.*] Impassiveness.

We have cold aristocratic *impassivity*, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 7.

impastation (im-pas-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impastation* = Pg. *impastação*, < ML. *impastatio(n-)*, < *impastare*, impaste: see *impaste.*] 1. The act of impasting or making into paste.—2. That which is made into paste; especially, a combination of various materials of different colors and consistencies, baked or united by a cement and hardened by the air: used of works in earthenware, porcelain, imitation of marble, etc.

impaste (im-pāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impasted*, ppr. *impasting.* [Formerly also *empaste;* = OF. *empaster*, F. *empâter* = Sp. *empastar* = Pg. *impastar* = It. *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster, < ML. *impastare*, put or cook in paste or dough, mix, < L. *in*, on, + LL. *pasta*, paste: see *paste.*] 1. To make into paste; knead.

Now is he total gules; horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons;
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. In *painting*, to lay on thickly and boldly the colors of. A picture is said to be impasted when heavily loaded with colors so blended together that the work seems continuous, and as if painted with a single stroke of the brush. The expression is used also of colors put in their proper places, and not blended together, so that in this sense a figure may be said to be impasted in the same sense that it is said to be painted.

Impasting is the term applied to laying colours in thick masses on the lights. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 138.

impasto (im-pàs'tō), *n.* [It., < *impastare*, cover with paste or plaster: see *impaste.*] In *painting*, the thick laying on of pigments. Compare *impaste*, 2.

Impasto is the application of thick and opaque pigments undiluted with any medium except the oil they are ground in, and not too much of that. It differs from loading in being less prominent and in covering a larger surface. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 306.

impatible† (im-pat'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impatibile*, < L. *impatibilis, inpatibilis, impetibilis, inpetibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] 1. Incapable of being borne or endured; intolerable. *Cockeram.*—2. Incapable of suffering; impassible.

A spirit, and so *impatible* of material fire. *Fuller.*

Thus you see what be the powers and faculties of the soul of this universality, . . . entring into the frail, mortal, and passible instruments of bodies, however they be in themselves incorruptible, *impatible*, and the same.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 854.

impatience (im-pā'shens), *n.* [< ME. *impacience, inpacience*, < OF. *impacience, impascience*, F. *impatience* = Pr. *inpaciencia* = Sp. Pg. *impaciencia* = It. *impazienza, impazienzia*, < L. *impatientia, inpatientia*, impatience, < *impatien(t-)s, inpatien(t-)s*, impatient: see *impatient*.] 1. The state or character of lacking patience; restlessness under existing conditions; eager desire for relief or change.

Impatience makes an ague to be a fever, and every fever to be a calentnre. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it. *Bp. Hurd.*

2. Intolerance of anything that thwarts or hinders; passionate vehemence; in a milder sense, quickness of temper; touchiness.

Your fierce *impatience* forc'd us from your presence,
Urg'd us to speed, and bade us banish pity.
Johnson, Irene, v. 11.

His bloody sword he brandish'd over me,
And, like a hungry lion, did commence
Rough deeds of rage and stern *impatience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

impatiency† (im-pā'shen-si), *n.* Same as *impatience*.

With some *impatiency* he bare the length of his oration.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

With what *impatiency*
Of grief we parted!
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, v. 3.

Impatiens (im-pā'shi-enz), *n.* [NL. use (referring to the elasticity of the valves of the seed-pod, which discharge the seeds when ripe or when touched) of L. *impatiens*, impatient: see *impatient*.] A genus of annual plants of the natural order *Geraniaceæ* and tribe *Balsamineæ*, having curious irregular flowers, in which the calyx and corolla are colored alike and are not clearly distinguishable. The sepals are apparently 4 in number; the anterior one (apparently interior as the flower hangs on its stalk) is largest and forms a spurred sack. The petals are 2 in number, unequal-sided and 2-lobed; the stamens 5, and short; and the pod has 5 valves, which coil elastically and project the seeds in bursting, whence the popular names *snapweed* and *touch-me-not*. Besides the above described flowers, there are other inconspicuous ones that are fertilized in the bud. About 135 species are known, of which 2 are North American, 3 European or North Asian, 20 African, and the rest from tropical Asia, known as *balsam* and *jewel-weed*. The American species are *I. pallida*, the pale touch-me-not, and *I. fulva*, the spotted touch-me-not. (See cut under *balsam*.) The latter has become naturalized in England. The common European species is *I. Noli-me-tangere*, the yellow balsam, touch-me-not, or quick-in-hand. *I. balsamina* is much grown for the beauty of its flowers, and is well known as a highly ornamental annual by the names *garden-balsam* and *lady's-slipper*.

impatient (im-pā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impacient*, < OF. *impacient*, F. *impatient* = Pr. *inpacient* = Sp. Pg. *impaciente* = It. *impaziente*, < L. *impatien(t-)s, inpatien(t-)s*, that cannot or will not bear or endure, impatient, < *in-* priv. + *patien(t-)s*, bearing, enduring, suffering: see *patient*.] I. *a.* 1. Not patient; not bearing or enduring with composure or patience; uneasy under existing conditions, and eager for relief or change; excited by opposition or the thwarting of one's desires; quick-tempered.

You are of an *impatient* spirit, and an *impatient* spirit is never without woe. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

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

So she, *impatient* her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in strange things delights.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul (ed. 1819), Int.

2. Intolerant; non-endurant; resistant: as, *impatient* of control.

Impatient of any interruptions, he spent the whole of his time that could be spared from the duties of his parish in reading and writing. *Bp. Hurd*, Warburton.

Peltigera venosa, perhaps always less *impatient* of cold, was particularly fine.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 38.

3. Prompted by or springing from impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience: as, an *impatient* manner.

What, will you tear
Impatient answers from my gentle tongue?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

To assuage
Th' *impatient* fervour. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 502.

4†. Not to be borne; intolerable.

Ay me! deare Lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pitty and *impatient* smart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 44.

=Syn. 1 and 3. Restless, unquiet, hasty, eager, precipitate, impetuous, vehement.

II. *n.* One who lacks patience. [Rare.]

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him with "cur me cædis?"
Seasonable Sermons, p. 39.

impatiently (im-pā'shent-li), *adv.* In an impatient manner; with impatience, uneasiness, or restlessness; intolerantly.

impatront, *v. t.* [< OF. *impatroner* = It. *impadronire*, put in possession of, make master of; as *in-*[2] + *patron*.] To put in possession; invest with power.

He . . . *impatroned* himselfe with three peeces of ordinance, which he caused to be haled into the Tower.
Remarkable Occurrences in the Northerne Parts (1642), [p. 10.

impatronization† (im-pā"tron-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impatronisation*; as *impatronize* + *-ation*.] Absolute seigniory or possession; the act of putting into full possession, as of a benefice.

impatronize†, **empatronize**† (im-, em-pā'tron-īz), *v. t.* [As *impatron* + *-ize*.] Same as *impatron*.

They [the Spaniards] have now twice sought to *impatronize* themselves of this kingdom of England.
Bacon, War with Spain.

His father Lewis . . . did *impatronize* himselfe upon the duchie of Burgondie and earldome of Artoys.
Fenton, Guicciardin (1599).

impave (im-pāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impaved*, ppr. *impaving*. [< *in-*[2] + *pave*.] To pave in; form in a pavement. [Rare.]

Climbing a tall tower,
There saw, *impaved*, with rude fidelity
Of art mosaic, in a roofless floor,
An Eagle with stretched wings, but beamless eye.
Wordsworth, On Revisiting Dunolly Castle.

impavid (im-pav'id), *a.* [= Sp. *impávido* = Pg. It. *impavido*, < L. *impavidus*, fearless, < *in-* priv. + *pavidus*, fearing: see *pavid*.] Fearless; undaunted; intrepid. [Rare.]

Piscid Lord Ullin received the news by telegraph; . . . he put the message into his pocket without remark, and won the rubber before he rose. . . . *Impavid* as the Horatian model-man. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xviii.

impavidly (im-pav'id-li), *adv.* In an impavid manner; fearlessly; undauntedly; intrepidly. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

impawn (im-pân'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empawn*; = Sp. *empeñar* = Pg. *empenhar* = It. *impegnare*; as *in-*[2] + *pawn*[1].] To put in pawn; pledge; deposit as security.

Go to the king; and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Alas! what comfort is there left for me,
If those dear jewels be *impawn'd* to thee.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

A wise man will never *impawn* his future being and action, and decide beforehand what he shall do in a given extreme event. Nature and God will instruct him in that hour. *Emerson*, War.

impeach (im-pēch'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empcach, empeche*; < ME. *empechen, empeshen* (> *impesh*, q. v.), < OF. *empescher, empeescher* (ML. reflex *impechiare*), F. *empêcher*, hinder, stop, bar, appar. = Pr. *empedegar*, < ML. *impedicare, inpedicare*, catch, entangle, lit. fetter, < L. *in*, in, + *pedica*, a fetter, < *pe(d-)s*, foot (see *foot*), but mixed in sense with OF. *empacher* = Pr. *empaichar, empaitar, enpazar, empechar* = Sp. *empachar* = Pg. *empachar*, overload, = It. *impacciare*, delay, appar. < ML. as if **impactiare*, < L. *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, strike against, fasten upon, fasten: see *impact, impinge*. The same radical elements are involved in *depeach, despatch*, q. v. Hence, by variation, *appeach*, and, by apheresis of this, *peach*[2], q. v.] 1†. To hinder; impede.

Empeche his head, his face; have at his gorge;
Beare at the breste, or sperne him one the side.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 185.

Swelling throbs *empeach*
His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

The Scots were assembled . . . to *impeach* the passage of our said army.
Exped. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 116).

2. To call in question; accuse of wrong or error; bring discredit on; disparage; accuse: as, to *impeach* one's motives; to *impeach* the credit of a witness.

He . . . doth *impeach* the freedom of the state
If they deny him justice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

I doubt not of your generosity, but people unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you with avarice.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

To speak favourably of a character you have oppressed would be *impeaching* your own.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

3. Specifically, to prefer charges of official misconduct against, before a competent tribunal; bring to account by trial for malfeasance in office. See *impeachment*, 3.

And arm'd with Truth *impeach'd* the Don
Of his enormous Crimes.
Prior, The Viceroy, vi.

In regard to the President, it was their duty to make a specific charge, to investigate it openly, and to *impeach* him before the Senate, if the evidence afforded reasonable ground to believe that the charge could be substantiated.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 247.

The *impeached* minister, like the king who is put on his trial, when he has become weak enough to be *impeached*, may remain too strong to be acquitted.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 371.

4. To call to account; charge as answerable.

The first donee in tail may commit waste without being *impeached*. *Z. Swift.*

To impeach a witness, to adduce evidence intended to meet the testimony of the witness by showing him to be unworthy of credit. =Syn. *Charge, Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

impeach† (im-pēch'), *n.* [< *impeach, v.*] Same as *impeachment*.

If they may (without *impeach*) enjoy their wills, no quieter creatures under heaven.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

Ourself
Will here sit by, spectator of your sports;
And think it no *impeach* of royalty.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

impeachable (im-pē'cha-bl), *a.* [< OF. *empechable, empeschable*, that may be arrested; as *impeach* + *-able*.] Liable or making liable to be impeached; chargeable with wrong-doing; censurable; liable to be called in question.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

Owners of lands in fee simple are not *impeachable* for waste. *Z. Swift.*

The *impeachable* offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors."
J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 255.

impeacher (im-pē'chėr), *n.* 1†. One who or that which impeaches or hinders.

So that instead of finding Prelaty an *impeacher* of schism or faction, the more I search, the more I grow into all persuasion to think rather faction and she, as with a spousal ring, are wedded together, never to be divorc'd.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. One who brings or institutes an impeachment; an accuser.

impeachment (im-pēch'ment), *n.* [< OF. *empeschement* (ML. reflex *impechiamentum*), F. *empêchement*, hindrance, < *empescher*, hinder: see *impeach*.] 1. Hindrance; impediment; obstruction. [Obsolete except in law. See *impeachment of waste*, below.]

I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais
Without *impeachment*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The Earl of Warwick, having Notice that his Father the Earl of Salisbury was upon march to meet him, passeth over his Men, and, without *Impeachment*, joined with him and his Friends near Exeter. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 196.

2. A calling in question; accusation of wrong or error; disparagement: as, an *impeachment* of one's motives or conduct, or of the credibility of a witness.

To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

Without any *impeachment* of the prosperous operation of our system, prejudices may arise between the different sections of the country, etc. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

3. A calling to account; arraignment; the act of charging with a crime or misdemeanor; specifically, the exhibition of charges of maladministration against a high public officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States, the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States; the Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments, the Chief Justice presiding at the trial of a President; and a two-thirds vote is necessary for conviction. In the case of State officers, there is generally a similar division of functions between the upper and the lower branch of the legislature. In the history of the federal government there have been seven cases of impeachment, the most famous being that of President Johnson in 1868. In only two cases, both of district judges, was a verdict of guilty given. In Great Britain, impeachments are made in the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords. Prominent impeachments in English history were those of Lord Bacon and Warren Hastings.

The practice of *impeachment* directed against Michael de la Pole in 1386 was revived in 1450 for the destruction of his grandson. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

Articles of impeachment. See *article*.—**Court of impeachment**, a tribunal, usually the upper branch of a legislature, sitting on the trial of articles of impeachment.—**Impeachment of a witness.** See *impeach*, *v. t.*—**Impeachment of waste**, in *law*, a restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements, or a demand of recompense for waste, done by a tenant to the prejudice of the right of another's estate or interest in the property.

impearl (im-pėrl'), *v. t.* [Also *empearl*; < *in*-2 + *pearl*.] 1. To form into pearls or the resemblance of pearls.

Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
Milton, P. L., v. 747.

2. To decorate with or as if with pearls.

The Mountains, or the flowry Meads,
Impearld with tears, that sweet Aurora sheads.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Husht as the falling Dews, whose noiseless Show'rs
Imperle the felded Leaves of Ev'ning Flow'rs.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Proud be the rose, with rains and dews
Her head *impearling*.
Wordsworth, To the Daisy.

impeccability (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impeccabilité* = Sp. *impeccabilidad* = Pg. *impeccabilidade* = It. *impeccabilità*, < ML. **impeccabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *impeccabilis*, *inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin: see *impeccable*.] The character of being impeccable; exemption from liability to do wrong.

This last state may be the finishing operation, to eternize the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings. *G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 326.

The *impeccability* of the Bishop of Rome was not as yet an article of the Roman creed.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 6.

impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impeccable* = Sp. *impecable* = Pg. *impeccavel* = It. *impeccabile*, < LL. *impeccabilis*, *inpeccabilis*, not liable to sin, < L. *in-* priv. + **peccabilis*, liable to sin: see *peccable*.] Not liable to err; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable*? *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 43.

We perhaps may think it very convenient that we should at first have been made *impeccable*, and secured from falling. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. vii.

I may do a virtuous action without being *impeccable*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

impeccance (im-pek'ans), *n.* [= F. *impeccance* = Sp. *impecancia* = Pg. *impeccancia*, < LL. *impeccantia*, *inpeccantia*, sinlessness, < **impecean(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s*, impeccant: see *impeccant*.] Same as *impeccancy*.

impeccancy (im-pek'an-si), *n.* The condition or character of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability; sinlessness.

She [the Church of Rome] stands upon it, that she cannot erre, and stubbornely chalenges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

impeccant (im-pek'ant), *a.* [= Sp. *impecante*, < LL. **impecean(t-)s*, **inpeccan(t-)s* (in deriv. noun), < L. *in-* priv. + *peccan(t-)s*, sinning, sinful, ppr. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] Doing no wrong; sinless; unerring.

With a vengeance selecting, from all other classes,
Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses.
Byron, To G. Lloyd.

impectinate (im-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, not pectinated; simple: as, an *impectinate* antenna.

impecuniosity (im-pē-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impécuniosité*; as *impecunious* + *-ity*.] The state of being impecunious or destitute of money; want of money; poverty.

I have had lately recourse to the universal remedy for the *impecuniosity* of which I complain.
Scott, Quentin Durward, Int.

impecunious (im-pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *impécunieux*; as *in*-3 + *pecunious*.] Having no money; poor; penniless.

Who let in that rag there amongst us? Put him out, an *impecunious* creature. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The other *impecunious* person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time.
W. Black.

impedance (im-pē'dans), *n.* [< *impede* + *-ance*.] Hindrance; specifically, in *elect.*, an apparent increase of resistance due to induction in a circuit.

A few words may suffice to explain the nature of the *impedance* which alternating currents meet with in passing through a conductor. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 518.

impede (im-pēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impeded*, ppr. *impeding*. [= Sp. Pg. *impedir* = It. *impedire*, < L. *impedire*, *impedire*, entangle, insnare, hinder, lit. catch or hold the feet of, < *in*, in, on, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, = E. *foot*. Cf. *expede*.] To be an obstacle to; stand in the way of; hinder; obstruct.

It is one of the principal tenets of the Utilitarians that sentiment and eloquence serve only to *impede* the pursuit of truth. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

The pathless ocean does not *impede*, it accelerates the progress of the intellectual energy.
Everett, Orations, I. 421.

=**Syn.** To clog, retard, delay, check, fetter, hamper.

impedible (im-ped'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *impedibile*; as *impede* + *-ible*.] Capable of being impeded.

Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium, i.

impediment (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* [= F. *impédiment* (in pl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *impedimento*, < L. *impedimentum*, *inpedimentum*, a hindrance, pl. *impedimenta*, *inpedimenta*, baggage, esp. military baggage, < *impedire*, *inpedire*, impede: see *impede*.] That which impedes or hinders progress; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit *impediments*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

Hott countries are subject to greevous diseases, and many noysome *impediments*, which other more temperate places are freer from.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 28.

Let the laws be purged of every barbarous reminder, every barbarous *impediment* to women.
Emerson, Woman.

Diriment impediments of marriage. See *diriment*.—**Impediment in speech**, a defect which prevents distinct articulation.=**Syn.** *Difficulty*, *Obstruction*, etc. (see *obstacle*); encumbrance, bar, barrier, check.

impedimentt (im-ped'i-ment), *v. t.* [= It. *impedimentare*, *impedimentire*, impede; from the noun.] To impede.

Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xv.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *impedimentum*, a hindrance: see *impediment*, *n.*] Things which hinder, impede, or encumber; specifically, articles taken with one on a journey which impede one's progress; especially, military baggage; supplies carried along with an army; in general, baggage.

I will only state that I and my *impedimenta*—which consisted of a hand-bag and an overcoat—went ashore in three boats. *Aldrich*, Poukapog to Pesth, p. 218.

impedimental (im-ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *impediment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of impediment; hindering; obstructing.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

impeditet (im'pē-dit), *v. t.* [< L. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, *inpedire*, impede: see *impede*. Cf. *expedite*.] 1. To impede.

Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impedited*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 457.

2. In *astrol.*, to affect by evil stars.

The moon is *impedited* in the highest degree when in conjunction with the sun. *Lilly*.

impeditet (im'pē-dit), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *impedido* = It. *impedito*, < L. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hindered; obstructed.

Our constitution is weak, our souls apt to diminution and *impedite* faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 900.

impeditiont (im-pē-dish'on), *n.* [= Pg. *impedição* = It. *impedizione*, < L. *impeditio(n-)*, *inpeditio(n-)*, a hindrance, obstruction, < *impedire*, *inpedire*, pp. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] A hindering. *Coles*, 1717.

impeditive (im-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *impeditif* = Sp. Pg. It. *impeditivo*, < ML. *impeditivus*, < L. *impedire*, *inpedire*, pp. *impeditus*, *inpeditus*, hinder: see *impede*.] Causing hindrance; obstructive; impeding.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii. § 11.

What were more easy than to say that six legs to that unweildy body had been cumbersome and *impeditive* of motion; that the wings for so massie a bulk had been useiesse? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xxiii.

impel (im-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impelled*, ppr. *impelling*. [Formerly also *impell*; = OF. *impeller* = Sp. *impeler* = Pg. *impellir* = It. *impellere*, < L. *impellere*, *inpellere*, push, drive, or strike against, drive forward, urge, impel, < *in*, on, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *propel*, *repel*. Hence *impulse*, etc.] To drive or urge forward; press on; incite or constrain to action in any way: as, steam is the *impelling* force of a locomotive.

The wave behind *impels* the wave before.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 271.

Practice . . . urges and *impels* to action, choice, and determination. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

And shame and doubt *impell'd* him in a course
Once so abhorr'd, with unresisted force.
Crabbe, Works, V. 19.

With fire and sword
Come Spoilers, horde *impelling* horde.
Wordsworth, The Highland Broach.

=**Syn.** *Prompt*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); to influence, push on, force on, move, lead, set on. (See list under *incite*.)

impellent (im-pel'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *impellen(t-)s*, *inpellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, drive forward: see *impel*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of impelling.

Such ponderous bodies do take an enforc'd flight from an exterior *impellent* swiftness. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 427.

II. *n.* A power or force that impels or drives forward; motive or impelling power.

S. What do you mean by voluntary oaths?
C. Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, ii. 8.

impeller (im-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which impels.

Is it possible to be an effect produced without a cause? Is it [a moving stone] impelled without an *impeller*?
Clarke, Second Defence of the Immateriality, etc.

He [Ignatius] is by his very nature an *impeller* of men.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 470.

impen (im-pen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impenned* or *impent*, ppr. *impenning*. [< *in*-1 + *pen*1.] To pen in; confine or inclose in a narrow place.

Yet these from other streames much different;
For others, as they longer, broader grow;
These, as they run in narrow banks *impent*,
Are then at least, when in the main they flow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

But notwithstanding all this, a man at rest in his chamber (like a sheep *impenn'd* in the fold) is subject only to unusual events, and such as rarely happen.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 59.

impend (im-pend'), *v.* [= Pg. *impender* = It. *impendere*, < L. *impendere*, *inpendere*, hang over, overhang, be imminent, < *in*, on, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To overhang; be ready to fall; be imminent; threaten; be on the point of occurring, as something evil.

Destruction hangs o'er yon devoted wall,
And nodding Ilion waits th' *impending* fall.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

An extensive lake displayed its glassy bosom, reflecting on its broad surface the *impending* horrors of the mountain. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

II.† *trans.* To hang over. [Rare.]

We seriously consider the dreadful judgments that now *impend* the nation. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

impendence, impendency (im-pen'dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *impenden(t)* + *-ce*, *-cy*.] The state of being impendent or overhanging; a menacing attitude.

Far above, in thunder-blue serration, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling *impendence* of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin*.

impendent (im-pen'dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impendente*, < L. *impenden(t-)s*, *inpenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *impendere*, *inpendere*, impend: see *impend*.] Impending; imminent; threatening: as, an *impendent* evil.

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her cataracts of fire,
Impendent horrours, threatening hideous fall
One day upon our heads? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 177.

Lo! with upright sword
Prefiguring his own *impendent* doom,
The Apostle of the Gentiles.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

impenetrability (im-pen^e-ē-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impénétrabilité* = Sp. *impenetrabilidad* = Pg. *impenetrabilidade* = It. *impenetrabilità*; as *impenetrable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, in any sense of that word.—2. In *physics*, specifically, that property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time; that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies.

Matter possesses *impenetrability*, which means that no two portions of matter can occupy the same place at the same time.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 11.

impenetrable (im-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* [= F. *impénétrable* = Sp. *impenetrable* = Pg. *impenetravel* = It. *impenetrabile*, < L. *impenetrabilis*, *inpenetrabilis*, not penetrable, < *in*- priv. + *pene-*

trabitis, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] 1. Incapable of being penetrated; not penetrable, in any sense of that word.

Highest woods, *impenetrable*
To star or sun-light. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1086.

These instances of cunning, which she thought *impenetrable*, yet which everybody saw through.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

The progress of the most salutary inventions and discoveries is buried in *impenetrable* mystery.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Specifically, in *physics*, having the property of preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.

impenetrableness (im-pen′ē-trą-bl-nes), *n.* Impenetrability.

We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and *impenetrableness* are believed to do. *Boyle*, Works, V. 210.

impenetrably (im-pen′ē-trą-bli), *adv.* In an impenetrable manner; so as to be impenetrable.

The invlolable saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire,
Invulnerable, *impenetrably* arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 400.

impenitence (im-pen′i-tęns), *n.* [= F. *impénitence* = Sp. Pg. *impenitencia* = It. *impenitenza*, < LL. *impœnitentia*, *inpœnitentia*, < *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, impenitent: see *impenitent*.] The condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; obduracy; hardness of heart.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another. *Rogers*.

I thought you would not slay *impenitence*—
Teased first contrition from the man you slew—
I thought you had a conscience.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 299.

impenitency (im-pen′i-tęn-si), *n.*; pl. *impenitencies* (-siz). Same as *impenitence*.

What is this sin? Final *impenitency*, and, some say, impugning of the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He undertook a grief great enough . . . to satisfy for the *impenitencies* of all the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 318.

impenitent (im-pen′i-tęnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impenitente*, < LL. *impœniten(t-)s*, *inpœniten(t-)s*, not penitent, < L. *in-* priv. + *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent*.] I. *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

I pity the flatteries and self applauses of a careless and *impenitent* heart. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, xi.

So died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 423.

II. *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

When the reward of penitents and punishment of *impenitents* is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond*.

impenitently (im-pen′i-tęnt-li), *adv.* In an impenitent manner; without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

impenitible†, *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pœnitere*, repent, + *-ible*.] Incapable of repentance.

As death works upon man, and concludes him, and makes him *impenitible* for ever, so works the fall upon the angels, and concludes them for ever too. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

impennate (im-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] I. *a.* Featherless or wingless; specifically, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

II. *n.* A bird, as the penguin, with short wings covered with scales.

Impennes (im-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] A group of birds, the penguins. Also called *Sphenisciдæ* and *Spheniscomorphæ*. *Illiger*. See *Aptenodytidæ*.

impennous† (im-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *penna*, a wing.] Wingless; having no wings; apterous.

It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects by many.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

impeople† (im-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *people*.] Same as *empeople*.

Thick were the Walls *impeopled* with the stories
Of those whom Chastity had clothed in White.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 44.

imper. An abbreviation of *imperative*.

imperance† (im′pe-rans), *n.* [< ML. **imperantia*, < L. *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Command; mastery. *Halliwell*.

imperant† (im′pe-rant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *imperante*, < L. *imperan(t-)s*, *inperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*.] Commanding.

imperate (im′pe-rāt), *a.* [< L. *imperatus*, *inperatus*, pp. of *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order, enjoin, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *parc*. Cf. *empire*.] Performed by a faculty other than the will, at the command of the will: opposed to *elicit*.

I see the energy of my soul in every particle of my body, though not using intellectual actions in every part, yet using some that are *imperate*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

Imperate act. See *act*.

imperativæ (im-per-ą-tī′vē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *feriæ*, feasts) of *imperativus*, imperative: see *imperative*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, special or extraordinary feasts or holidays. See *feriæ*.

imperatival (im-per-ą-tī′vąl or im-per′ą-ti-vąl), *a.* [< *imperative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, belonging or peculiar to the imperative mode.

imperative (im-per′ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *imperatief* = G. Dan. Sw. *imperativ*, the imperative mode, = F. *impératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperativo*, < L. *imperativus*, *inperativus*, of a command, imperative (as a noun, sc. *modus*, the imperative mode), < *imperare*, *inperare*, command, order: see *imperate*.] I. *a.* 1. Expressing command; containing positive command; peremptory; absolute: as, *imperative* orders.

The suits of kings are *imperative*.
Bp. Hall, David with Bathsheba and Uriah.

2. Not to be avoided or evaded; that must be attended to or performed; obligatory; binding: as, an *imperative* duty or necessity.

The priest who needs must carry sword on thigh
May find *imperative* use for it.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

Imperative mode, the mode or form or set of forms of a verb which express command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation: as, *come* here; *restrain* yourself; *be comforted*.
=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Imperious*, *Imperative* (see *imperious*), absolute, express, positive, decided, not to be gainsaid.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a mode or verbal form which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation.—2. In *philos.*, a deliverance of conscience; a monition of the moral sense.

By *imperative*, in general, every proposition that expresses a possible free action, by which a certain end is to be realized, is to be understood.
Kant, tr. by Richardson.

Such precepts are merely, what Kant calls them, Hypothetical *Imperatives*; they are not addressed to any one who has not first accepted the end.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 7.

But when the instruction has been conveyed, the self-imposed *imperative* to turn it to account for the bettering of life remains to be given: and it is only from a conscience responsive to an ideal of virtue that it can proceed. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 307.

Categorical imperative. See *categorical*.

imperatively (im-per′ą-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an imperative manner; peremptorily.—2. By way or in the manner of the imperative mode.

imperativeness (im-per′ą-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being imperative or obligatory; absolute requirement.

All the animal functions, in common with the higher functions, have . . . their *imperativeness*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 76.

Neither [theory] explains the *imperativeness* with which recognized moral law speaks to the human heart.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 418.

imperator (im′pē-rā-tọr), *n.* [L., also *inperator*, OL. *induperator*, *endoperator*, a commander, emperor, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *imperate*. Hence ult. E. *emperor*.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*: (*a*) In general, a commander, chief, or ruler: in this sense a descriptive title (placed after the name) of any one possessing the imperium or power of enforcing his authority, as a general, or a consul, proconsul, or other magistrate. (*b*) In later times, more especially, a general-in-chief or holder of an independent command during active service: a title often conferred by the senate on a victorious general, or acclaimed by his army.

The powers of the *imperator* or commander of the Roman army ceased on his return to the city.
Encyc. Brit., III. 80.

(*c*) After the fall of the republic, the official title (used as a prenomen) of the monarch or supreme ruler as permanent generalissimo of the Roman armies; emperor: originally conferred by the senate for a term, and afterward assumed in perpetuity.

This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid, . . .
Sole *imperator*, and great general
Of trotting parlors. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trochiform prosobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Turbinidæ*. *Montfort*.

Imperatoria (im-per-ą-tō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander: see *imperatory*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, now usually regarded as a section of *Peucedanum*. *I. Ostruthium*, the great masterwort, grows in moist pastures in various parts of Scotland, and was formerly much cultivated as a pot-herb. The root yields the vegetable resin imperatorin.

Imperator imperialis.

imperatorial (im-per-ą-tō′ri-ąl), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator or emperor: as, "*imperatorial* laurels," *C. Merivale*.—2. Like an imperator; of a commanding nature or quality; imperial.

Moses delivered this law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, thou shalt do this, and thou shalt not do that.
Norris, The Beatitudes, p. 239.

The *imperatorial* character of the language itself [Latin]—the speech of masters, not of men.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., lv.

Also *imperatory*.

imperatorian (im-per-ą-tō′ri-an), *a.* [As *imperatory* + *-an*.] Imperatorial. [Rare.]

He professed not to meddle by any *Imperatorian* or Senatorian power with matters of Religion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

imperatorin (im-per′ą-tō-rin), *n.* [< *Imperatoria* + *-in*2.] A vegetable resin found in the root of *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, or great masterwort. It forms long transparent prisms, has an acrid burning taste, and is neutral, fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

imperatorious† (im-per-ą-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *imperatorius*: see *imperatory*.] Same as *imperatorial*. *Davies*.

You have heard his Majesty's speech, though short, yet full and princely, and rightly *imperatorious*, as Tacitus said of Galba's. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 9.

imperatory (im-per′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *impératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperatorio*, < L. *imperatorius*, of or belonging to a general or commander, < *imperator*, a general: see *imperator*.] Same as *imperatorial*.

All which stand
In awe of thy high *imperatory* hand.
Chapman, Hymn to Hermes.

imperceivable (im-pėr-sē′vą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *perceivable*.] Imperceptible. [Rare.]

There is yet another way by which a temptation arrives to its highest pitch or proper hour; and that is by a long train of gradual, *imperceivable* encroaches of the flesh upon the spirit. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

imperceivableness (im-pėr-sē′vą-bl-nes), *n.* Imperceptibleness. [Rare.]

And this *imperceivableness* of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus, in the third of St. John.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. v.

imperceived† (im-pėr-sēvd′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *perceived*.] Unperceived.

Then finding the bladder to be pumped up, we would have tied up the contained air, but could not do it by reason of an *imperceived* hole. *Boyle*, Works, V. 620.

imperceptibility (im-pėr-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperceptibilité* = Sp. *imperceptibilidad* = Pg. *imperceptibilidade* = It. *imperceltibilità*; as *imperceptible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness. *Ash*.

imperceptible (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *imperceptible* = Sp. *imperceptible* = Pg. *imperceptivel* = It. *impercettibile*, < ML. *imperceptibilis*, not perceptible, < L. *in-* priv. + *perceptibilis*, perceptible.] I. *a.* Not perceptible; that cannot be perceived. (*a*) Incapable by nature of affecting the senses.

Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap
In *imperceptible* water. *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

(*b*) Too minute, fine, gradual, subtle, or evanescent to be discerned by the senses; producing an excitation of the nerves less than the threshold of sensation. See *threshold*.

Strange play of Fate! when mightiest human things
Hang on such small *imperceptible* things.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

Its operation is slow, and in some cases almost *imperceptible*. *Burke*.

The three-millionth part of a milligramme of a salt of Sodium, an *imperceptible* particle of dust to the naked eye, is yet capable of colouring the flame yellow, and of giving the yellow line of Sodium in the spectroscope.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 152.

He [Herschel] was (as he said himself) led on by almost *imperceptible* degrees from evident clusters, such as the Pleiades, to spots without a trace of stellar formation.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

Imperceptible increase, that kind or rate of progress which cannot be perceived by inspection, unless inspection be made at different times so as to compare the different stages of progress: thus used in the law of accretion.

II. *n.* That which cannot be perceived with the naked eye, or realized by sensation. [Rare.]

I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*. *Tatler*, No. 119.

imperceptibleness (im-pėr-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptibly (im-pėr-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceived.

imperception (im-pėr-sep′shon), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *perception*.] Want of perception.

Why then may not a spirit that has subtiler fingers than the finest matter, I mean the spirit of Nature, lay hold on that imperceptive part of the soul, or on the soul itself, in the state of silence, of *imperception*?
Dr. H. More, Philos. Writings, Gen. Pref.

No one, not even Sydney Smith's Scotchman, is willing to confess his *imperception* of humor. *Science*, XII. 305.

imperceptive (im-pėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *perceptive*.] Not perceiving, or not able to perceive.

Ye would gaze on God
With *imperceptive* blankness.
Mrs. Browning.

Thus both conceived perceptivity to arise from a certain combination or aggregation of *imperceptive* particles.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 9.

impercipient (im-pėr-sip′i-ent), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *percipient*.] Not perceiving; having no power to perceive.

The insensible, *impercipient* body.
Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

imperdibility† (im-pėr-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *imperdible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being imperdible.

Neither are those precious things of greater use to the making of vessels and utensils, unless some little nicetie and curiosities, by means of their beauty, *imperdibility*, and ductility. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, v. 9, note 5.

imperdible (im-pėr′di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *imperdible*; cf. F. *imperdable*: < L. *in-* priv. + **perdibilis*, that may be lost, < *perdere*, lose: see *perdition*.] Not capable of being lost; not easy to be lost.

But as they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay. *Feltham*, On Eccles., ii. 11.

imperence (im′pę-rens), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *impertinence*.

imperfect (im-pėr′fekt), *a.* and *n.* [In mod. use altered (like *perfect*) to suit the orig. L.; < ME. *imparfit, inparfit, inperfit*, < OF. *imparfeit*, F. *imparfait* = Sp. *imperfecto* = Pg. *imperfeito* = It. *imperfetto*, < L. *imperfectus, inperfectus*, unfinished, incomplete, < *in-* priv. + *perfectus*, finished, complete, perfect: see *perfect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not perfect; lacking completeness, correctness, or excellence; falling short of a standard or ideal; defective; incomplete: as, an *imperfect* copy of a book; *imperfect* vision.

Upon this foresaide plate ben compassed certein cercles that hihten almicanteras, of which som of hem semen perfit circles and somme semen *inperfit*. *Chaucer.*

Something he left *imperfect* in the state, . . . which hoports to the kingdom so much fear and danger that his personal return was most required. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

He stammered like a child, or an amazed *imperfect* person. *Jer. Taylor.*

We ascended the hills to the south, passing by several grots, on which there were some very *imperfect* remains of Greek inscriptions.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 146.

2. Characterized by or subject to defects; not completely good; frail; inadequate.

My prayers and alms, *imperfect* and defil'd,
Were but the feeble efforts of a child.
Cowper, Truth, l. 577.

As year succeeds to year, the more
Imperfect life's fruition seems.
Locker, Reply to a Letter.

3. In *gram.*, designating incomplete or continuous action, or action or condition conceived as in process when something else takes place, as in Latin *amabat*, French *aimait*, Greek ἔλυε, as distinguished from the simple past forms (aoristic), without further implication, *amavit, aima*, ἔλυσε. In the languages most familiar to us only past time is thus distinguished; and hence the English simple past tense, or preterit, is often, but improperly, called *imperfect*.

4. In *music*. See the phrases below.—**5†.** Unjust; unfair.

Thei wilnen and wolde as best were for hemselue,
Thauh the kyng and the comune al the cost hadde,
Al reson reproueth such *imparfit* puple.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 389.

Imperfect cadence. See *cadence*.—**Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*.—**Imperfect evolute.** See *evolute*.—**Imperfect flower**, in *bot.*, a flower wanting certain parts that are usually present, as one wanting either stamens or pistils.—**Imperfect intervals**, in *music*, intervals a half-step shorter than perfect intervals, as imperfect fourths or fifths.—**Imperfect measure, rhythm, time**, in *medieval music*, all non-triple rhythms.—**Imperfect melody.** See *melody*.—**Imperfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which the pupa-stage is not well marked, the insect remaining active and gradually changing its external form in successive molts. Also called *incomplete metamorphosis*.—**Imperfect mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth in which some of the trophi are partly or wholly aborted, or so modified as not to be apparent: a term applied by Kirby to the mouths of all suctorial insects.—**Imperfect note.** See *note*.—**Imperfect number**, a number whose aliquot parts added together make a sum either greater or less than the number itself, and which is called an *abundant number* in the former case and a *defective number* in the latter.—**Imperfect proof**, a proof in which some essential part, especially a premise, is unexpressed.—**Imperfect stop**, in *organ-building*, an incomplete stop.=**Syn. 1.** Incomplete, faulty.—**2.** Weak, erring.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, an imperfect tense; a past continuous tense.

imperfect† (im-pėr-fekt′), *v. t.* [< *imperfect*, *a.*] To render imperfect.

I withdrew myself to think of this; and the intenseness of my thinking ends in this, that by my help God's work should be *imperfected*, if by any means I resisted the amazement. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

imperfectibility (im-pėr-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperfectibilité* = Pg. *imperfectibilidade*; as *imperfectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being imperfectible or incapable of perfection. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfectible (im-pėr-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperfectible* = Sp. *imperfectible* = Pg. *imperfectivel*; as *in*-3 + *perfectible*.] Incapable of being made perfect. *Imp. Dict.*, Supp.

imperfection (im-pėr-fek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *imperfeccioun*, < OF. *imperfection*, F. *imperfection* = Sp. *imperfeccion* = Pg. *imperfeição* = It. *imperfezione*, < LL. *imperfectio(n-), inperfectio(n-)*, imperfection, < L. *imperfectus, inperfectus*, imperfect: see *imperfect*.] **1.** The character or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection; defectiveness; faultiness.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. An imperfect detail; a particular in which perfection is lacking; a defect, physical, mental, or moral.

Gretly [wrong] is it noght, hurtyng no reson,
By no mens of *imperfeccion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6578.

Euery man may decently reforme by arte the faultes and *imperfections* that nature hath wrought in them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 240.

Sent to my account
With all my *imperfections* on my head.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

=**Syn.** Defect, deficiency, incompleteness, fault, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, blemish, vice.

imperfectly (im-pėr′fekt-li), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; not fully or completely.

imperfectness (im-pėr′fekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

We cannot do our works so perfectly, by the reason of our corrupt flesh, but that there is some *imperfectness* therein, as in the works of them that be not their craftsmaster.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 173.

imperforable (im-pėr′fō-ra-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *imperforavel*, < L. *in-* priv. + **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*.] Incapable of being perforated or bored through.

Imperforata (im-pėr-fō-rā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *imperforatus*: see *imperforate*.] A division of the *Foraminifera*, including such families as *Gromiidæ, Lituolidæ*, and *Miliolidæ*, in which pseudopodia protrude from only one end of the body, the rest of which is incased in an imperforate membranous or hardened exoskeleton: opposed to *Perforata*.

imperforate (im-pėr′fō-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *imperforatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] Not perforated; having no perforations, foramina, or pores; atresial; in *zoöl.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Imperforata*.—**Imperforate ear-shells**, shells of an ear-like form like *Haliotis*, but without perforations, such as *Stomatia, Sigaretus*, etc., formerly supposed to be related to the ear-shells (*Haliotidæ*), but now known to be very remote from them.

imperforated (im-pėr′fō-rā-ted), *a.* Imperforate. [Rare.]

imperforation (im-pėr-fō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *imperforation* = Sp. *imperforacion* = It. *imperforazione*; as *imperforate* + *-ion*.] The state of being imperforate or without aperture. [Rare.]

imperial (im-pē′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperial*; < ME. *imperial, emperial, emperale*, < OF. *imperial, emperial*, F. *impérial* = Pr. *emperial, imperiau, enperiau* = Sp. Pg. *imperial* = It. *imperiale*, < L. *imperialis, inperialis*, of the empire or emperor, < *imperium, inperium*, empire: see *imperate, empire*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or empress.

He himselfe sate much higher then any of his nobles in a chaire gilt, and in a long garment of beaten golde, with an *emperial* crowne vpon his head. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 238.

Now Sabrine, as a Queen, miraculously fair,
Is absolutely plac'd in her *Emperial* Chair
Of crystal richly wrought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 2.

My due, from thee, is this *imperial* crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The *imperial* ensign, which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., i. 536.

2. Of or pertaining to supreme authority, or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; august; commanding.

The philosophre despised hys coinage,
He thowght veriu was more *imperialle*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

I ne myhte nat knowen what that womman was of so *imperial* auctorite. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 1.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of imposing size or excellence.

Bid harbours open, public ways extend; . . .
These are *imperial* works, and worthy kings.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 204.

Imperial blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Imperial Chamber**, in the old German empire, a superior court of justice established by Maximilian I. in 1495.—**Imperial city.** (*a*) [*cap.*] Rome, as the capital of the Roman empire. (*b*) In the old German empire, a city directly subordinate to the empire, having a seat and vote in the Reichstag. The constitutions of such cities varied greatly, some being democratic and others aristocratic. Of the fifty-one imperial cities existing in the eighteenth century, nearly all lost their practical independence in 1803, and were annexed to other states. Three of them—Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck—are members of the modern German empire.—**Imperial dome or roof**, in *arch.*, a dome or roof of which the form is generated by the revolution around the apex of the dome of an ogee curve of which the concave are is directed toward the apex.—**Imperial drink.** See *drink*.—**Imperial folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Imperial indiction.** See *indiction*, 2 (*b*).—**Imperial paper.** See II., 6.—**Imperial Parliament**, the Parliament of the British empire: so called since the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, January 1st, 1801.—**Imperial pound, yard, gallon**, etc., the new pound, yard, gallon, etc., of Great Britain.—**Imperial problem**, the problem to divide a circumference into four equal parts by the compasses alone: so called because proposed and solved by Napoleon I., emperor of the French.—**Imperial yellow porcelain**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court. The name is also loosely given to porcelain of any make supposed to resemble the preceding in color.

II. *n.* **1.** A gold coin issued by imperial authority; specifically, a Russian gold coin of the eighteenth century, of the value of 10 rubles. The half-imperial, of 5 rubles, is still coined.—**2.** In *arch.*, an imperial roof or dome.—**3.** The top of a carriage, especially of a diligence; hence, a case for luggage carried on the top of a coach.

The trunks were fastened upon the carriages, the *imperial* was carrying out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xxv.

Couriers and ladies'-maids, *imperials* and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

4. A small part of the beard left growing from the middle of the chin near the under lip, the rest being shaved off: so called from the emperor Napoleon III., who wore his beard in this way.—**5.** Anything of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, etc.—**6.** A size of writing-paper, 22 × 30 inches; also, a size of printing-paper, 22 × 32 inches.—**7.** A size of slates, 2 feet wide and from 1 foot to 2½ feet in length.—**8†.** A rich fabric in use throughout the middle ages, the material and nature of which are unknown, except that it was often enriched by the use of gold.—**9†.** A game at cards mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII. *Halliwell.*—**10.** A beverage made by dissolving half an ounce of cream-of-tartar in three pints of boiling water, and adding four ounces of white sugar and half an ounce of fresh lemon-peel.—**Double imperial**, a size of printing-paper measuring 32 × 44 inches.—**Half imperial**, a size of heavy paper or mill-board, 23½ × 16½ inches.

imperialism (im-pē′ri-ąl-izm), *n.* [= F. *impérialisme* = Sp. Pg. *imperialismo*; as *imperial* + *-ism*.] **1.** Imperial state or authority; the system of imperial government.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world into master and slave.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., xxxiv.

2. The principle or spirit of empire; promotion of or devotion to imperial interests.

Under the pretext of *Imperialism* and farseeing statesmanship, the habitual and hitherto incurable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look too far ahead.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 39.

imperialist (im-pē′ri-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *impérialiste* = Sp. Pg. *imperialista;* as *imperial* + *-ist.*] 1. A subject or follower of an emperor; one who upholds the cause of an emperor or an empire; specifically, one of the partizans of the empire, or of the combatants for the imperial cause, as in the thirty years' war in Germany (1618–48).—2. One who favors imperial government, or government by an emperor; one who favors the establishment or maintenance of an empire.

imperialistic (im-pē″ri-ạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *imperial* + *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to imperialism or imperialists; favoring imperialism.

Confessed his own *imperialistic* faith.
The Century, XXVIII. 542.

imperiality (im-pē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *imperialities* (-tiz). [= It. *imperialità*, devotion to the cause of an emperor; as *imperial* + *-ity.*] 1. Imperial power. *Smart.*—2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, etc.

The late empress having, by ukases of grace, relinquished her *imperialities* on the private mines, viz. the tenths of the copper, iron, silver, and gold. *W. Tooke.*

imperialization (im-pē″ri-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *imperialize* + *-ation.*] Formation or conversion into an empire; establishment or extension of imperial power.

The [British] Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after *imperialization.*
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 405.

imperialize (im-pē′ri-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperialized*, ppr. *imperializing.* [< *imperial* + *-ize.*] To make imperial; endow with imperial form, character, or authority.

The Roman Church is the child of the Roman Empire: . . . but the *imperialized* Church has its own peculiar activities. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 214.

imperially (im-pē′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an imperial manner.—**Imperially crowned**, in *her.*, crowned with a regal or imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal coronet or the like: said of a bearing.

imperialty† (im-pē′ri-ạl-ti), *n.* [< *imperial* + *-ty*[2].] Imperial power.

A short Roman *imperialty* or empire.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 165.

imperie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *empery.*

So also he can not wel indure in his hert an other to be joyned with hym in *imperie* or governance.
Taverner's Adagies (1552), I. 1.

imperil (im-per′il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imperiled* or *imperilled*, ppr. *imperiling* or *imperilling.* [Formerly also *emperil;* < *in*-[2] + *peril.*] To bring into peril; endanger.

But Braggadochio said, he never thought
For such an Hag, that seemed worse then nought,
His person to *emperill* so in fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 10.

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author by this calumny? *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

=**Syn.** See list under *endanger.*

imperilment (im-per′il-mẹnt), *n.* [< *imperil* + *-ment.*] The act of putting in peril; the state of being in peril; imminent danger. [Rare.]

We must weigh the gain of any particular deception against the *imperilment* of mutual confidence involved in any violation of truth.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

imperious (im-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *emperious;* = F. *impérieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperioso*, < L. *imperiosus, inperiosus*, full of command, powerful, domineering, imperious, < *imperium, inperium*, command: see *imperate, empire.*] 1†. Imperial.

The most renowned and *Emperious* Cæsar.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 143.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

As when it was decreed by all-foredooming Fate,
That ancient Rome should stoop from her *emperious* state.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 254.

2. Of a domineering character or quality; dictatorial; overbearing: as, an *imperious* tyrant or temper.

Be not too *imperious* ouer hir, that will make hir to hate thee, nor too submisse [demisse], that will cause hir to disdaine thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 475.

To his experience and his native sense
He join'd a bold *imperious* eloquence.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 7.

3. Of an urgent or pressing nature; overmastering; compulsory; imperative: as, *imperious* circumstances; an *imperious* necessity.

Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 837.

The newspaper is as *imperious* as a ukase; it will be had, and it will be read.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 6.

=**Syn.** 2. *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), tyrannical, despotic, wilful, determined.—2 and 3. *Imperious, Imperative. Imperious* applies to the spirit or manner of the person ruling or giving a command, and of rule in general; *imperative*, to the nature of a command. An *imperious* person is determined to have his will obeyed; *imperious* rule is characterized by the haughty, overbearing, and determined nature of the ruler. An *imperative* command is absolute, express, peremptory, and not to be questioned or evaded. *Imperative* is not properly applicable to persons.

The knight
Had vizor up, and show'd a youthful face,
Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments.
Tennyson, Geraint.

No theory could be conceived more audacious than the one rendered *imperative* by circumstances.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

imperiously (im-pē′ri-us-li), *adv.* 1†. Imperially; in imperial state.

Within their beloved Priapus is *imperiously* enthronized upon a Brasen Mount.
S. Clarke, Geographical Descriptions (1671), p. 29.

2. In an imperious manner; commandingly; dictatorially; with pressing urgency.

imperiousness (im-pē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperious; arrogance; haughtiness; urgency.

Imperiousness and severity is an ill way of treating men who have reason to guide them. *Locke.*

imperishability (im-per″i-sha-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impérissabilité;* as *imperishable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or quality of being imperishable.

imperishable (im-per′i-sha-bl), *a.* [= F. *impérissable;* as *in*-[3] + *perishable.*] Not perishable; not subject to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently: as, an *imperishable* monument; *imperishable* renown.

Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and, though pierced with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 435.

imperishableness (im-per′i-sha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

imperishably (im-per′i-sha-bli), *adv.* So as to be imperishable.

Still light my thoughts, nor listen to a prayer
Would make thee less *imperishably* fair!
Lowell, Endymion, i.

imperium (im-pē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *imperia* (-ạ). [L.: see *imperial, empire.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military chief command; specifically, the authority to command the national military forces, conferred by a special law upon a general or upon the governor of a province. See *imperator.*

Before setting out for his province, the governor, clad in the purple military robe of his office, offered sacrifice on the Capitol; then immediately after receiving the *imperium* or military command he marched out of the city (for the *imperium* could only be exercised outside of Rome and was forfeited by staying in the city).
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 885.

2. Empire; an empire.—**Imperium in imperio** [L.], an empire within an empire; a state within a state.

No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an *imperium in imperio* formed of one race unit.
Contemporary Rev., L. 133.

impermanence (im-pėr′ma-nẹns), *n.* [= F. *impermanence* = Sp. Pg. *impermanencia;* as *impermanen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Want of permanence or continued duration.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings.
Seward, Letters (1796), iv. 264.

The deplorable *impermanence* of first impressions.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 144.

impermanency (im-pėr′ma-nẹn-si), *n.* Same as *impermanence.*

Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

impermanent (im-pėr′ma-nẹnt), *a.* [= F. *impermanent* = Sp. Pg. *impermanente;* as *in*-[3] + *permanent.*] Not permanent; not enduring.

We conclude, That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, flitting and *impermanent* state, till he reach his ætherial or pure fiery vehicle. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, iii.

impermeability (im-pėr″mē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperméabilité* = Sp. *impermeabilidad* = Pg. *impermeabilidade* = It. *impermeabilità;* as *impermeable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or property of being impermeable; impermeableness.

impermeable (im-pėr′mē-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperméable* = Sp. *impermeable* = Pg. *impermeavel* = It. *impermeabile;* as *in*-[3] + *permeable.*] Not permeable; not permitting the passage of a fluid (especially water) through its substance.

The sandy soil of the Landes of Gascony is malarious. At a depth of about three feet is an *impermeable* stratum, brown in color and strong in structure, known as the alios. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 621.

impermeableness (im-pėr′mē-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being impermeable.

impermeably (im-pėr′mē-a-bli), *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

impermeator (im-pėr′mē-ā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + LL. *permeator*, one who passes through: see *permeator.*] In a steam-engine, an instrument or device for forcing oil uniformly into the cylinder for lubricating the walls of the cylinder and the piston. This term has been recently adopted to distinguish this class of lubricators from those which supply oil through a wick or by the action of gravity. Impermeators are constructed on various principles. Condensed water accumulating in a reservoir from steam admitted through a small pipe, and uniformly displacing oil from the reservoir, and causing it to flow through a duct into the cylinder, has been successfully used.—**Mechanical impermeator**, a combined receptacle and force-pump, the action of which uniformly supplies oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The gearing of one form of impermeator consists of a ratchet-lever worked from the nearest valve-rod, which operates a nut fitted to a screw on a plunger, thus moving the plunger a definite distance, and forcing into the cylinder a specific quantity of oil at each revolution of the crank-shaft.

impermissible (im-pėr-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *permissible.*] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed. [Rare.]

imperscrutable (im-pėr-skrö′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperscrutable* = Sp. *imperscrutable* = It. *imperscrutabile;* as *in*-[3] + *perscrutable.*] Not capable of being searched out.

imperscrutableness (im-pėr-skrö′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of not being capable of scrutiny.

imperseverant (im-pėr-se-vėr′ant), *a.* [= It. *imperseverante;* as *in*-[3] + *perseverant.*] Not persevering; inconstant. [In the following passage perhaps used in the opposite sense, *im-* being taken as intensive.

This *imperseverant* thing loves him in my despite.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1.]

impersistent (im-pėr-sis′tẹnt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *persistent.*] Not persistent or enduring.

The unconformity in this case is, however, indicated . . . by the occurrence at the line of junction of an eroded and *impersistent* bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone ("esnk"). *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 7.

impersonal (im-pėr′sọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impersonnel* = Pr. Sp. *impersonal* = Pg. *impessoal* = It. *impersonale*, < NL. *impersonalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + *personalis*, personal: see *personal.*] **I.** *a.* Not personal. (*a*) Not existing or manifested as a person; having no conscious individuality; not endued with personality.

Impersonall, . . . L. Impersonalis. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Dark creed, and mournful eastern dream
Of power, *impersonal* and cold.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Routine work was credited to the assistants in charge, and not to the *impersonal* office. *Science*, IX. 334.

(*b*) Not relating to a person, or to any particular person or persons; having no personal reference; not bearing the stamp of any particular personality: as, an *impersonal* remark.

Even love, which is the deification of persons, must become more *impersonal* every day. *Emerson.*

What I long for is knowledge—some other knowledge than comes to us in formal, colorless, *impersonal* precept.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 200.

(*c*) In *gram.*, said of a verb not used with a personal subject, or employed to express action without specification of an actor, and hence used only in the third person, and either without a subject expressed, or with only the indefinite *it* (French *il*, German *es*, etc.): thus, Latin *me tædet*, French *il m'ennuie*, German *es ärgert mich*, it irks me; or German *mich dünkt*, methinks—that is, (to) me (it) seems (*methinks* is nearly the sole relic left in English of the pure impersonal construction without subject); or *it rains*—that is, rain is going on; or Latin *pugnatur*, it is fought—that is, fighting is going on. In many quasi-impersonal phrases the *it* is a grammatical subject, anticipating a logical subject that comes later: thus, *it* hurts one to fall—that is, falling hurts one; and so on.

Wher note that verbes *impersonalles* be oftentimes turned into personalles. *Udall*, Flowres, fol. 11.

II. *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses; a verb impersonal hath no nominative case before him. *Johnson*, Eng. Gram., Accidence.

impersonality (im-pėr-sọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impersonnalité* = Sp. *impersonalidad* = Pg. *im-*

pessoalidade; as *impersonal* + *-ity.*] The character or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of.
Draper, Letters of Junius, lv.

impersonally (im-pėr'sọn-al-i), *adv.* In an impersonal manner; without individual agency or relation.

It will be well to indicate the kind of law which originates *impersonally* from the prevailing sentiments and ideas. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 533.

impersonate (im-pėr'sọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonated,* ppr. *impersonating.* [< *in-*[2] + *personate.*] 1. To invest with personality; ascribe the qualities of a person to; represent in bodily form; personify; embody.

The assertion you see is, that the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, *impersonated* Chance under the name of Fortune. *Warburton,* Bellingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

Little bustling passions that eclipse,
As well they might, the *impersonated* thought,
The idea, or abstraction of the kind.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Lewis XIV. and Frederick the Great *impersonate* the two principles, or aspects of the one principle, that might gives right. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 231.

2. To assume the person or character of; personate, especially on the stage: as, to *impersonate* Hamlet.

impersonate (im-pėr'sọn-āt), *a.* [See *impersonate, v.*] Personified; invested with personality.

If Love *impersonate* was ever dead,
Pale Isabella kiss'd it, and low moan'd.
Keats, Isabella.

impersonation (im-pėr-sọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-ion.*] The act of impersonating, or the state of being impersonated. (*a*) Representation in personal form, or as a personality; personification.

Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere *impersonations* of the unbounded love of reputation and irresistible curiosity. *Talfourd,* Lamb.

(*b*) Representation of a person; personation: as, an *impersonation* of Lear.

impersonator (im-pėr'sọ-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *impersonate* + *-or.*] One who impersonates.

impersonification (im-pėr-son'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *impersonify,* after *personification.*] Impersonation. [Rare.]

Impersonifications of the powers of evil.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 143.

impersonify (im-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impersonified,* ppr. *impersonifying.* [< *in-*[2] + *personify.*] To impersonate. [Rare.]

He, or some other man, . . . *impersonifies* Mumbo Jumbo. *Livingstone's Life Work.*

imperspicuity (im-pėr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< *imperspicuous* + *-ity.*] Lack of perspicuity or clearness to the mind. [Rare.]

Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one or suffer the dismembering in the other must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style.
Instructions for Oratory (Oxford, 1682), p. 98.

imperspicuous (im-pėr-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *imperspicuus, inperspicuus,* not clear, < *in-* priv. + *perspicuus,* clear: see *perspicuous.*] Not perspicuous; not clear; obscure. [Rare.]

impersuadable (im-pėr-swā'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *persuadable.*] Incapable of being persuaded; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

impersuadableness (im-pėr-swā'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impersuadable; inflexibility. [Rare.]

You break my heart, indeed you do, by your *impersuadableness.* *Tom Brown,* Works, I. 3.

impersuasible (im-pėr-swā'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *impersuasible* = It. *impersuasibile;* as *in-*[3] + *persuasible.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; unpersuadable. [Rare.]

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *n.* [= F. *impertinence* = Sp. Pg. *impertinencia* = It. *impertinenza,* < ML. *impertinentia,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, inpertinen(t-)s,* not belonging: see *impertinent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being impertinent or irrelevant; the condition of not being appropriate to the matter in hand; irrelevance.

They [Virginian courts] used to come to the merits of the cause as soon as they could without injustice, never admitting such *impertinences* of form and nicety as were not absolutely necessary. *Beverley,* Virginia, iv. ¶ 22.

2. That which is impertinent; that which is irrelevant or out of place, as in speech, writing, or manners.

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinences* any parts of learning that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

We were taken up next morning in seeing the *impertinences* of the carnival. *Evelyn,* Diary, Feb. 27, 1645.

3. Conduct unbecoming the person, society, circumstances, etc.; incivility; presumption; forwardness.

It is always considered a piece of *impertinence* in England if a man of less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all on important subjects.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

Tickets! presents! — said I. — What tickets, what presents has he had the *impertinence* to be offering to that young lady? *O. W. Holmes,* The Professor, iv.

4. In *law,* matter (especially in a pleading or an affidavit) which is immaterial in substance, and from prolixity or extent is so inconvenient as to render its presence objectionable. =Syn. 3. *Pertness, Effrontery,* etc. See *impudence.*

impertinence (im-pėr'ti-nens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impertinenced,* ppr. *impertinencing.* [< *impertinence, n.*] To treat with impertinence, rudeness, or incivility; affect as with impertinence. [Rare.]

I do not wonder that you are *impertinenced* by Richcourt. *Walpole,* To Mann (1756), III. 155.

impertinency (im-pėr'ti-nen-si), *n.* Same as *impertinence.*

Nevertheless the governour . . . considered the *impertineney* and insignificancy of this usage [of drinking to one another] as to any of those ends that are usually pretended for it. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., ii. 4.

impertinent (im-pėr'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impertinent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impertinente,* < L. *impertinen(t-)s, inpertinen(t-)s,* not belonging, < *in-* priv. + *pertinen(t-)s,* belonging: see *pertinent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; not to the point; irrelevant; inapposite; out of place.

This insertion is very long and vtterly *impertinent* to the principall matter, and makes a great gappe in the tale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 141.

To church again, where we had an Oxford man give us a most *impertinent* sermon upon "Cast your bread upon the waters," etc. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 254.

2. Negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand; careless; frivolous. [Rare.]

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to inquire what the world does. *Pope.*

3. Contrary to the rules of propriety or good breeding; uncivil; speaking or acting presumptuously or offensively; pragmatical; meddling: as, *impertinent* behavior; an *impertinent* boy.

He has a very satirical eye, and if I do not begin by being *impertinent* myself, I shall soon grow afraid of him.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, vi.

=Syn. 3. *Impertinent, Officious,* saucy, impudent, insolent, rude, unmannerly, pert, bold. *Impertinent* means forward, intrusive, generally from curiosity, but sometimes with undesired advice, etc.; *officious* means forward to offer and undertake service where it is neither needed nor desired. A busybody may be either *impertinent* or *officious,* or both. See *impudence.*

II. *n.* One who interferes in what does not concern him; one who is rude, uncivil, or offensive in behavior; a meddler; an intruder.

We are but curious *impertinents* in the case of futurity.
Pope.

impertinently (im-pėr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irrelevantly; officiously; presumptuously.

impertransibility (im-pėr-tran-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impertransible:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being impertransible; incapability of being overpassed or passed through. [Rare or obsolete.]

The *impertransibility* of eternity.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 110.

impertransible (im-pėr-tran'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *pertransibilis,* that may be gone through, < L. *pertransire,* go through, < *per,* through, + *transire,* go over: see *transit.*] Not to be passed through or over; impassable. [Rare or obsolete.]

imperturbability (im-pėr-tėr-bạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imperturbabilité* = Sp. *imperturbabilidad* = Pg. *imperturbabilidade* = It. *imperturbabilità;* as *imperturbable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable (im-pėr-tėr'bạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *imperturbable* = Sp. *imperturbable* = Pg. *imperturbavel* = It. *imperturbabile,* < LL. *imperturbabilis, inperturbabilis,* that cannot be disturbed, < *in-* priv. + **perturbabilis,* that can be disturbed: see *perturbable.*] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; self-contained; calm.

He sustained reverses with *imperturbable* composure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

imperturbably (im-pėr-tėr'bạ-bli), *adv.* In an imperturbable manner; with serenity.

imperturbation† (im-pėr-tėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *imperturbazione,* < LL. *imperturbatio(n-), inperturbatio(n-),* < L. *imperturbatus, inperturbatus* (> It. *imperturbato* = Pg. *imperturbado,* undisturbed), < *in-* priv. + *perturbatus,* pp. of *perturbare,* disturb: see *perturb.*] Absence of perturbation; calmness; serenity.

In our copying of this equality and *imperturbation,* we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the World, but the spirit which is of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 2.

imperturbed† (im-pėr-tėrbd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *perturbed.*] Unperturbed. *Bailey,* 1776.

imperviability (im-pėr''vi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *imperviable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being imperviable; imperviousness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviable (im-pėr'vi-a-bl), *a.* [< *imperv-ious* + *-able.*] Impervious. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

imperviableness (im-pėr'vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* Imperviability. *Craig.* [Rare.]

impervious (im-pėr'vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impervio,* < L. *impervius, inpervius,* that cannot be passed through, < *in-* priv. + *pervius,* that can be passed through: see *pervious.*] Not pervious; not to be passed through or penetrated; impermeable; impenetrable: as, a substance *impervious* to moisture.

But lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious,* let us try
Adventurous work. *Milton,* P. L., x. 254.

Leafy lanes, rendered by matted and over-arching branches alike *impervious* to shower or sunbeam.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

Whether an Egoist who remains obstinately *impervious* to what we have called Proof may be persuaded into practical Utilitarianism by a consideration of Sanctions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 461.

=Syn. Impenetrable, impassable, pathless.

imperviously (im-pėr'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably; impermeably.

imperviousness (im-pėr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being impervious.

impery†, *n.* [ME. *imperie,* etc.: see *empery.*] An obsolete variant of *empery.*

impesh (im-pesh'), *v. t.* [< OF. *empescher,* F. *empêcher,* hinder, impede: see *impeach.*] To hinder; prevent; interfere with. [Scotch.]

Hardly ony man of whatsomever quality can walk upon the streets, nor yet stand and confer upon the streets, nor under stairs, but they are *impeshit* by numbers of beggars. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 353.

impest† (im-pest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pest.*] To fill with pestilence; infect.

O'er seas of bliss Peace guide her gondelay,
Ne bitter doie *impest* the passing gale.
Pitt, Epistles, Imit. of Spenser.

impester† (im-pes'tėr), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pester.*] To vex; tease; pester.

impeticos†, *v. t.* A nonsense-word put by Shakspere in the mouth of a fool: perhaps a misprint.

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; had'st it?
Clo. I did *impeticos* thy gratillity. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3.

impetiginous (im-pe-tij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *impétigineux* = Pg. It. *impetiginoso,* < LL. *impetiginosus, inpetiginosus,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo* (*-gin-*), impetigo: see *impetigo.*] Relating to or of the nature of impetigo.

impetigo (im-pe-tī'gō), *n.* [= F. *impétigo* = Sp. *impétigo* = Pg. *impetigo* = It. *impetigine, impetiggine,* < L. *impetigo, inpetigo,* impetigo, < *impetere, inpetere,* rush upon, attack: see *impetus.*] In *med.,* a name formerly given to various pustular eruptions, and at present usually retained in the designation of two diseases, *impetigo contagiosa* and *impetigo herpetiformis.* The former is a pustular eruption, with febrile symptoms and without itching. It is suspected of being contagious and due to a fungus, and usually occurs in children. The latter is a rare pustular eruption, resembling herpes, as yet found only in pregnant women, and of grave prognosis.

impetrable† (im'pē-trạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *impétrable* = Sp. *impetrable* = Pg. *impetravel* = It. *impetrabile,* < L. *impetrabilis,* that may be obtained, < *impetrare, inpetrare,* obtain: see *impetrate.*] 1. Capable of being impetrated or obtained by prayer or petition. — 2. Capable of impetration; persuasive.

How *impetrable* hee was in mollifying the adamantinest tiranny of mankinde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

impetrate† (im'pē-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impetratus, inpetratus,* pp. of *impetrare, inpetrare* (> It. *im-*

petrare = Sp. Pg. Pr. *impetrar* = OF. *empetrer, empitrer* (> ME. *impetren:* see *impetre*), F. *impétrer*), accomplish, effect, get, obtain, < *in*, in, + *patrare*, accomplish, effect.] To obtain by entreaty or petition.

Whiche desyre *impetrated* and obteyned, the meesenger shortly returned to his lorde and prince.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

impetration† (im-pē-trā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *impetracion*, F. *impétration* = Sp. *impetracion* = Pg. *impetração* = It. *impetrazione*, < L. *impetratio(n-)*, < *impetrare*, get, obtain: see *impetrate*.] The act of impetrating or obtaining by prayer or petition; procurement; specifically, in old English statutes, the procurement from the court of Rome of benefices and church offices in England which by law belonged to the disposition of the king and other lay patrons.

When I fast, it is first an act of repentance for myself, before it can be an instrument of *impetration* for him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 905.

In those better blessings, earnestness of desire, and fervour of prosecution, was never but answered with a gracious *impetration*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iv. § 6.

impetrative† (im′pē-trā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impetrativo;* as *impetrate* + *-ive.*] Able or tending to impetrate or obtain by entreaty.

Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and favour.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

impetratory† (im′pē-trā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impetratorio;* as *impetrate* + *-ory.*] Containing or expressing entreaty.

The celebration . . . is *impetratory*, and obtains for us, and for the whole church, all the benefits of the sacrifice which is now celebrated and applied.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

impetre†, *v. t.* [ME. *impetren*, < OF. *impetrer*, < L. *impetrare*, obtain: see *impetrate.*] To impetrate or obtain by prayer or entreaty.

For which it semyth that men mowen speke with God, and by reson of supplicacion be conjoynyd to thilke cleernesse that nis nat aproched no rather or that men besekyn and *impetrent* [var. *emprenten;* read *impetren*] it.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

To *impetre* of her ye grace and ayde of her moste mercyfull countynaunce to accomplisshe this werke.
Fabyan, Chron., I. xxvii.

impetuosity (im-pe̤t-ū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impétuosité* = Sp. *impetuosidad* = Pg. *impetuosidade* = It. *impetuosità*, < ML. *impetuosita(t-)s*, < L. *impetuosus, inpetuosus*, impetuous: see *impetuous.*] The character or quality of being impetuous; vehement or rash action, temper, or disposition; sudden or violent energy in thought or act.

I will . . . drive the gentleman . . . into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Audacity and *impetuosity* which may become ferocity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

impetuoso (im-pet-ū-ō′sō). [It.: see *impetuous.*] In *music*, impetuous: noting passages to be so rendered.

impetuous (im-pe̤t′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *impétueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *impetuoso*, < LL. *impetuosus, inpetuosus*, < L. *impetus, inpetus*, a rushing upon, an attack: see *impetus.*] Having or characterized by great impetus; rushing with force and violence; acting with sudden, vehement, or rash energy; performed or delivered with sudden, overbearing force: as, an *impetuous* torrent; an *impetuous* charge or harangue.

The passions are roused, and, like a winter torrent, rush down *impetuous*. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

The brave *impetuous* heart yields everywhere
To the subtle, contriving head!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. Precipitate, hot, furious, vehement, passionate.

impetuously (im-pe̤t′ū-us-li), *adv.* In an impetuous manner; with sudden force; violently; rashly.

And therewithall attonce at him let fly
Their fluttring arrowes, thicke as flakes of snow,
And round him flocke *impetuously*,
Like a great water flood. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 18.

impetuousness (im-pe̤t′ū-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being impetuous; impetuosity; vehemence.

He [Hannibal] very well knew how to overcome and asswage the fury and *impetuousness* of an enemy.
North, tr. of Thevet's Gutenberg, p. 70.

impetus (im′pē-tus), *n.* [= Sp. *impetu* = Pg. It. *impeto*, < L. *impetus, inpetus*, a rushing upon, an attack, assault, onset, < *impetere, inpetere*, rush upon, attack, < *in*, upon, + *petere*, seek, fall upon: see *petition.*] 1. Energy of motion; the power with which a moving body tends to maintain its velocity and overcome resistance: as, the *impetus* of a cannon-ball; hence, figuratively, impulse; impulsion; stimulus.

The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an *impetus* superadded to the pressure it has upon the score of its wonted gravity. *Boyle*, Works, I. 138.

His scholars and teachers . . . did exactly as he told them, neither running nor faltering, but marching with cool, solid *impetus*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvii.

He, meanwhile, felt the *impetus* of his indignation directed toward Philip. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

This . . . gave a great *impetus* to the construction of iron bridges. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 659.

2. In *gun.*, the altitude due to the first force of projection, or the space through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which a ball is discharged from a piece.—3. The sudden force of passion. [Rare.]

He with a great *impetus* returns to them with his Money, throwa it among them with that, said farewel to them all, I have sinned, in that I have betrayed the innocent blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

impey (im′pi), *n.* Same as *impeyan.*

impeyan (im′pi-an), *n.* [Short for *Impeyan pheasant.*] Same as *Impeyan pheasant.*

Impeyan pheasant (im′pi-an fez′ant). A kind of East Indian pheasant, a variety of monaul: so called by Latham, in 1787, after Sir Elijah Impey, or his wife Lady Impey, who tried to bring living examples of this pheasant to England. Lady Impey's pheasant was at first classed as *Phasianus impeyanus* or *impeianus;* but it is now known as *Lophophorus impeyanus*, and the name is extended to some other species of the restricted genus *Lophophorus* or *Impeyanus*. The head is crested, and the plumage of the male is of the most brilliant, changing, metallic hues—green, steel-blue, violet, and golden bronze. The female and young are brown, mottled with gray and yellow. The bird is capable of domestication. Its Nepalese name *monaul* signifies 'bird of gold.' These fine birds inhabit the colder or more elevated regions of India and countries adjoining on the north.

Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

Impeyanus (im-pi-ā′nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of *Phasianidæ*, containing the Impeyan pheasants or monauls: now called *Lophophorus. R. P. Lesson*, 1831.

Impey pheasant (im′pi fez′ant). Same as *Impeyan pheasant.*

imphee (im′fē), *n.* [African.] The African sugar-cane, *Holcus saccharatus*, resembling the Chinese sugar-cane or sorghum.

impicture† (im-pik′tūr), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *picture.*] To impress with or as if with a representation or appearance.

His pallid face, *impictured* with death,
She bathed oft with teares.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 163.

impierce† (im-pērs′), *v. t.* [Also *empierce, enpierce;* < *in*-2 + *pierce.*] To pierce through; penetrate.

He feeds those secret and *impiercing* flames,
Nurs'd in fresh youth, and gotten in desires.
Drayton, Moses, i.

A cata eyes
To *impierce* dejected darknesse.
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v.

impierceable† (im-pēr′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *piereceable.*] Not pierceable; incapable of being pierced.

For never felt his *imperceable* brest
So wondrous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 17.

Your weapons and armour are spirituall, therefore irresistable, therefore *impierceable*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 76.

impierment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *impairment. Bailey.*

impiety (im-pī′e̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *impieties* (-tiz). [= F. *impiété* = Pr. *impietat* = Sp. *impiedad* = Pg. *impiedade* = It. *impietà*, < L. *impieta(t-)s, inpieta(t-)s*, impiousness, < *impius, inpius*, impious: see *impious.*] 1. The condition or quality of being impious or devoid of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; ungodliness; wickedness.

The succeeding prosperities of fortunate *impiety*, when they meet with punishment in the next, or in the third age, or in the deletion of a people five ages after, are the greatest arguments of God's providence, who keeps wrath in store. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. An impious act; an act of wickedness or irreligion.

Then, if they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of their damnation than he was before guilty of those *impieties* for the which they are now visited.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. Violation of natural duty or obligation toward others; want of reverence or respect, in general; undutifulness, as toward parents: as, filial *impiety.*

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

impignorate (im-pig′nō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impignorated*, ppr. *impignorating.* [< ML. *impignoratus, impigneratus*, pp. of *impignorare, impignerare*, put in pledge, pledge, < L. *in*, in, + *pigneratus*, ML. also *pignoratus*, pp. of *pignerare*, ML. also *pignorare*, pledge, < *pignus* (*pignor-, pigner-*), a pledge: see *pignoration.*] To pledge or pawn. [Rare.]

On September 8, 1468, the sovereignty of Orkney and Shetland was temporarily pledged (*impignorated*) to the Crown of Scotland in security for part of the dowry of the Princess Margaret of Denmark and Norway, at that time betrothed to King James III. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 685.

impignoration (im-pig-nō-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *impignoratio(n-)*, a pledging, < *impignorare*, pledge: see *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or pledging; transfer of possession or dominion as security for the performance of an obligation.

All arrestments, reprisals, and *impignorations* of whatsoever goods and marchandises in England and Prussia, made before the date of these presents, are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. *Haktuyt's Voyages*, I. 151.

His [the parent's] right of sale . . . was restricted to young children, and permitted only when he was in great poverty and unable to maintain them, while their *impignoration* by him was prohibited under pain of banishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 706.

imping (im′ping), *n.* [< ME. *impynge;* verbal n. of *imp, v.*] 1. A graft; something added to a thing to extend or repair it.—2. In *falconry*, the operation or method of mending broken feathers.

impinge (im-pinj′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *impinged*, ppr. *impinging.* [< L. *impingere, inpingere* (> It. *impingere, impignere* = Pg. *impingir*), pp. *impactus, inpactus*, push, drive, or strike at, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *pingere*, strike: see *pact.* Cf. *impact.*] To come in collision; collide; strike or dash: followed by *on, upon*, or *against.*

A ship that is void of a pilot, must needs *impinge upon* the next rock or sands. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 265.

When light comes out of a vacuum and *impinges upon* any transparent medium, say *upon* glass, we find that the rate of transmission of all the light is diminished.
W. K. Clifford, First and Last Catastrophe.

impingement (im-pinj′ment), *n.* [< *impinge* + *-ment.*] The act of impinging.

impingent (im-pin′jent), *a.* [< L. *impingen(t-)s, inpingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impingere, inpingere*, impinge: see *impinge.*] Falling or striking against or upon something; impinging.

imping-needle (im′ping-nē″dl), *n.* In *falconry*, a piece of tough, soft iron wire about two inches long, tapering from the middle to the ends, and rough-filed so as to be three-sided, used to mend a hawk's broken wing-feather. *Encye. Brit.*, IX. 70.

impinguate† (im-ping′gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *impinguatus, inpinguatus*, pp. of *impinguare, inpinguare* (> It. *impinguare* = Sp. *impingar*), make fat, become fat, < *in*, in, + *pinguis*, fat: see *pinguid.*] To fatten; make fat.

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 877.

impinguation† (im-ping-gwā′shon), *n.* [= It. *inpinguazione;* as *impinguate* + *-ion.*] The act of making or the process of becoming fat.

impious (im′pi-us), *a.* [= F. *impie* = Sp. *impio* = Pg. It. *impio*, < L. *impius, inpius*, irreverent, undutiful, ungodly, < *in-* priv. + *pius*, reverent, dutiful, godly: see *pious.*] 1. Not pious; lacking piety or reverence for God; irreligious; profane; wicked.

An *impious*, arrogant, and cruel brood;
Expressing their original from blood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 208.

The *impious* challenger of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 546.

2. Characterized by want of piety; of an irreverent or wicked character: as, an *impious* deed; *impious* writings.

Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or *impious* discontent. *Pope*, Universal Prayer.

The war which Truth or Freedom wages
With *impious* fraud and the wrong of ages.
Whittier, The Preacher.

=Syn. *Unrighteous*, *Profane*, etc. See *irreligious*.

impiously (im'pi-us-li), *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely; wickedly.

Ungrateful times! that *impiously* neglect
That worth that never times again shall show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

impiousness (im'pi-us-nes), *n.* The condition of being impious; impiety.

impire†, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *umpire*. *Huloet.*

impish (im'pish), *a.* [< *imp* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or behavior of an imp; devilish.

impishly (im'pish-li), *adv.* In an impish manner; like an imp.

impiteous† (im-pit'ō-us), *a.* [Var. of *impitous* (as *piteous* of *pitous*): see *impitous*.] Pitiless; merciless; cruel.

In mean shyppes men scape best in a mean sea, soner than in great carrackes in the waues of the roryng and *impiteous* seas. *Golden Book*, xliii.

impitous†, *a.* [< OF. *impiteux*, pitiless, < *in-* priv. + *piteux*, piteous: see *pitous*, *piteous*.] Pitiless.

And of all weather beware that you do not ryde nor go in great and *Impytous* wyndes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

implacability (im-plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *implacabilité* = Pg. *implacabilidade* = It. *implacabilità*, < LL. *implacabilita(t-)s*, *inplacabilita(t-)s*, < L. *implacabilis*, *inplacabilis*, implacable: see *implacable*.] The quality of being implacable or inexorable; a state of irreconcilable enmity or anger.

These men have necessarily a great dread of Bonaparte—a great belief in his skill, fortune, and *implacability*.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *implacable* = Sp. *implacable* = Pg. *implacavel* = It. *implacabile*, < L. *implacabilis*, unappeasable, < *in-* priv. + *placabilis*, appeasable: see *placable*.] 1. Not placable; not to be appeased; not to be pacified or reconciled; inexorable: as, an *implacable* prince; *implacable* malice.

I find the Malayans in general are *implacable* Enemies to the Dutch. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 117.

An *implacable* feud that admits of no reconciliation.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

To forget an enmity so long and so deadly was no light task for a nature singularly harsh and *implacable*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

2. Not to be relieved or assuaged. [Rare.]

Which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

=Syn. 1. *Relentless*, etc. (see *inexorable*), unappeasable, unforgiving, vindictive, pitiless, rancorous.

implacableness (im-plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Implacability.

There is most ordinarily much severity, and perseeution, and *implacableness* and irreconcileableness.
Sir M. Hale, Discourse of Religion.

implacably (im-plā'ka-bli), *adv.* In an implacable manner or degree; with resentment not to be appeased or overcome.

No kind of people are observed to be more *implacably* and destructively envious to one another than these.
Bacon, Political Fables, x., Expl.

implacement (im-plās'mẹnt), *n.* Same as *emplacement*.

We understand that the heavy steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff *implacements*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 281.

implacental (im-plā-sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *implacentalis*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] **I.** *a.* Having no placenta; not placental; specifically, pertaining to the *Implacentalia* or having their characters. Also *implacentate*.

II. *n.* An implacental mammal, as a marsupial or a monotreme.

Implacentalia (im'plā-sen-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *implacentalis*: see *implacental*.] A group of mammalia constituted by the marsupials and monotremes, representing the subclasses *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*, as together contrasted with the *Placentalia* or *Monodelphia*. Though the marsupials and monotremes agree with each other and differ from other mammals in some features, as the absence of a placenta, in many important respects they differ from each other as much as they do from other mammals collectively. The term *Implacentalia*, therefore, has no exact classificatory significance, being now only a convenient collective term for those mammals which are devoid of a placenta. Also *Implacentata*, *Aplacentalia*, *Aplacentaria*.

Implacentata (im'plā-sen-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Implacentalia*. *Sir R. Owen*.

implacentate (im-plā-sen'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *implacentatus*, < L. *in-* priv. + NL. *placenta*.] Same as *implacental*.

implaint†, *v. t.* [ME. *implaynen*, < L. *in-* + *planare*, make plane: see *plane*, *plain*.] To plaster.

Oyldregges mixt with clay thou must *implayne*
Thi wowes with, and leves of elyve,
In stede of chaf upon thi wowes dryve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

implant (im-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *implanter*, OF. *emplanter* = Pg. *implantar* = It. *impiantare*, < ML. *implantare*, lit. plant in (found in sense of 'install, invest'), < L. *in*, in, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*, *v.*] 1. To plant, set, fix, or lodge; cause to take root or form a vital union: with *in*: as, to *implant* living tissue from one part of the body *in* another; to *implant* sound principles *in* the mind.

Nature has *implanted* fear *in* all living creatures.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were *implanted in* it. *Ray.*

2†. To cause to be supplied or enriched; imbue or endow: with *with*.

Implant me *with* grace. *Bp. Hall*, The Resurrection.

Minds well *implanted with* solid and elaborate breeding. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Implanted crystals. See *crystal*. =Syn. 1. *Implant*, *Ingraft*, *Inculcate*, *Instil*, *Infuse*. Principles may be *implanted* in the mind in childhood; they are *ingrafted* on an existing stock later in life; they are *inculcated* (trodden in) by authority or by discipline, sometimes without taking root. Sentiments and gentler thoughts are *instilled* (dropping as the dew), or they are *infused* (poured in) by more vigorous effort. *Infused* sentiments are often more partial and less permanent than those that are *instilled*. (*Angus*, Hand-Book of Eng. Tongue, § 40.) *Implant*, *ingraft*, and *inculcate* denote most of vigorous effort; *inculcate* and *instil* most of protracted work; *instil*, and next to it *infuse*, most of subtlety or quietness on the part of the agent and unconsciousness on the part of the person acted upon. The first three words apply most often to opinions, beliefs, or principles; the last two to sentiments or feelings; but a sentiment or feeling may also be *implanted*.

implantation (im-plan-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *implantation* = Pg. *implantação*; as *implant* + *-ation*.] The act of implanting, or the state of being implanted; the act of setting or fixing firmly in place.

Whose work could it be but his alone to make such provision for the direct *implantation* of his church?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Their mode of *implantation* varies, but they [teeth] are not ankylosed to the jaws. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 265.

Articulation by implantation. Same as *gomphosis*.

implate (im-plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implated*, ppr. *implating*. [< *in-*[3] + *plate*.] To cover or protect with plates; sheathe; plate: as, to *implate* a ship with iron. [Rare.]

implausibility (im-plâ-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *implausible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being implausible; want of plausibility.

implausible (im-plâ'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *plausible*.] Not plausible; not having the appearance of truth or credibility; of dubious aspect.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

implausibleness (im-plâ'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Implausibility.

implausibly (im-plâ'zi-bli), *adv.* In an implausible or dubious manner.

impleach† (im-plēch'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pleach*.] To interweave.

These talents [lockets] of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 205.

implead (im-plēd'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empleed*, *emplete*; < ME. *empleden*, *empleten*, < AF. *empledier*, *enpledier*, OF. *emplaidier*, *enpleider*, etc., plead, pursue at law, < *en-* + *pledier*, *plaidier*, etc., plead: see *plead*.] 1. To sue or prosecute by judicial proceedings: as, the corporation shall have power to plead and be *impleaded*.

The ordre of pledgynge that me pledeth in the Cytee of Wynchestre ys by swych a-vys, that euerych man of the fraunchyse that is *empled* may habbe thre resonable somounces to-fore shewynge zif he hit habbe wele.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

The barons of Poictou legally *impleaded* John for his treatment of the Count of la Marche.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 218.

2. To impeach; accuse.

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *impleaded* them of impiety that referr'd it to naturall causalities. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

We are not the only persons who have *impleaded* persecution, and justified Liberty of Conscience as Christian and rational. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

impleadable†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

An impenetrable judge, an *impleadable* indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 196.

impleader (im-plē'dẹr), *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another; an accuser; an impeacher.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity! *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 176.

impledge (im-plej'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *pledge*.] To pledge; pawn. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

The Lower Lis
They to the utterance will dispute, for there
Their chief, who lacks not capability,
Will justly deem their all to be *impledged*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 2.

implement (im'plē-mẹnt), *n.* [= OF. *emplement* = Pg. *implemento*, < LL. *implementum*, *inplementum*, a filling up, < L. *implere*, *inplere*, fill up: see *implete*. Cf. *complement*, *explement*, *supplement*.] 1. The act of fulfilling or performing: as, in *implement* of a contract. [Scotch.] —2. Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument, tool, or utensil; an instrumental appliance or means: as, the *implements* of trade or of husbandry.

Such *implements* of mischief as shall dash
To pieces and o'erwhelm whatever stands
Adverse. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 488.

Speaks Miracles; is the Drum to his own Praise—the only *implement* of a Soldier he resembles, like that being full of blustering Noise and Emptiness.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 5.

A golden bough, we see, was an important *implement*, and of very complicated intention in the shows of the mysteries. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

Flint implements. See *flint*. =Syn. 2. *Instrument*, *Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

implement (im'plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *implement*, *n.*] 1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; accomplish.

The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are *implemented* in such an instrument as the following.
Nichol.

2. To fulfil or perform; carry into effect or execution: as, to *implement* a contract or decree. [Scotch.]

Revenge . . . in part carried into effect, executed, and *implemented* by the hand of Vanbeest Brown.
Scott, Guy Mannering.

3. To provide, supply, or fit with implements or instrumental means.

Whether armed for defence, or *implemented* for industry.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 362.

implemental (im-plē-men'tal), *a.* [< *implement* + *-al*.] Acting or employed as an implement; serving to implement.

The *implemental* forces by which he is to work.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law.

implete (im-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impleted*, ppr. *impleting*. [< L. *impletus*, *inpletus*, pp. of *implere*, *inplere*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *plere*, fill, akin to *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete*, *deplete*.] To fill; pervade. [Rare.]

It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun . . . to *implete* the Government silently with Southern principles.
New York Independent, July 31, 1862.

impletion (im-plē'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *impletio(n-)*, *inpletio(n-)*, < *implere*, *inplere*, pp. *impletus*, *inpletus*, fill up: see *implete*.] 1. The act of impleting or filling, or the state of being full.

He [Theophrastus] conceiveth . . . that upon a plentiful *impletion* there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual *impletion* with all Divine gentleness, peace, and innocence.
H. James, Sobs. and Shad., p. 256.

2. That which fills up; filling. *Coleridge.*

implex (im'pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *implexe* = Pg. *implexo*, < L. *implexus*, *inplexus*, pp. of *implectere*, *inplectere*, plait or twist in, entwine, interweave, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plectere*, weave, plait. Cf. *complex*.] **I.** *a.* Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated. [Rare.]

The fable of every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*. It is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a doubly infinite system of surfaces.

implexion (im-plek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *implexio(n-)*, *inplexio(n-)*, an entwining, entangling, < *implectere*, *inplectere*, pp. *implexus*, *inplexus*, entwine, entangle: see *implex*.] The act of infolding or involving, or the state of being infolded or involved; involution. [Rare.]

implexous (im-plek'sus), *a.* [< L. *implexus*, *inplexus*, pp., entwined: see *implex*.] In *bot.*, entangled; interlaced.

impliable (im-plī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *impliable*; < *in-*[3] + *pliable*.] Not pliable; not to be adjusted or adapted. [Rare.]

All matters rugged and *impliable* to the design must be suppressed or corrupted. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32.

implicate (im′pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implicated*, ppr. *implicating*. [< L. *implicatus*, *implicatus*, pp. of *implicare*, *inplicare* (> It. *implicare* = Sp. Pg. *implicar* = Pr. *inplicar* = F. *impliquer*), infold, involve, entangle, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Cf. *implicit*, and see *employ*, *imply*, older forms from the same L. verb.] **1.** To infold or fold over; involve; entangle.

I will not *implicate* you with ambages and circumstances. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The meeting boughs and *implicated* leaves
Wove twilight o'er the Poet's path.
Shelley, Alastor.

Rocks may be squeezed into new forms, bent, contorted, and *implicated*. *Science*, III. 482.

2. To cause to be affected; show to be concerned or have a part; bring into connection or relation: with *by*, *in*, or *with*: as, the disease *implicates* other organs; the evidence *implicates* several persons *in* the crime.

The high laws which each man sees *implicated in* those processes with which he is conversant.
Emerson, Compensation.

Confucianism is deeply *implicated with* it [ancestor-worship]. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 63.

We know that the brain is pathologically *implicated in* insanity. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 633.

=Syn. *Implicate*, *Involve*, *Entangle*. *Implicate* and *involve* are similar words, but with a marked difference. The first means to *fold into* a thing; the second, to *roll into* it. What is *folded*, however, may be folded but once or partially; what is *involved* is rolled many times. Hence, men are said to be *implicated* when they are only under suspicion, or have taken but a small share in a transaction; they are said to be *involved* when they are deeply concerned. In this sense *implicate* is always used of persons; *involve* may be used of persons or things; both words being always metaphorically employed. *Entangle* is used either literally or metaphorically, and signifies to involve so that extrication is a matter of extreme difficulty.

implicate (im′pli-kāt), *n.* [< *implicate*, *v.*] The thing implied; that which results from implication.

The *implicate* of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 95.

A great deal of the historic socialism has been regarded as a necessary *implicate* of idealism.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 206.

implication (im-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *implication* = Sp. *implicacion* = Pg. *implicação* = It. *implicazione*, < L. *implicatio*(*n*-), *inplicatio*(*n*-), an entwining, entanglement, intermixing, < *implicare*, *inplicare*, pp. *implicatus*, *inplicatus*, entwine, implicate: see *implicate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated; involution; entanglement.

Jesus "made a whip of cords," to represent and to chastise the *implications* and enfoldings of sin.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

2. That which is implied but not expressed; an inference that may be drawn from what is said or observed.

Paint a body well,
You paint a soul by *implication*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

The protest of Luther, when its logical *implications* are unfolded, involves the assertion of the right of each individual to decide for himself what theological doctrines he can or can not accept. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 265.

implicative (im′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *implicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to implicate or to imply; pertaining to implication.

Considering of the . . . offensive passages in his book (which, being written in very obscure and *implicative* phrases, might well admit of doubtful interpretation), they found the matters not to be so evil as at first they seemed. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 147.

In the Rationalistic philosophy, . . . as we find it in Leibnitz, "the *implicative* nature of thought" . . . may be said to be preserved. *Mind*, IX. 444.

II.† *n.* A thing of hidden meaning; a statement or writing implying something different from its literal meaning. [Rare.]

When I remember me that this Egiogue . . . was conceiued by Octavian the Emperour to be written to the honour of Poilio, a citizen of Rome, and of no great nobilitie, the same was misliked againe as an *implicatiue*, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

implicatively (im′pli-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* By implication. [Rare.]

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III. (1646), p. 102.

implicit (im-plis′it), *a.* [= F. *implicite* = Sp. *implícito* = Pg. It. *implicito*, < L. *implicitus*, *inplicitus*, later pp. of *implicare*, *inplicare*, infold, involve, entangle: see *implicate*, *v.*] **1.** Infolded; entangled. [Rare.]

Th' humbie shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 323.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope*.

2. Complicated; involved; puzzling. [Rare.]

If I had the ill nature of such authors as love to puzzle, I also might leave the foregoing enigma to be solved, or, rather, made more *implicit*, in such ways as philosophy might happen to account for.
Brooke, Fool of Quality (ed. 1792), I. 203.

3. Implied; resting on implication or inference; that may or should be understood, though not directly expressed; tacitly included.

Now that both the titles are conjunct, we may observe the symbol of an *implicit* and folded duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 170.

A good present behaviour is an *implicit* repentance for any miscarriage in what is past. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

An *implicit* recognition of human fellowship when as yet there was no explicit recognition of it possible.
H. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 151.

4. Involved in or resulting from perfect confidence in or deference to some authority or witness; hence, submissive; unquestioning; blind: as, *implicit* faith; *implicit* assent; *implicit* obedience.

Implicit faith is belief or disbelief without evidence.
Dr. John Brown, An Estimate, etc. (ed. 1758), I. 56.

Those parliaments . . . presume even to mention privileges and freedom, who, till of late, received directions from the throne with *implicit* humility.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lvi.

To him the whole nation was to yield an immediate and *implicit* submission. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

5†. Submissively yielding; unquestioningly obedient; trusting confidently or blindly.

A parcel of silly *implicit* fools had done the business for him. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 30.

None of these great prescribers do ever fail providing themselves and their notions with a number of *implicit* disciples. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

This curious dish
Implicit Walton calls the swallow-fish.
R. Franck, Northern Memoirs, p. 293.

Cecilia was peremptory, and Mary became *implicit*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 8.

Implicit contradiction, a contradiction which is not directly expressed as such; a contradiction implied or to be inferred: opposed to *explicit contradiction*, or contradiction in terms.—**Implicit differentiation.** See *differentiation*.—**Implicit function.** See *function*.=Syn. 3. Tacit.—4. Unreserved, unhesitating, undoubting.

implicitly (im-plis′it-li), *adv.* **1.** By implication; virtually.

He that denies this [the providence of God] doth *implicitly* deny his existence. *Bentley*.

Their rights have not been expressly or *implicitly* allowed. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Trustfully; without question, doubt, or hesitation.

Mandates issued, which the member is bound blindly and *implicitly* to obey.
Burke, Speech at the Conclusion of the Poll, 1774.

implicitness (im-plis′it-nes), *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

impliedly (im-plī′ed-li), *adv.* By implication; so as to imply; virtually.

If a gentleman at the servant's request sends for a physician, he is not liable to pay the doctor's bill unless he . . . expressly or *impliedly* engages to be answerable.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 806.

imploration (im-plō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *imploration* = Sp. *imploracion* = Pg. *imploração* = It. *implorazione*, < L. *imploratio*(*n*-), *inploratio*(*n*-), < *implorare*, *inplorare*, implore: see *implore*.] The act of imploring; earnest supplication.

Wicked hearts . . . dos all they can to avoid the eyes of His displeased justice, and if they cannot do it by colours of dissimulation, they will doe it by *imploration* of shelter. *Bp. Hall*, Jeroboam's Wife.

imploratort (im-plōr′ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *implorateur* = Pg. *implorador* = It. *imploratore*, < L. as if **implorator*, < *implorare*, *inplorare*, pp. *imploratus*, *inploratus*, implore: see *implore*.] One who implores or entreats.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers;
Not of the eye which their investments show,
But mere *implorators* of unholy suits.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

imploratory (im-plōr′ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *implore* + *-atory*.] Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating.

That long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, vii.

implore (im-plōr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *implored*, ppr. *imploring*. [Formerly also *emplore*; = F. *implorer* = Sp. Pg. *implorar* = It. *implorare*, < L. *implorare*, *inplorare*, invoke with tears, beseech, < *in*, in, on, upon, + *plorare*, cry out, weep. Cf. *deplore*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To call upon in supplication; beseech or entreat; pray or petition earnestly.

They ship their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the powers divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above.
Pope, Odyssey, ii. 472.

2. To pray or beg for earnestly; seek to obtain by supplication or entreaty: as, to *implore* aid or pardon.

I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shak., W. T., v. 3.

=Syn. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1] and *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To supplicate; entreat.

Who knows what tale had been to tell, if she
Had met his first proud look all tearfully,
With weak *imploring* looks?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 325.

implore† (im-plōr′), *n.* [< *implore*, *v.*] Earnest supplication.

With percing wordes and pittifull *implore*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 37.

implorer (im-plōr′ėr), *n.* One who implores.

imploringly (im-plōr′ing-li), *adv.* In an imploring manner.

implosion (im-plō′zhọn), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *-plosion*, after *explosion*, q. v. Cf. ML. *implodere*, put on with clapping, inflict.] A sudden collapse or bursting inward: opposed to *explosion*. [Recent.]

What Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterized as an *implosion*: the pressure having apparently been resisted until it could no longer be borne, and the whole having been disintegrated at the same moment.
Library Mag., April, 1880.

employ†, **employment**†. Obsolete variants of *employ*, *employment*.

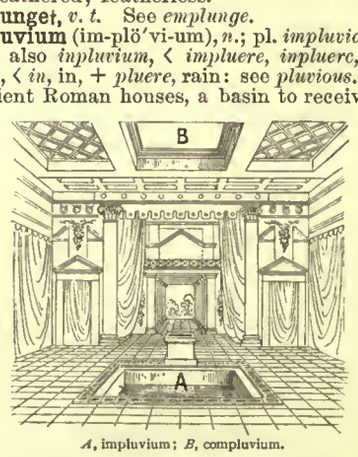
implumed† (im-plōmd′), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *plumed*.] Plumeless; deprived of plumes or feathers.

At which sad sight, this poor *implumed* crew
Stand faintly trembling in their sovereign's view.
Drayton, The Owl.

implumous† (im-plō′mus), *a.* [Cf. Sp. Pg. It. *implume*; < L. *implumis*, *inplumis*, without feathers, < *in*- priv. + *pluma*, feathers: see *plume*.] Unfeathered; featherless.

implunge†, *v. t.* See *emplunge*.

impluvium (im-plō′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *impluvia* (-ä). [L., also *inpluvium*, < *impluere*, *inpluere*, rain into, < *in*, in, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvious*.] In ancient Roman houses, a basin to receive the



A, impluvium; *B*, compluvium.

rain-water, situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, below the compluvium or open space in the roof. See *atrium* and *compluvium*.

The atrium contained a large quadrangular tank or *impluvium*. . . . On the west side of the *impluvium*, below the step of the tablinum, the pavement represented five rows of squares.
Baring-Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages (1884), p. 342.

imply (im-plī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *implied*, ppr. *implying*. [< ME. *implien*, *emplien*, < OF. as if **emplier*, var. of *empleicr*, *employer*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve: see *implicate*. Cf. *employ*, a doublet of *imply*, and see *ply*, *apply*, *reply*.]

1†. To infold; inclose; inwrap.

The wateres imedlyd wrappeth or *impliclh* many fortunel happis or maneres [tr. L. mistaque fortuitos *implicet* unda modos]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
Himselfe in streighter bands too rash *implyes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 23.

And as a poplar, shot aloft, set by a river side,
In moist edge of a mightie fenne his head in curls *implide*,
But all his body plaine and smooth. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

2. To contain by implication; include virtually; involve; signify or import by fair inference or deduction; hence, to express indirectly; insinuate.

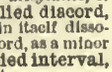
Your smooth eniogium, to one crown addrest,
Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 92.

Whoever wishes to *imply*, in any piece of writing, the absence of everything agreeable and inviting, calls it a sermon. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

Self-knowledge does not come as a matter of course; it *implies* an effort and a work.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 49.

All necessity for external force *implies* a morbid state.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 25.

Doctrine of implied powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States grants to the government by implication powers in addition to those expressly defined in it.—**Implied allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Implied contract.** See *contract*.—**Implied discord**, in *music*, a harmonic interval which is not in itself dissonant, but which forms part of a dissonant chord, as a minor third in a diminished seventh chord.—**Implied interval**, in *figured bass*, an interval not indicated, but understood, as where the third is implied by the indicated sixth. See figure.—**Implied malice, trust, warranty**, etc. See the nouns.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= **Syn. 2.** *Imply, Involve.* The derivation of these words—folding and rolling one thing into another—is not particularly helpful in showing the difference between them. When a thing is *implied*, it is fairly to be inferred from the words used or the acts performed; when a thing is *involved*, its connection is necessary, so that the things in question cannot be separated. What is *implied* precedes in the order of nature, and is generally a thing left unspoken but understood; what is *involved* follows in the order of nature, and must be done or suffered. An action *implies* ability or preparation, and *involves* consequences. The act of signing an enlistment-roll *implies* that one is of age and otherwise legally able to enlist; it *involves* the necessity of obeying orders, enduring hardships, and incurring risks.

Experience *implies* failure, not failure every time, but failure one or more times, and the history of business proves that this implication is fully justified by fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 560.

It [feudalism] *involved* the presence on the soil of a large mass of men who had almost no rights.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

impnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer.*

impocket (im-pok'et), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *pocket*.] To put in the pocket. [Rare.]

There he sat, hands *impocketed*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin—Wanted, xxiii.

impoison†, impoisoner†, etc. Same as *empoison*, etc.

impolarily† (im-pō'lăr-i-li), *adv.* [< *in*-3 + *polary* + *-ly*2.] Not in the direction of the poles.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will in a short time exchange its poles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

impolarizable (im-pō'lăr-ī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polarizable*.] Not subject to polarization: sometimes said of a voltaic battery.

The same may be said of Cloria Baudet's so-called *impolarizable* battery.
E. Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 240.

impolicy (im-pol'i-si), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *policy*1. Cf. F. *impolice*, indecorum, want of policy.] The quality of being impolitic; inexpedioney; unsuitableness to the end proposed or to be desired: as, the *impolicy* of a measure or a course of action.

Those who governed Scotland under him [Charles II.], with no less cruelty than *impolicy*, made the people of that country desperate. *Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora, Pref.

The extreme *impolicy* of the course which was adopted was abundantly shown by the event.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolished† (im-pol'isht), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *polished*. Cf. *impolite*.] Unpolished; crude.

These *impolished* leaves of mine.
Nash, Unfortunate Traveller (1593).

In hopes also of a short vacation for the consummation of my Malayan grammar, I humbly beg the return of that *impolished* specimen. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 614.

impolite (im-pō-līt'), *a.* [= F. *impoli* = Pg. *impolido*, < L. *impolitus*, *inpolitus*, unpolished, rough, unrefined, < *in*- priv. + *politus*, polished: see *polite*.] **1†.** Unpolished; unfinished.

To your honour's hands, as the great patron of languages and arts, this *impolite* grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect presumeth to make its submissive addresses.
Boyle, Works, VI. 614.

2. Unpolished in manner; not polite; ill-mannered; rude; uncivil.

The vain egotism that disregards others is shown in various *impolite* ways. *Eclectic Mag.*, XXVI. 501.

impolitely (im-pō-līt'li), *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly; rudely.

impoliteness (im-pō-līt'nes), *n.* Incivility; rudeness.

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. *Chesterfield.*

impolitic (im-pol'i-tik), *a.* [= F. *impolitique* = Sp. *impolitico* = Pg. It. *impolitico*, impolitic; as *in*-3 + *politic*.] Not politic; not conforming to or in accordance with good policy; inexpedient; injudicious: as, an *impolitic* ruler, law, or measure.

In effect, it would be the most unjust and *impolitick* of all things, unequal taxation.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

It is always an *impolitic* thing to impose on a great power conditions so ignominious and dishonouring as to produce enduring resentment. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

impolitical† (im-pō-lit'i-kạl), *a.* [As *impolitic* + *-al*.] Impolitic.

It will be no difficult matter to prove that the Crusades were neither so unjustifiable, so *impolitical*, nor so unhappy in their consequences, as the superficial readers of History are habituated to esteem them.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, vii., notes.

impolitically† (im-pō-lit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* Impoliticly.

impoliticly (im-pol'i-tik-li), *adv.* In an impolitic manner; without policy or expedience; unwisely; indiscreetly. *Tooke.*

impoliticness (im-pol'i-tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being impolitic.

imponderability (im-pon″dėr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *impondérabilité* = It. *imponderabilità*; as *imponderable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (im-pon'dėr-ạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impondérable* = Sp. *imponderable* = Pg. *imponderavel* = It. *imponderabile*; as *in*-3 + *ponderable*.] **I.** *a.* Not ponderable; not capable of being weighed; without gravity.

No one wave of this *imponderable* medium [ether] can give the requisite motion to this atom of ponderable matter. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

Spirit, which floods all substances with its life, is the solvent force quickening the *imponderable* essences.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 129.

II. *n.* In *physics*, a thing which has no weight: a term formerly applied to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, on the supposition that they were material substances, and still used of the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

imponderableness (im-pon'dėr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderable.

imponderous† (im-pon'dėr-us), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ponderous*.] Not ponderous; imponderable.

If they produce visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions, it may be unjust to deny the possible efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weight, or deperdition of any ponderous particles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

imponderousness† (im-pon'dėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imponderous.

impone† (im-pōn'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *imponer* = Pg. *impor* = It. *imporre*, *imponere*, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, put, place, lay, or set in or upon, set over, give to, < *in*, on, upon, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *impose*.] To lay down; lay as a stake or wager.

The king, sir, hath waged with him six Barbary horses; against the which he has *imponed*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

imponent (im-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *imponen(t-)s*, *inponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *imponere*, *inponere*, impone, lay on: see *impone*.] **I.** *a.* Imposing; competent to impose, as an obligation. [Rare.]

Were there no Church, . . . moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an *imponent* authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be, though the authority might be single instead of twofold.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

II. *n.* One who imposes; one who enjoins or prescribes. [Rare.]

Having previously discarded the imagination of Church or King or Divine Lawgiver as *imponents* of duty.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 323.

impoof (im-pōf'), *n.* [S. African; also *impoofo*, *impoofoo*.] The South African eland or canna; the so-called elk of the Cape, *Antilope oreas* (Pallas), now *Oreas canna*. See *eland*.

impoon (im-pōn'), *n.* [S. African.] The duyker or diving-buck of South Africa, *Cephalophus mergens*. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

impoort (im-pōr'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *poor*. Cf. *empover*, *impoverish*.] To impoverish. *Sir T. Browne.*

impopular† (im-pop'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *impopulaire* = Sp. Pg. *impopular* = It. *impopolare*; as *in*-3 + *popular*.] Unpopular. *Bolingbroke.*

imporosity (im-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imporosité*; as *imporous* + *-ity*.] Want of porosity; extreme compactness or denseness in texture.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

imporous (im-pō'rus), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *porous*.] Destitute of pores; extremely close or compact; solid.

If all these atoms should descend plum down with equal velocity, as according to their doctrine they ought to do, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, . . . they would never the one overtake the other.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

import (im-pōrt'), *v.* [= OF. *emporter*, *importer*, carry away, F. *emporter*, carry away, prevail, *importer*, import, matter, signify; also, more recently, in the lit. sense of the L., introdnce, import, = Sp. Pg. *importar* = It. *importare*, signify, express, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introdnce from abroad, bring about, occasion, cause, < *in*, in, + *portare*, carry: see *port*3. Cf. *export*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring from without; introdnce from abroad; especially, to bring from a foreign country, or from another state, into one's own country or state: opposed to *export*: as, to *import* wares and merchandise.

Others *import* yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to fiddle, and make senates dance.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 596.

From Greece they [the Latins] derived the measures of their poetry, and, indeed, all of poetry that can be *imported*. *Macaulay*, History.

Wheat and corn are extensively *imported* into Cork.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 406.

Hence—**2.** To bring or introduce from one use, connection, or relation into another: as, to *import* irrelevant matter into a discussion.

There is also such a thing as a consciousness of the ultimate unity of all pursuits that contribute to the perfection of man, which may *import* a certain enthusiasm of humanity into the devotion with which the scholar or artist applies himself to his immediate object.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

3. To bear or convey in meaning or implication; signify; mean; denote; betoken.

His [God's] commanding those things to be which are, and to be in such sort as they are, . . . *importeth* the establishment of nature's law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The message *imported* that they should deliver up their arms. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

Pan, as the name *imports*, represents the universe.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

4. To be of importance, interest, or consequence to; concern; have a bearing upon.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious *Importeth* thee to know, this hears.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

All Men know there is nothing *imports* this Island more than Trade. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

In these four sciences, Logic, Morals, Criticism, and Politics, is comprehended almost everything which it can any way *import* us to be acquainted with.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

You never will know the two things in the world that *import* you the most to know. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

II. *intrans.* To have significance; be of importance.

It is the depth at which we live, and not at all the surface extension, that *imports*.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 164.

import (im'pōrt), *n.* [= OF. *emport*, a carrying away, influence, favor, importance; from the verb: see *import*, *v.*] **1.** That which is imported or brought from without or from abroad; especially, merchandise brought into one country from another: usually in the plural: opposed to *export*.

I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to, these conquests, as the measure of these advantages which we derived from them. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation.

Whatever shadings of mortality,
Whatever *imports* from the world of death
Had come among these objects heretofore,
Were, in the main, of mood less tender.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

2. The intrinsic meaning conveyed by anything; the significance borne by, or the interpretation to be drawn from, an event, action, speech, writing, or the like; purport; bearing: as, the *import* of one's conduct.

The oath of the President contains three words, all of equal *import*: that is, that he will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

Ha! how the murmur deepens! I perceive
And tremble at its dreadful *import*. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. Importance; consequence; moment.

I will propound to your learned imitation those men of *import* that have laboured with credit in this laudable kinde of Translation. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 8.

And tell us, what occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Such idle Themes no more can move,
Nor any thing but what's of high *Import*.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Sense, gist, tenor, substance.

importable1 (im-pōr'tạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *emportable*, that can be carried away; as *import* + *-able*.] Capable of being imported.

importable2† (im-pōr'tạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *importable*, *inportable*, < OF. *importable* = Sp. (obs.) *importable* = Pg. *importavel* = It. *importabile*, *importevole*, < LL. *importabilis*, *inportabilis*, that cannot be borne, insupportable, < L. *in*- priv. + LL. *portabilis*, that can be borne: see *portable*.] Unbearable; not to be endured or carried out.

This storie is seyd nat for that wyves sholde
Folwen Grisild as in humilitee,
For it were *importable*, though they wolde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1058.

Burdons that ben *importable*
On folkes shuldris thinges they couchen
That they nyl with her fyngris touchen.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6904.

The tempest would be *importable* if it beat always upon him from all sides. *Life of Firmin*, p. 80.

importableness† (im-pôr'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unendurable.

But when, by time and continuance, the mind is accustomed to it, though the yoke be the same, yet it finds no such severity and *importableness* in it.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Affliction.

importance (im-pôr'tans), *n.* [= F. *importance* = Sp. Pg. *importancia* = It. *importanza*, < ML. *importantia*, importance, < L. *importan(t-)s*, *importan(t-)s*, important: see *important*.] 1. The quality of having much import or moment; consequence; concernment; momentousness.

Their priests were next in dignity to the King, and of his Counsell in all businesses of *importance*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 81.

Not a question of words and names, as Gallio thought it, but a matter of the highest *importance* to the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, II. i.

This accident of noblesse was a matter of curious and exceptional *importance* at this Court [that of Louis XVIII.], which was itself an accident. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, iv. 563.

2. Personal consequence or consideration; standing; dignity; social or public position.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 35.

The man who dreams himself so great,
And his *importance* of such weight,
That all around, in all that's done,
Must move and act for him alone.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

3. Pretentiousness; pompousness: as, he walked in with an air of great *importance*.—4†. Significance; meaning; import.

The wisest beholder . . . could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

5†. A matter of weight or moment.

A cunning man, hight Sidrophel, . . .
To whom all people, far and near,
On deep *importances* repair.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 110.

6†. [Cf. *important*, 3.] Importunity; urgency. *Heywood*.

Maria writ
The letter, at Sir Toby's great *importance*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

The shortness of time, and this said bringer's *importance* is only the let [that] I neither send you spectacles, the price of the Paraphrases, nor thanks for your cheese.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 6.

importancy† (im-pôr'tan-si), *n.* [As *importance*: see *-cy*.] Importance.

We consider
The *importancy* of Cyprus to the Turk.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

important (im-pôr'tant), *a.* [< F. *important* = Sp. Pg. It. *importante*, < ML. *importan(t-)s*, important, momentous, prop. ppr. of L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in, introduce, ML. (Rom.) signify, express: see *import*.] 1. Of much import; bearing weight or consequence; momentous; grave; significant.

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day,
The great, the *important* day, big with the fate
Of Cato and of Rome. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

The recognition of the right of property in ideas is only less *important* than the recognition of the right of property in goods. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 160.

2. Consequential; pretentious; pompous: as, an *important* manner.—3†. [Appar. confused with *importunate*. Cf. *importunate*, 1.] Importunate; eager; pressing.

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

importantly (im-pôr'tant-li), *adv.* 1. In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.

It is not likely
That when they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their quarter'd fires, have both their eyes
And ears so cloy'd *importantly* as now,
That they will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

2. Pompously.—3†. Importunately.

importation (im-pôr-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *importation* = Sp. *importacion* = Pg. *importação* = It. *importazione*, < ML. **importatio(n-)*, < L. *importare*, *inportare*, bring in: see *import*.] 1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing in or introducing from another country or state: as, the *importation* of live stock: opposed to *exportation*. Importations into the United States can be made only at ports of entry constituted by law. All goods, wares, and merchandise so imported must be entered at a custom-house by presenting a bill of lading, an invoice duly certified by the United States consul at the port of exportation, and a sworn description of the goods by the importer. Entry may be made by an authorized agent or attorney if the importer is sick or absent from the port. If the goods are free of duty, a permit to land is immediately issued, subject to official inspection and verification of the goods. If the goods are dutiable, the duties are estimated at the custom-house and paid in United States coin or equivalent government notes, and a permit is issued to send one or more packages to the appraiser's stores for examination, the residue being delivered to the importer under bond to produce them should the examination of packages show discrepancies. Goods which are appraised and found to be undervalued are subject to an additional duty on the excess, or, in certain cases, to additional duty on the whole appraised value as a penalty. In case of damage on a voyage of importation, an allowance is made by appraisal, and the duties are proportionably abated. Any fraudulent undervaluation or proceeding involves the confiscation of the goods concerned. Goods may be warehoused for three years, and withdrawn on payment of duty, with 10 per cent. added after the first year; they may be exported from a bonded warehouse free, or transported thence in bond to other domestic ports. To certain interior ports goods may be transported in bond, without appraisement, directly from the importing vessel. Upon the exportation of most manufactured fabrics containing materials upon which import duties have been paid, a drawback of such duties, less 10 per cent., is allowed.

I could heartily wish that there was an act of parliament for prohibiting the *importation* of French fopperies.
Addison, Fashions from France.

2. One who or that which is brought from abroad; a person or thing brought into one country from another: as, the coachman was a recent *importation;* this umbrella is an *importation*. [Colloq.]—3†. The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

The instruments of the vital faculty which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 239.

importer (im-pōr'tèr), *n.* One who imports; a merchant or other person, or a corporate body, by or for whom goods are brought from another country or state: opposed to *exporter*.

Up to the present year New South Wales has been a large *importer* of wheat. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 397.

importless†, *a.* [< *import* + *-less*.] Without import; of no weight or consequence.

Matter needless, of *importless* burden.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

importray†, *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *portray*.] To portray; depict.

Whome Philautus is now with all colours *importraying* in ye Table of his hart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 311.

importunable† (im-pôr-tū'na-bl), *a.* [< *importune* + *-able*.] Insupportable; onerous.

Importunable burdens. *Sir T. More.*

importunacy (im-pôr'tū-nā-si), *n.* [< *importuna(te)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being importunate; importunity; urgent solicitation or pressure.

Mr. Lincoln is in earnest, and, as he has been slow in making up his mind, has resisted the *importunacy* of parties and of events to the latest moment, he will be as absolute in his adhesion. *Emerson*, Emancipation Proc.

importunate (im-pôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *importunatus*, pp. of *importunari*, importune: see *importune*, *v.* According to the sense in E., the form should be **importunant*, < ML. *importunan(t-)s*, ppr.] 1. Troublesomely solicitous or pressing; vexatiously persistent; pertinacious.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* suitor. *Smalridge.*

In fancy leave this maze of dusty streets,
For ever shaken by the *importunate* jar
Of commerce. *Bryant*, A Rain-Dream.

I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be *importunate* in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 438.

2†. Troublesome; vexatious.

Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 142.

importunately (im-pôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In an importunate manner; with persistent or urgent solicitation.

importunateness (im-pôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* Importunity.

She with more and more *importunateness* craved.
Sir P. Sidney.

importunator† (im-pôr'tū-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *importunador*, < ML. as if **importunator*, < *importunari*, importune: see *importune*.] An importuner.

Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

importune† (im-pôr-tūn' or im-pôr'tūn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *importune*, < OF. (also F.) *importun* = Sp. Pg. It. *importuno*, < L. *importunus*, *inportunus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, rude, unmannerly, orig. without access, < *in-* priv. + *portus*, access, a harbor: see *port*2. Cf. the opposite *opportune*.] I. *a.* 1. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

I trow I haue this day done you much tribulation with my *importune* obiections of very litle substance.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

The musical airs which one entertains with most delightful transports to another are *importune*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

Further way
It [the stroke] made, and on his hacqueton did lyte,
The which dividing with *importune* sway,
It seizd in his right side. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 38.

2. Importunate.

Oft they did lament his luckiesse state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate
That heapd on him so many wrathfull wreakes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 16.

Pru. Flies are busy.
Lady F. Nothing more troublesome,
Or *importune*. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

What doth not *importune* labour overcome?
Foxe (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

II. *n.* An importunate person; one offensively persistent.

In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to crane, supposing that it is the part of an *importune*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

importune (im-pôr-tūn', formerly also im-pôr'tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *importuned*, ppr. *importuning*. [< F. *importuner* = Sp. Pg. *importunar* = It. *importunare*, < ML. *importunari*, be troublesome, < L. *importunus*, troublesome: see *importune*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To press or harass with solicitation; ply or beset with unremitting petitions or demands; crave or require persistently.

She with great lamentation, and abundance of tears, *importuned* Jupiter to restore her.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi.

2†. To crave or require persistently; beg for urgently.

All this is no sound reason to *importune*
My leave for thy departure.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

3†. To annoy; irritate; molest.

Of his two immediate successors, Eugenius the Fourth was the last pope expelled by the tumults of the Roman people, and Nicholas the Fifth, the last who was *importuned* by the presence of a Roman emperor.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxx.

4†. [A false use, by confusion with *import*.] To import; signify; mean.

But the sage wisard telles, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 16.

=Syn. 1. *Request*, *Beg*, *Tease* (see *ask*1); appeal to, plead with, beset, urge, plague, worry, press, dun.

II. *intrans.* To make requests or demands urgently and persistently.

I shall save Decorums if Sir Rowland *importunes*. I have a mortal Terror at the Apprehension of offending against Decorums. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Creditors grow uneasy, talk aside,
Take counsel, then *importune* all at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 154.

importunely† (im-pôr-tūn'li or im-pôr'tūn-li), *adv.* 1. Importunately.

Wtout any fere of God, or respect of his honour, murmure or grudge of ye worlde, he would *importunely* pursue hys appetite. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 63.

The Palmer lent his eare unto the noyce,
To weet who called so *importunely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

2. Inopportunely.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows are, with much importunity, but very *importunely*, urged by the disciplinarians.
Bp. Sanderson.

importuner (im-pôr-tū'nèr), *n.* One who importunes or urges with earnestness and persistence.

Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational innovating *importuners*.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 187.

importunity (im-pôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *importunities* (-tiz). [< F. *importunité* = Sp. *importunidad* = Pg. *importunidade* = It. *importunità*, < L. *importunita(t-)s*, *inportunita(t-)s*, unsuitableness, unfitness, troublesomeness, < *importunus*, *inportunus*, unfit, troublesome: see *importune*.] 1†. Unseasonableness; inopportunity.

Euery thing hath its season, which is called Oportunitie, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called *Importunitie*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 274.

2. The act or state of being importunate; pertinacity in solicitation or demand; persistent urgency or insistence.

By much *Importunity* and his own Presence, he got of the Abbot of Ramsey a hundred Pounds.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

Indeed, Sir Peter, your frequent *importunity* on this subject distresses me extremely.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Lib'ral of their aid
To clam'rous *Importunity* in rags.
Cowper, Task, iv. 414.

The army demand with *importunity* their arrears of pay. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

imposable (im-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *imposable;* as *impose* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being imposed or laid on.—2†. Capable of being imposed upon or taken advantage of. [Rare.]

If he had been a dissolute ranting man, as some were, or a weak *imposable* wretch, they had liked him much better. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 54.

imposableness (im-pō'za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being imposable.

impose (im-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *imposed*, ppr. *imposing*. [< F. *imposer*, OF. *imposer*, *emposer*, *enposer*, lay on, impose, taking the place of L. *imponere*, pp. *impositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone* and *pose*[3], and cf. *appose*[1], *compose*, *depose*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay on, or set on; put, place, or deposit: as, to *impose* the hands in ordination or confirmation. [Obsolete or archaic except in this use.]

Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose*
Within a wicker basket. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv.

He sprinkleth upon the altar milk, then *imposeth* the honey. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 4.

Bishops had a power of *imposing* hands, for collating of orders, which presbyters have not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. To lay as a burden, or something to be borne or endured; levy, inflict, or enforce, as by authority, power, or influence: as, to *impose* taxes or penalties; to *impose* one's opinions upon others.

In the Sound also there be some extraordinary Duties *imposed*, whereat all Nations begin to murmur.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 4.

If laws be *imposed* upon us without our personal or implied consent, we cannot be accounted better than slaves.
Quoted in *Bancroft's* Hist. U. S., I. 169.

Each man, too, is a tyrant in tendency, because he would *impose* his idea on others.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

The race dominant enough to maintain or *impose* its language usually more or less maintains or *imposes* its civilization also. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 44.

3. To obtrude fallaciously or deceitfully; palm off; pass off.

Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.

He . . . is either married, or going to be so, to this lady, whom he *imposed* upon me as his sister.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

4. To fix upon; impute. [Rare.]

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. To subject by way of punishment.

Impose me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

6. In *printing*, to lay upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press and secure in a chase, as pages of type or stereotype plates. Pages or plates constituting a form or sheet are imposed in such order and at such intervals that they will appear in their right places and with the desired margin when the sheet printed from them is folded.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay or place a burden or restraint; act with constraining effect: with *upon:* as, to *impose upon* one's patience or hospitality.

It is not only the difficulty and labour which men take in finding out of truth, nor again that, when it is found, it *imposeth upon* men's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favour. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

2. To practise misleading trickery or imposture; act with a delusive effect: with *upon:* as, to *impose upon* one with false pretenses.

Do we hope to *impose upon* God, as we sometimes do upon men, by a mere form of godliness, without the power of it? *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

The Catalogue alone of these Stamps, no bigger than two small Almanacks, cost me 14 Livres; so much Strangers are *imposed upon* by the Crafty Booksellers of Rue St. Jaques. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

imposet (im-pōz'), *n.* [< *impose*, v.] Command; injunction.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

imposer (im-pō'zėr), *n.* One who imposes or lays on; one who enjoins or exacts.

The *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *I. Walton*.

imposing (im-pō'zing), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding; stately; striking: as, an *imposing* manner.

Large and *imposing* edifices imbosomed in the groves of some rich valley. *Bp. Hobart*.

The silence and the solemn grandeur of the immense buildings around me were most *imposing*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 124.

He is almost always more fortunate, and sometimes powerful and *imposing*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 220.

imposingly (im-pō'zing-li), *adv.* In an imposing manner.

imposingness (im-pō'zing-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being imposing or impressive.

imposing-stone (im-pō'zing-stōn), *n.* A slab, originally of carefully loveled stone, but now often of iron, resting upon a frame, on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed, and on which type-correcting in the page is done.

imposing-table (im-pō'zing-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *imposing-stone*.

imposition (im-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *imposition* = Pr. *emposicio*, *impositio* = Sp. *imposicion* = Pg. *imposição* = It. *imposizione*, < L. *impositio(n-)*, *inpositio(n-)*, a laying upon, application, < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay upon: see *impone*, *impose*.] 1. A placing, putting, or laying on: as, the *imposition* of hands in ordination or confirmation.

The ancient custom of the Church was, after they had baptized, to add thereunto *imposition* of hands with effectual prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

2. The act of positing or fixing; affixment; attachment: with *on* or *upon*.

By our apprehension of propositions I mean our *imposition* of a sense on the terms of which they are composed.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 7.

3. A laying or placing as a burden or obligation; the act of levying, enjoining, enforcing, or inflicting: as, the *imposition* of taxes or of laws.

Disciplined
From shadowy types to truth; from flesh to spirit;
From *imposition* of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 304.

4. In *printing*, the laying of pages of type or plates upon an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and securing them in a chase. See *impose*, *v. t.*, 6.—5. That which is laid on, enjoined, levied, enforced, or inflicted, as a burden, tax, duty, or restriction; specifically (in the plural), in *Eng. hist.*, duties upon imports and exports imposed at the pleasure of the king.

Fortune layeth as heavy *impositions* as virtue.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

All the commodities that go up into the country, of which there are great quantities, are clogged with *impositions* as soon as they leave Leghorn.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 491.

The order of the Jesuits was enriched by an *imposition* on the fisheries and fur-trade. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Most important of all, there was the question of *Impositions*, that is, of the King's right to impose duties at will upon exports and imports. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 120.

6. A trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture.

Being acquainted with his hand, I had no reason to suspect an *imposition*. *Smollett*.

In none of these [treaties of the United States with Japan] do we find as cunning devices of diplomatic *imposition*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 416.

7. An exercise imposed upon a student as a punishment; a task.

Literary tasks, called *impositions*, or frequent compulsive attendances on tedious and unimproving exercises in a college hall. *Warton*.

I may with justice
Accuse my want of judgment, to expect
He should perform so hard an *imposition*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

Case of the impositions. Same as *Bates's case* (which see, under *case*[1]).—**Imposition of hands.** See *hand*.

impositive (im-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *positive*, with ref. to *impose*.] Not positive. [Rare.]

He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that yours is *impositive*.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 275.

impossibility (im-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *impossibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *impossibilité* = Pr. *impossibilitat* = Sp. *imposibilidad* = Pg. *impossibilidade* = It. *impossibilità*, < LL. *impossibilita(t-)s*, *inpossibilita(t-)s*, < L. *impossibilis*, impossible: see *impossible*.] 1. The quality of being impossible; incapability of being or being done.

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South*.

2. That which is impossible; that which cannot be or be done.

A poet without love were a physical and metaphysical *impossibility*. *Carlyle*, Burns.

The distribution of wealth which the Democratic programme demands is a scientific *impossibility*, and no laws could accomplish it. *Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 39.

3†. Helplessness; impotence.

When we say Lead us not into temptation, we learn to know our own *impossibility* and infirmity.
Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 432.

impossible (im-pos'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impossible*, *inpossible*, < OF. (also F.) *impossible* = Pr. *impossible*, *inpossible* = Sp. *imposible* = Pg. *impossivel* = It. *impossibile*, < L. *impossibilis*, *inpossibilis*, not possible, < *in-* priv. + *possibilis*, possible: see *possible*.] I. *a.* 1. Not possible; non-existent or false by necessity. (*a*) Beyond the strength or power of the agent. (*b*) Not possible from the nature of things; contrary to a general principle or law of nature or of thought; that not only is not, and will not exist or happen, under actual circumstances, but would not be under any circumstances, within certain limits. (See *possible*.) The modes of specializing these limits constitute the differences between the variations of the meaning of the word, which are often distinguished by means of adverbs applied to the adjective *impossible*, or of the corresponding adjectives applied to the abstract noun *impossibility*. If the limits are the widest possible, so that no change either in the facts or laws of the universe could make the object spoken of real, the latter is said to be *logically impossible:* as A that is not A. So Berkeley maintains that a thing not thought of is logically impossible. If the principles of mathematics would have to be changed to make the object real, it is *mathematically impossible:* thus, it is mathematically impossible to turn a closed bag inside out; but if space had four dimensions, this could be done. It is in this sense that imaginaries are sometimes termed *impossible quantities*. By modern mathematicians mathematical impossibility is generally regarded as a higher grade of physical impossibility. If no change of special facts without new laws of nature would suffice to realize the object, it is said to be *physically impossible:* as a perpetual motion. But in a second sense this phrase means beyond the strength or physical resources of the agent, no matter what efforts he might make: thus, it is physically impossible for the Portuguese to overrun and conquer Africa. A supposed action utterly inconsistent with the moral character of the agent is said to be *morally impossible*. This phrase is also used to mean 'extremely improbable': thus, for a pitched coin to turn up heads and tails alternately for a hundred throws is morally impossible.

With men this is *impossible;* but with God all things are possible. Mat. xix. 26.

It is *impossible* that any man should feel for a fortress on a remote frontier as he feels for his own house.
Macaulay, History.

Of what contraries consists a man!
Of what *impossible* mixtures! vice and virtue.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

Consciousness itself is *impossible* apart from limit.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clv.

2. In *law*, in a stricter sense, prevented only by the act of God or a public enemy. Whatever a person binds himself by contract to do, if not absurd, is not regarded as impossible in this sense, if it might be accomplished by human means, these obstacles only excepted; and his practical inability is not deemed to render performance impossible.

3. Excessively odd; not to have been imagined; such as would not have been thought possible: as, she is a most *impossible* person; he wears an *impossible* hat. [An affected French use.]

Is there a cupola ship changed to a broadsider, or an unserviceable three-decker converted into an *impossible* frigate, without casting the nation the charge of many Viceroys? *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 605.

Impossible quantity, in *math.*, an imaginary quantity. See *imaginary*.=**Syn.** *Impossible, Impracticable.* *Impossible* means that a thing cannot be effected or even supposed to be effected, being theoretically as well as practically incapable of accomplishment; while *impracticable* refers rather to a thing so hard to effect, by reason of difficulties, that its accomplishment is beyond our power and practically out of the question. Thus, it may be *impracticable* to extort money from a miser, but it is not *impossible;* or the construction of a railway over a morass may be *impracticable*, but not *impossible* if all considerations of outlay are thrown aside. It has been said that "nothing is *impossible*, but many things are *impracticable*."

II.† *n.* An impossibility. *Chaucer*.

impossibly (im-pos'i-bli), *adv.* Not possibly.

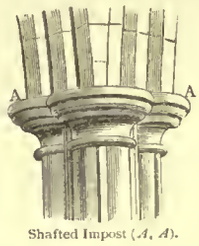
impost (im'pōst), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *impost*, F. *impôt*, m. (= Pg. *imposto*, m., It. *imposta*, f.), < ML. *impostus*, m., *imposita*, f., a tax imposed; in def. 2, < F. *imposte* = Sp. Pg. It. *imposta*, f., an impost in arch.; < L. *impositus*, *inpositus*, pp. of *imponere*, *inponere*, lay upon, impose: see *impone*, *impose*.] 1. That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; particularly, a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported; a customs-duty. To prevent interference with national commerce by the separate States, the Constitution of the United States (art. I. § 10) provides that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States."

Slacken the reans of our late Servitude:
Lighten our gall'd backs of those Burthens rude,
Those heauy *Imposts* of thy Father.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Tithes were hated as an unequal and oppressive *impost* falling upon a people who were already sunk in the lowest depths of poverty, and religious feeling had little or nothing to say to the antipathy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. In *arch.*, the point where an arch rests on a wall or column; also, the condition of such resting or meeting. In classic architecture the impost is typically marked by a horizontal member; but in medieval work many different forms of imposts are used, and such horizontal members or moldings are frequently absent. Imposts have been classified as *continuous imposts* (see phrase below); *discontinuous imposts*, where the arch-moldings

Continuous Impost.



Shafted Impost (*A*, *A*).

abut and are stopped on the pier; *shafted imposts*, where the arch-moldings spring from a capital and are different from those of the pier; and *banded imposts*, where the pier and arch have the same moldings.

3. In *sporting slang*, a weight placed upon a horse in a handicap race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*—**Continuous impost**, in *arch.*, the continuation of the arch-moldings down the pillar that supports the arch, without any member to mark the impost-point—that is, the point at which arch and pillar meet. See *interpenetration*, 2.—**Syn. 1.** *Duty, Assessment*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

imposter (im-pos'tėr), *n.* See *impostor*.

imposterous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

imposthumate†, **imposthumation**†, etc. See *impostumate*, etc.

impostor (im-pos'tor), *n.* [Also *imposter*; < F. *imposteur* = Sp. Pg. *impostor* = It. *impostore*, < LL. *impostor*, *inpostor*, a deceiver, contr. of L. *impositor*, *inpositor*, one who imposes (used only of one who imposes or applies a name), < *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, lay on, impose: see *impone*, *impose*.] One who imposes on others; a person who practises deception, usually under a false guise or an assumed character.

Witches and old women and *impostors* have had a competition with physicians.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 190.

impostorious† (im-pos-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *impostor* + *-ious*; cf. *impostorous*, prop. *imposturous*.] Same as *imposturous*.

I was formerly acquainted with the *impostorious* nunns of Loudune in France, which made such noise amongst the Papists. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 5, 1670.

impostorous†, *a.* See *imposturous*.

impostorship (im-pos'tor-ship), *n.* [Also *impostership*; < *impostor* + *-ship*.] The character or practices of an impostor.

Inclining rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a depraver of Saint Paul, than Saint Paul an examiner and discoverer of this *impostership*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

impostress (im-pos'tres), *n.* [< OF. *imposteresse*; as *impost(o)r* + *-ess*.] A female impostor. *Bacon*.

impostrix (im-pos'triks), *n.* [< ML. *impostrix*, fem. of L. *impostor*, an impostor: see *impostor*.] Same as *impostress*. *Fuller*.

impostrous† (im-pos'trus), *a.* Same as *imposturous*.

impostumate†, **imposthumate**† (im-pos'tū-māt), *v.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, as *impostume*, *imposthume* of *aposteme*, *apostem*: see *apostemate*, *impostume*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with an impostume or abscess; make swollen or bloated.

He [Lord Rutland] . . . fell a casting and vomiting up divers little *imposthumated* Bladders of congealed Blood.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

II. *intrans.* To form an abscess; gather; collect pus in a cyst or cavity; hence, to draw to a head, as an abscess.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence . . . will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 574.

impostumate†, **imposthumate**† (im-pos'tū-māt), *a.* and *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemate*, q. v., as *impostume* of *aposteme*.] **I.** *a.* Swollen with corrupt or purulent matter; affected with an abscess.

When the friend of Philetimus, the physician, came to him to be cured of a sore finger, . . . he let his finger alone, and told him "that his liver was *imposthumate*."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

II. *n.* One who is affected with an impostume; one who is swelled or bloated.

A Samian peer, more studious than the rest
Of vice, who teem'd with many a dead-born jest . . .
(Ctesippus nam'd), this lerd Ulysses ey'd,
And thus burst out th' *imposthumate* with pride.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 358.

impostumation†, **imposthumation**† (im-pos-tū-mā'shon), *n.* [Corrupt forms of *apostemation*, q. v.] **1.** The act of forming an abscess. *Bailey.*—**2.** An abscess; an impostume.

We do find his wound
So festered near the vitals, all our art,
By warm drinks, cannot clear th' *imposthumation*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 2.

The *imposthumation* is supposed to have preceeded, not from his fall last year, but from a blow with a tennis-ball. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 247.

impostume†, **imposthume**† (im-pos'tūm), *n.* [< OF. *empostume*, a corrupt form of *apostume*, and that of *aposteme*, an abscess: see *apostem*, *aposteme*, of which *impostume* is thus merely a corrupt form.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

And such *imposthumes* as Phantaste is
Grow in our palace? We must lance these sores.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I have learned nothing but that the Prince of Orange died of an *imposthume* in his head.
Walpole, Letters, II. 271.

impostume†, **imposthume**† (im-pos'tūm), *v.* [< *impostume*, *n.*] Same as *impostumate*.

How can an *imposthumed* heart but yield forth evil matter by his mouth? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

imposturage† (im-pos'tū-rāj), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-age*.] Imposition.

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c., no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 127.

imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* [= F. *imposture* = Sp. Pg. It. *impostura*, < LL. *impostura*, *inpostura*, deceit, < L. *imponere*, *inponere*, pp. *impositus*, *inpositus*, imposo upon, deceive: see *impone*, *impose*.] **1.** The act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised, usually under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition.

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*.
Johnson, Irene.

Tis more than strange; my reason cannot answer
Such argument of fine *imposture*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

2†. An imposing or putting; imposition, or an imposition; that which is imposed or laid on.

At midday he stayed a while, to see the passage of a tyrannicall and treacherous *imposture*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

—**Syn. 1.** Trick, cheat.

impostured† (im-pos'tūrd), *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ed*².] Having the nature of imposture; deceitful. [Rare.]

What have vile I to do with noble Day
Which shews Earth Heav'ns bright face? that face which I
Want only scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 136.

imposturious†, *a.* [< *imposture* + *-ious*.] Same as *imposturous*.

Yet there are some *imposturious* companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell . . . that they attribute unto him the truth of the knowledge of Things.
Hystorie of Hamblet (1608), iv.

imposturous (im-pos'tū-rus), *a.* [Also variously *imposturious*, *impostorous*, *imposterous*, *impostrous*, *impostorious*, the last forms being associated with *impostor*, *imposter*; but prop. *imposturous*, < *imposture* + *-ous*.] Having the character of an impostor or of imposture; deceitful.

Thou takest upon thee the habit of a grave physician, but art indeed an *impostorous* empiric.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

[He] protested against him and Mr. Humfrey, that they were a couple of *imposterous* knaves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 234.

Yet even his [Plato's] evidence . . . will not be found to justify the charges of corrupt and immoral teaching, *impostrous* pretence of knowledge, &c., which the modern historians pour forth in loud chorus against them.
Grote, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

impostury† (im-pos'tū-ri), *n.* [< *imposture* + *-y*³.] Same as *imposture*.

But the Aegyptians, soon weary of their oppressions, not long after the *impostury* of Mahomet . . . called in the Saracens to assist them in the expulsion of the Greeks.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 83.

impotable (im-pō'ta-bl), *a.* [< LL. *impotabilis*, *inpotabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *potabilis*, drinkable: see *potable*.] Undrinkable; unfit for drinking.

Distilled water is made *impotable* and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 532.

impotence (im'pō-tens), *n.* [< ME. *impotence*, < OF. (also F.) *impotence* = Pr. *inpotencia* = Sp. Pg. *impotencia* = It. *impotenzia*, *impotenza*, < L. *impotentia*, *inpotentia*, powerlessness, inability, ungovernableness, < *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, impotent: see *impotent*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being impotent; want of power or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; weakness; feebleness; inability; defect of power, more especially adventitious power, to perform anything.

O *impotence* of mind, in body strong!
Milton, S. A., i. 52.

In their complete military *impotence*, the Popes looked abroad for some foreign succour, and they naturally turned to the Franks, whose martial tastes and triumphs were universally renowned. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 283.

2. Complete failure of sexual power in the male; also, rarely, such weakness in the female.—**3.** Want of self-restraining power; ungovernable passion.

The being your sister would anew inflame me
With much more *impotence* to dote upon her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 1.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware?
Milton, P. L., ii. 156.

impotency (im'pō-ten-si), *n.* Same as *impotence*.

impotent (im'pō-tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *impotent*, < OF. (also F.) *impotent* = Pr. *inpotens* = Sp. Pg. It. *impotente*, < L. *impoten(t-)s*, *inpoten(t-)s*, powerless, weak, feeble, without self-control, ungovernable, < *in-* priv. + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not potent; lacking power, strength, or vigor, physical, intellectual, or moral; powerless; weak; feeble.

There sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet, . . . who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

Bishops then grow to be most vigorous and potent, when Princes happ'n to be most weak and *impotent*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

Weak to protect, or *impotent* to wound.
Crabbe, Works, I. 200.

2. Wholly lacking in sexual power: said of the male, and rarely of the female.—**3.** Lacking the power of self-restraint; destitute of self-command; ungovernable.

O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes,
And *impotent* desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

An *impotent* lover
Of women for a flash, but, his fires quenched,
Hating as deadly.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Your task shall be,
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. A male without sexual power.

impotently (im'pō-tent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an impotent manner; without strength or force.—**2.** Without self-restraint; beyond power of control.

He loves her most *impotently*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 576.

impound (im-pound'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empound*; < *in-*[1] + *pound*[2].] **1.** To put, shut, or confine in or as in a pound or close pen; restrain within bounds; confine: as, to *impound* stray horses, cattle, etc.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

The things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there *impounded* by the taker.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

2. To take and retain possession of, as a forged document produced as evidence in a trial and directed to be held in custody of the law, in order that a prosecution may be instituted in respect of it.

impoundage (im-poun'dāj), *n.* [< *impound* + *-age*.] The act of impounding, as stray cattle.

impounder (im-poun'dėr), *n.* One who impounds.

impoverish (im-pov′ėr-ish), *v. t.* [Formerly *empoverish*, *emporish* (cf. *empover*, *impoor*); < OF. *empoviss-*, *enpoviss-*, stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *enpovrir* (equiv. to *appovrir*, F. *appauvrir*) = Sp. Pg. *empobrecer* = It. *impoverire*, make poor, < L. *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor: see *poor*, *poverty*.] 1. To make poor; reduce to poverty or indigence.

It is no constant rule that trade makes riches; for there may be trade that *impoverishes* a nation.
Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, vi.

2. To make poor in quality or character; reduce in vigor, capacity, productiveness, etc.; cause to deteriorate.

Nothing can more certainly tend to *impoverish* all that is most beautiful in human thought and life than a generally accepted belief that man is essentially a beast in origin and nature.
St. G. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 174.

impoverisher (im-pov′ėr-ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which impoverishes.

impoverishly† (im-pov′ėr-ish-li), *adv.* So as to impoverish. *Imp. Dict.*

impoverishment (im-pov′ėr-ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *empoverissement*; as *impoverish* + *-ment*.] The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished; a reducing to indigence; reduction of vigor, capacity, fertility, etc.; deterioration.

Latterly, from the *impoverishment* of the higher classes in this country [Egypt], the demand for white slaves has been small. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 234.

impower† (im-pou′ėr), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *empower*.

impracticability (im-prak″ti-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impracticable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being impracticable.

There would be a great waste of time and trouble, and an inconvenience often amounting to *impracticability*, if consumers could only obtain the articles they want by treating directly with the producers. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

impracticable (im-prak′ti-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impraticable* = Sp. *impracticable* = Pg. *impraticavel* = It. *impraticabile*; as *in-*[3] + *practicable*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Incapable of accomplishment; not to be practised, performed, carried out, or effected by the means at command.

Every scheme of public utility was rendered *impracticable* by their [the barons'] continual petty wars with each other. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, Int.

2. Incapable of being used; unfit for the purpose intended or desired; unserviceable; unavailable; of persons, unmanageable; untractable.

The fiction of a material finite universe, moving forward in an infinite empty space, cannot be admitted. It is altogether unreasonable and *impracticable*.
Clarke, Leibnitz, Fifth Paper.

A poor *impracticable* creature! I tried once or twice to know if he was fit for business; but he had scarce talent to be groom-porter to an orange-barrow.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Impossible*, *Impracticable*. See *impossible*.—1 and 2. *Impracticable*, *Unpractical*. The meanings of the two words approach each other at two points, but still are clearly distinct: (1) Of a thing: *impracticable*, not possible to be done without expense or sacrifice greater than is advisable; *unpractical*, not dictated by or in harmony with the lessons of experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* plan. (2) Of a person: *impracticable*, not easily managed; *unpractical*, not showing that sort of wisdom which is the result of experience in affairs.

II. *n.* One who is unmanageable, unreasonable, or stubborn.

A body of men chosen without solicitation of their own . . . would scorn such work, but the lawyer regards them generally as . . . *impracticables*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 762.

impracticableness (im-prak′ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being impracticable.

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times.

And indeed I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men; nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this in any great degree under our present circumstances. *Swift*, Present State of Affairs.

impracticably (im-prak′ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Morality not *impracticably* rigid. *Johnson.*

impractical (im-prak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *practical*.] Unpractical. [Rare.]

A man who had never got ahead in the world, and who never tried to; a many-sided indefinite sort of man; a man who had proved himself in all the active concerns of life a visionary and *impractical* fellow. *Harper's Mag.*

imprecate (im′prē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imprecated*, ppr. *imprecating*. [< L. *imprecatus*, *imprecatus*, pp. of *imprecari*, *inprecari* (> It. *imprecare* = Sp. Pg. *imprecar*), invoke (good or evil) upon, pray to, call upon, < *in*, upon, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] 1. To pray for; express a strong desire for; invoke: in a good sense. [Rare.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only *imprecate* patience till he shall again have "got the hang" (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

Specifically—2. To call down by prayer, as some evil upon an enemy, or in anger; invoke or express a malevolent desire for, as something evil.

The falling sicknesse is usuall among the Iewes, and they use to *imprecate* it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 216.

I on them
Did *imprecate* quick ruin, and it came.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

Curses always recoil on the head of him who *imprecates* them. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. To invoke a curse or evil upon; curse.

In vain we blast the Minister of Fate,
And the forlorn physicians *imprecate*.
Rochester, Death of Mary, Princess of Orange.

imprecation (im-prē-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *imprécation* = Sp. *imprecacion* = Pg. *imprecação* = It. *imprecazione*, < L. *imprecatio(n-)*, *inprecatio(n-)*, an invoking (of evil), < *imprecari*, *inprecari*, invoke upon: see *imprecate*.] The act of imprecating or invoking evil; a malediction; a prayer or expressed wish that a curse or calamity may befall some one.

This was done by a maner of *imprecation*, or as we call it by cursing and banning of the parties, and wishing all euill to a light vpon them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous prayer.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 629.

=Syn. *Curse*, *Execration*, etc. See *malediction*.

imprecatory (im′prē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *imprécatoire* = Sp. *imprecatorio*; as *imprecate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing an imprecation; invoking evil or a curse; maledictory: as, the *imprecatory* passages in the Psalms.

imprecision (im-prē-sizh′on), *n.* [= F. *imprécision*; as *in-*[3] + *precision*.] Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy. *Imp. Dict.*

impregn† (im-prēn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *empreigner*, *impreigner*, etc., F. *imprégner* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = It. *impregnare*, < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] To impregnate. [Poetical.]

As Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he *impregns* the clouds
That shed May flowers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 500.

No wholesome scents *impregn* the western gale,
But noxious stench exhal'd by scorching heat.
Cooper, Hymn to Health.

impregnability (im-preg-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impregnable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being impregnable.

impregnable (im-preg′na-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *impreignable* (the *g* in this word, as also in the simple form *pregnable*, being erroneously inserted, as in *foreign*, *sovereign*, and of course orig. not pronounced); < OF. *imprenable*, F. *imprenable* (= Pr. *emprenable*, *imprenable*), that cannot be taken, < *in-* priv. + *prenable*, that may be taken: see *pregnable*.] 1. Not pregnable; not to be taken or reduced by force: as, an *impregnable* fortress.

A castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*.
Sir P. Sidney.

With him were the horse of Sir Arthur Hasleriggs, so well armed that (if of proof as well within as without) each souldier seemed an *impregnable* fortification.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire.

2. Not to be moved, shaken, or overcome; invincible: as, *impregnable* virtue.

A just man is *impregnable*, and not to be overcome.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363.

Pearls and golden Bulleta may do much upon the *impregnablest* Beauty that is. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

impregnableness (im-preg′na-bl-nes), *n.* Impregnability. *Bailey*, 1727.

impregnably (im-preg′na-bli), *adv.* In an impregnable manner; in a manner to defy attack.

impregnant† (im-preg′nant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *imprægnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *imprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] **I.** *a.* Impregnating; making pregnant. In the quotation, used erroneously for *impregnate*, *a.*

Nor was it [chaos] yet *impregnant* by the voice of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* That which impregnates. [Rare.]

It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathizing judgements seldom decline from the direction of this *impregnant*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiv.

impregnate (im-preg′nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impregnated*, ppr. *impregnating*. [< LL. *imprægnatus*, pp. of *imprægnare*, *inprægnare* (> It. *impregnare* = Sp. Pg. *impregnar* = F. *imprégner*, > E. *impregn*, q. v.), make pregnant, < L. *in*, in, + *prægnan(t-)s*, pregnant: see *pregnant*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make pregnant, as a female; cause to conceive; get with young; fertilize.—2. To transmit or infuse an active principle into; fecundate; fertilize; imbue.

The winds that blow from . . . the western desert are *impregnated* with death in every gale.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

3. To infuse into, as particles of another substance; communicate the qualities of another substance to, as (in pharmacy) by mixture, digestion, etc.; saturate.

The air of this place [Vesuvius] must be very much *impregnated* with saltpetre.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 439.

Impregnating-tube. In certain forms of fungi the antheridium arises by the side of the oösphere, either as a branch from it or terminal from a hypha near it, and is applied closely to its wall, through which it sends a delicate tube, the *impregnating-tube*. Through this tube the gonoplasm enters the oösphere, and the act of impregnation is accomplished.

II. *intrans.* To become impregnated or pregnant. [Rare.]

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 127.

impregnate (im-preg′nāt), *a.* [< *impregnate*, *v.*] Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated. [In the second extract *impregnate* is used by mistake in the sense of *impregnable*.]

There Juno stopp'd, and (her fair steeds unloos'd)
Of air condens'd a vapour circumfus'd:
For these, *impregnate* with celestial dew,
On Simois' brink ambrosial herbage grew.
Pope, Iliad, v. 968.

Bring me the caitiff here before my face,
Tho' made *impregnate* as Achilles was.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, ii.

impregnation (im-preg-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *imprégnation* = Pr. *impregnacio*, *enpregnacio* = Sp. *impregnacion* = Pg. *impregnação* = It. *impregnazione*, < ML. *imprægnatio(n-)*, < LL. *imprægnare*, *inprægnare*, impregnate: see *impregnate*.] 1. The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated; fertilization; fecundation.

Impregnation is the physical admixture of protoplasmic matter derived from two sources, which may be either different parts of the same organism, or different organisms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 32.

2. Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.—3. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*? *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

4. In *geol.*, an irregular form of mineral deposit, not a true vein, but having some of the characters of one. See *segregation*, *segregated vein* (under *vein*), and *carbona*.

impregnatory (im-preg′nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *impregnate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or connected with impregnation; impregnating.

According to Berkley, "the spermatozoida vary a little in shape. Derbès and Solier figure many of them with a delicate appendage. . . . There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly *impregnatory* organs."
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 383.

imprejudicate (im-prē-jō′di-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prejudicate*.] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man is as sufficient as the clamour of a whole nation, and with *imprejudicated* apprehensions begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

imprenable† (im-prē′na-bl), *a.* An obsolete variant of *impregnable*.

impreparation (im-prep-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *preparation*.] Lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

Which *impreparation* and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that cursed fancy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

impresa (im-prā′sä), *n.* [It.: see *impresse*, *impress*[3], and *emprise*.] A device: an Italian term often used in English, especially of such devices as were peculiarly personal in their character. See *device*, 7, and *impress*[1], *n.*, 2. Also *imprese*.

My *impresa* to your Lordship, a swan flying to a laurel for shelter; the mot, amor est mihi causa.
Webster, Monumental Column (end).

impresario (im-pre-sä′ri-ō), *n.* [It. *impresario*, undertaker, stage-manager, < *impresa*, enterprise, = E. *emprise*: see *emprise*.] A manager, agent, or conductor of a troupe of operatic or concert singers; also, rarely, a teacher or trainer of such singers.

impresciibable (im-prē-skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prescribable.*] Same as *imprescriptible.*

The ownership of land was by the law of the islands [Orkney] reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an inalienable and *imprescribable* entail.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 688.

impresciiptibility (im-prē-skrip-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imprescriptibilité* = Pg. *imprescriptibilidade;* as *imprescriptible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imprescriptible.

The Pontifical letters of Gregory XIII., in 1580, by which the rights and dues belonging to the State were recalled to vigour, and their *imprescriptibility* established.
Ure, Dict., IV. 859.

impresciiptible (im-prē-skrip′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *imprescriptible* = Sp. *imprescriptible* = Pg. *imprescriptivel* = It. *imprescrittibile;* as *in-*[3] + *prescriptible.*] Not founded on prescription; existing independently of law or convention; not justly to be violated or taken away. Also *imprescribable.*

Brady went back to the primary sources of our history, and endeavoured to show that Magna Charta, as well as every other constitutional law, were but rebellious encroachments on the ancient uncontrollable *impreseriptible* prerogatives of the monarchy. *Hallam.*

The award of the tribunal of posterity is a severe decision, but an *imprescriptible* law.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 254.

impresciiptibly (im-prē-skrip′ti-bli), *adv.* In an impreseriptible manner.

impreseŧ, impress[3]**ŧ** (im-prēs′, im-pres′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *impresse;* < OF. *imprese* (= Sp. *empresa, emprise* = It. *impresa*), a mark, badge, as of a knight undertaking an enterprise, a particular use of *emprise*, an enterprise: see *emprise.* Cf. *impresa.*] A badge, cognizance, or device worn by a noble or his retainers; an impresa.

The beautiful motto which formed the modest *imprese* of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his marriage with the king's sister. *Lamb*, Melancholy of Tailors.

His armour and attire of a sea colour, his *impress* a fish called a sepia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Imblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds.
Milton, P. L., ix. 35.

impress[1] (im-pres′), *v.* [< ME. *impressen, enpreen,* < OF. *empresser, impresser,* < L. *impressus, inpressus*, pp. of *imprimere, inprimere* (> It. *imprimere* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = Pr. *empremar* = F. *imprimer*), press into or upon, stick, stamp, or dig into, < *in*, in, upon, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *imprint*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press upon or against; stamp in; mark by pressure; make an impression upon.

As easy mayst thou the intrenchant air
With thy keen sword *impress* as make me bleed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

He did *impress*
On the green moss his tremulous step.
Shelley, Alastor.

The cartonnage of Queen Ahmes Nofretari is *impressed* in parts with a reticulated hexagonal pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192.

Hence—2. To affect forcibly, as the mind or some one of its faculties; produce a mental effect upon: as, to *impress* the memory or imagination; the matter *impressed* him favorably.

Nothing *impresses* the traveller more, on visiting the once imperial city, than the long lines of aqueducts that are seen everywhere stretching across the now deserted plain of the Campagna. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 373.

3. To produce or fix by pressure, or as if by pressure; make an impression of; imprint, literally or figuratively: as, to *impress* figures on coins or plate; to *impress* an image on the memory.

There is *impressed* upon all things a triple desire or appetite proceeding from love to themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 273.

In proportion as an incident force *impresses* but little motion on a mass, it is better able to *impress* motion on parts of the mass in relation to each other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 9.

A self-sustained intellectual might is *impressed* on every page. *Whipple*, Essays, I. 177.

Hence—4. To stamp deeply on the mind; fix by inculeation.

But nothing might relent her hasty flight,
So deepe the deadly feare of that foule swaine
Was earst *impressed* in her gentle spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

We should . . . *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts until we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

To keep man in the planet, she [Nature] *impresses* the terror of death. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Impressed forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*).

II.ŧ *intrans.* To be stamped or impressed; fix itself.

Swich feendly thoughtes in his herte *impresse.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 60.

impress[1] (im′pres), *n.* [< ME. **empresse, enpresse,* < LL. *impressus, inpressus*, a pressing upon, < L. *imprimere*, pp. *impressus*, press upon: see *impress*[1], *v.*] 1. A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything imparted by pressure, or as if by pressure; stamp; impression; hence, any distinguishing form or character.

Raz'd out my *impress*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

They [angels] were the lieutenants of God, sent with the *impresses* of his majesty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 899.

Every day our garments become more assimilated to ourselves, receiving the *impress* of the wearer's character.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 25.

2ŧ. Semblance; appearance.

This noble cite of ryche *enpresse*
Watz sodanly ful with-outen sommoun
Of such vergynez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1096.

impress[2] (im-pres′), *v. t.* [An alteration, in simulation of *impress*[1], of *imprest*[2] (as *press*[2], pret. *prest*[2]): see *imprest*[2].] 1. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; take into service by compulsion, as nurses during an epidemic.

About a year after, being *impressed* to go against the Pequods, he gave ill speeches, for which the governour sent warrant for him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 289.

2. To seize; take for public use: as, to *impress* provisions.

The second five thousand pounds *impressed* for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. *Evelyn.*

impress[2] (im-pres′), *n.* [< *impress*[2], *v.*] Impressment.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliters, reapers, people
Ingross'd by swift *impress*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

They complain of these *impresses* and rates as an unsupportable grievance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 353.

impress[3]ŧ, *n.* See *imprese.*

impressed (im-prest′), *p. a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Lower than the general surface, and appearing as if stamped into it: as, an *impressed* line or dot. (*b*) Having one or more impressions.

impress-gangŧ (im-pres′gang), *n.* A press-gang.

impressibility (im-pres-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impressible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being impressible.

They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility* and sympathysing disposition.
Philos. Letters on Physiognomy, p. 229.

Increased *impressibility* by an external stimulus requires an increased peripheral expansion of the nervous system on which the stimulus may fall.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

impressible (im-pres′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressible* = Pg. *impressivel;* as *impress*[1] + *-ible.*] Capable of being impressed; susceptible of receiving impression.

Without doubt an heightened and obstinate fancy hath a great influence upon *impressible* spirits.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 36, § 7.

The Bushman is *impressible* by changes in the field of view which do not impress the European.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 80.

impressibleness (im-pres′i-bl-nes), *n.* Impressibility.

impressibly (im-pres′i-bli), *adv.* In an impressible manner.

impression (im-presh′on), *n.* [< ME. *impressioun,* < OF. (also F.) *impression* = Pr. *empressio* = Sp. *impresion* = Pg. *impressão* = It. *impressione,* < L. *impressio(n-), inpressio(n-),* a pressing into, impression, assault, < *imprimere, inprimere*, pp. *impressus, inpressus*, press in or into: see *impress*[1].] 1. The act of impressing, imprinting, or stamping, or the state of being impressed or stamped.

And the divine *impression* of stol'n kisses,
That seal'd the rest, should now prove empty blisses?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

2. That which is impressed, imprinted, or stamped; a mark made by or as if by pressure; a stamp; an impress.

An unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Honours, like an *impression* upon coin, may give an ideal and local value to a bit of base metal.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Ded. to a Great Man.

He took off an *impression* of the lock and key, and had a key made. *Mrs. Riddell*, City and Suburb, p. 463.

Specifically—3. In *printing*, a copy taken by pressure from type, or from an engraved or stereotyped plate or block, or from an assemblage of them.

He can also print wonderful counterproofs from the original *impressions*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 335.

4. The aggregate of copies of a printed work made at one time.

He did, upon my declaring my value of it, give me one of Lilly's grammars of a very old *impression*, as it was in the Catholique times, at which I shall much set by.
Pepys, Diary, II. 216.

5. An image; an appearance in the mind caused by something external to it. [This is the earliest philosophical use of the word, and is a translation of the Peripatetic *τύπωσις.*]

Hence our desires, feares, hopes, love, hate, and sorrow, In fancy make us heare, feele, see *impressions.*
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 13.

However late in the evening I may arrive at a place, I cannot go to bed without an *impression.*
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 75.

Turner's advice was to paint your "*impressions,*" but he meant by *impressions* something very different from the *impressions* of the modern impressionists.
The Portfolio, No. 228, p. 232.

6. The first and immediate effect upon the mind in outward or inward perception; sensation: as, the *impressions* made on the sense of touch. [This precise use of the word was introduced by Hume.]

All perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call *impressions* and ideas. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness 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 first appearance in the soul.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 1.

A fresh condition of the brain is an important element in the retention of *impressions.*
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 231.

Mere *impressions* are isolated and unconnected. They have no relation to each other, and hence no relation to any object more permanent than themselves.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 199.

7. Effect, especially strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings; the sensible result of an influence exerted from without.

Sir, I have so many and so indelible *impressions* of your favour to me as they might serve to spread over all my poor race. *Donne*, Letters, liii.

We speak of moral *impressions*, religious *impressions*, *impressions* of sublimity and beauty.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos.

He [Thoreau] was forever talking of getting away from the world, but he must be always near enough to it . . . to feel the *impression* he makes there.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 204.

8. A notion, remembrance, or belief, especially one that is somewhat indistinct or vague.

Whatever be the common *impressions* on the point, there are singular facilities in England for the cultivation of Roman law. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 378.

My *impression* is that they are the buildings Fa Hian describes as preaching halls—the chaitya or ceremonial halls attached to the great dagobas.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

9. That which is impressed; a thing producing a mental image.

The Pont du Gard [at Nimes] is one of the three or four deepest *impressions* they [the Romans] have left; it speaks of them in a manner with which they might have been satisfied. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 171.

10ŧ. Impressing force or power.

Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression.* *Bentley.*

11. In *painting:* (*a*) The first coat, or ground color, laid on to receive the other colors. (*b*) A single coat or stratum of color laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to preserve it from moisture, or upon metals to keep them from rusting. —12. In *zoöl.*, an impressed or sunken dot, short line, or small space on a surface.

The head has a lunate *impression* on each side. *Say.*

Action of the first impression, an action which has no known precedent; a case presented for adjudication which, being brought on a state of facts such as have not previously given rise to actions, must be determined on general principles.—**Colic impression,** an impression on the under surface of the liver, marking the hepatic flexure of the colon.—**Confluent, digital, muscular,** etc., **impressions.** See the adjectives.—**Renal impression,** an impression on the under surface of the liver, caused by the right kidney.

impressionability (im-presh′on-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *impressionable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions; great sensibility.

Our difference of wit appears to be only a difference of *impressionability*, or power to appreciate faint, fainter, and infinitely faintest voices and visions.
Emerson, Success.

impressionable (im-presh'ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *impressionnable;* as *impression* + *-able.*] Susceptible of impression; capable of receiving impressions; emotional.

The only special *impressionable* organs for the direction of their actions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 437.

Here was this princess paying to him such attentions as must have driven a more *impressionable* man out of his senses. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 32.

The public is like a child, as simple and as *impressionable*. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 420.

impressionableness (im-presh'ọn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Impressionability. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

impressional (im-presh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *impression* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to impression; conformable to or guided by impressions or immediate or momentary effects on the mind: as, the *impressional* school of art or of literature.

The resemblance, after all, could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word *impressional* from the vocabulary of spirit mediums. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 279.

impressionalist (im-presh'ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *impressional* + *-ist.*] Same as *impressionist*.

As there is no limit to the number of our impressions, so there is no end to the descriptive efforts of the *impressionalists*. *The Nation*, Sept. 14, 1876, p. 163.

impressionary (im-presh'ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *impression* + *-ary.*] Same as *impressionistic*. *Art Journal*, No. 53, p. 140.

impression-cup (im-presh'ọn-kup), *n.* A metallic holder for the wax used to obtain an impression of the teeth in making artificial teeth. Also called *impression-tray*.

impressionism (im-presh'ọn-izm), *n.* [< *impression* + *-ism.*] In *art* and *lit.*, the doctrines and methods of the impressionists; the doctrine that natural objects should be painted or described as they first strike the eye in their immediate and momentary effects—that is, without selection, or artificial combination or elaboration.

That aim at tone and effect, and nothing more, which is merely the rebound from photographic detail into the opposite extreme of fleeting and shadowy *Impressionism*. *F. T. Palgrave*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 88.

Impressionism implies, first of all, impatience of detail. *The Century*, XVIII. 482.

impressionist (im-presh'ọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *impressioniste;* as *impression* + *-ist.*] One who yields to the influence of impressions, as in descriptive writing; specifically, a painter who aims to reproduce his immediate and momentary impressions of natural objects; one who attempts to render only the larger facts of mass, color, and effect, without regard to exactness of form or completeness of detail and finish.

Some artists say, "We do not paint truth of fact, but truth of impression." . . . The modern French sect of *Impressionistes* have tried . . . to carry the theory out in practice. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 30.

impressionistic (im-presh-ọn-is'tik), *a.* [< *impressionist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the impressionists; characterized by impressionism.

We have frequently found English critics speaking of any French work not belonging to the classical school as *impressionistic*. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

impressionless (im-presh'ọn-les), *a.* [< *impression* + *-less.*] Without impression or effect; unimpressible.

impression-tray (im-presh'ọn-trā), *n.* Same as *impression-cup*.

impressive (im-pres'iv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *impressivo;* as *impress*[1] + *-ive.*] 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch the feelings or the conscience: as, an *impressive* discourse; an *impressive* scene.

The faint sound of music and merriment . . . but rendered more *impressive* the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 84.

Few scenes of architectural grandeur are more *impressive* than the now ruined Palace of the Cæsars. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 364.

2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. [Rare.]

A soft and *impressive* fancy. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 75.

=Syn. 1. Moving, stirring, affecting, touching, powerful.

impressively (im-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

impressiveness (im-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being impressive.

impressment (im-pres'ment), *n.* [< *impress*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of impressing; the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service; compulsion to serve: as, the *impressment* of provisions, or of sailors or nurses.

In modern times, princes raise their soldiers by conscription, their sailors by *impressment*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

impressor (im-pres'or), *n.* [= OF. *empressor, impresseur,* < ML. *impressor*, one who presses upon or prints, NL. a printer, typographer, < L. *imprimere*, pp. *impressus*, press: see *impress*[1].] One who or that which impresses.

It is the first rule that whatever is not offered to the memory upon very easy terms is not duly tendered. For fancy is the receiver and *impressor*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 333.

impressure† (im-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *impress*[1] + *-ure.*] A mark made by pressure; indentation; impression; stamp; dent.

I knew not what fair *impressure* [in old editions *impresser*] I received at first; but I began to affect your society very speedily. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 1.

The *impressure* her Lucrece, with which she uses to seal. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

imprest[1] (im-prest'). A former and still occasional spelling of *impressed*, preterit and past participle of *impress*[1].

imprest[2] (im-prest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prest*[2]. Hence *impress*[2].] To advance on loan. [Eng.]

Nearly £90,000 was set under the suspicious head of secret service, *imprested* to Mr. Guy, secretary of the treasury. *Hallam.*

imprest[2] (im'prest), *n.* [< *imprest*[2], *v.*] A form of loan; money advanced. See the extract. [Eng.]

Moreover, sometimes the King's money was issued by Way of Prest, or *Imprest* de præstito, either out of the Receipt of Exchequer, the Wardrobe, or some other of the King's Treasuries. *Imprest* seems to have been of the Nature of a concreditum, or accommodatum. And when a man had money imprested to him, he immediately became accountable to the Crown for the same. *Madox*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 253.

Imprest accountant. See the extract.

An "imprest" means an advance of public money, to enable the person to whom it may be made to carry on some public service; and the person to whom the advance is made is called the *imprest accountant*. *Ure*, Dict., II. 888.

Imprest money, money paid on enlisting soldiers; also, money advanced by the crown for the purpose of being employed for its use. [Eng.]—**Imprest office,** a department of the admiralty which provides for loans or advances to paymasters and other officers. [Eng.]

imprevalence, imprevalency (im-prev'ạ-lens, -len-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *prevalence, -cy.*] Incapability of prevailing; want of prevalence. [Rare.]

That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalence* of them all. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 276.

impreventability (im-prē-ven-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *impreventable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being impreventable. *Imp. Dict.*

impreventable (im-prē-ven'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *preventable.*] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable. *Imp. Dict.*

imprevisibility (im-prē-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *imprevisible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being imprevisible or unforeseeable.

The notion of *imprevisibility*. *Mind*, XII. 622.

imprevisible (im-prē-viz'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *previsible.*] That cannot be foreseen.

It must be allowed that the whole conception of which these strictly *imprevisible* acts form part can not be scientifically disproved. *T. Whittaker*, Mind, XIII. 119.

imprevision (im-prē-vizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *imprévision* = Pg. *imprevisão;* as *in-*[3] + *prevision.*] Lack of foresight; carelessness with regard to the future; improvidence.

The whole realm of beggary and *imprevision* will make a hitch forward. *The Century*, XXVI. 825.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tėr). [L. (NL.), 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere*, press upon, NL. print: see *impress*[1], *print.*] 1. Let it be printed: a formula signed by an official licenser of the press and attached to the matter so authorized to be printed.—2. *n.* A license to print, granted by the licenser of the press; hence, a license in general.

As if the learned grammatical pen that wrote it would cast no ink without Latin; or perhaps, as they thought, because no vulgar tongue was worthy to express the pure conceit of an *imprimatur*. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

As if a lettered dunce had said "'Tis right,"
And *imprimatur* ushered it to light.
Young, Satires, vii.

imprimet†, *v. i.* [< *in-*[2] + *prime.*] To unharbor the hart. *Halliwell.*

imprimery† (im-prim'ėr-i), *n.* [< F. *imprimerie*, printing, a printing-office or printing-house, < *imprimer*, print, press: see *imprint, impress*[1].] 1. The art of printing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. A printing-house.

You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie* which other universities cannot boast of. *Lord Arlington*, To Oxford University.

3. A print; an impression. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

imprimingt, *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *primus*, first, + E. *-ing*[1]. Cf. *imprimis.*] First action or motion.

And these were both their springings and *imprimings*, as I may call them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 164.

imprimis (im-prī'mis), *adv.* [L., also *inprimis*, and prop. as two words, *in primis*, lit. in the first, among the first things: *in*, in; *primis*, abl. neut. pl. of *primus*, first: see *prime.*] In the first place; first in order: a word introducing a series of specified particulars, as in the beginning of a will.

In-primis, Grand, you owe me for a jest
I lent you, on meere acquaintance, at a feast.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxiii.

imprint (im'print), *n.* [Formerly *emprint*, < OF. *empreinte* (F. *empreinte* = Pr. *emprenta* = Sp. It. *impronta*), impression, stamp, mark, < *empreint*, pp. of *empreindre*, F. *empreindre* = Pr. *enpremar* = Sp. Pg. *imprimir* = It. *imprimere*, impress, imprint, < L. *imprimere, inprimere*, press upon, impress, NL. print: see *impress*[1], and cf. *print.*] 1. An impression made by printing or stamping; hence, any impression or impressed effect.

Though a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since their supremacy began to wane, the *imprint* of their hands is everywhere discernible. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, II. v.

2. The publisher's name, place, and date (if given) in a book or other publication, on the title-page or elsewhere (originally often at the end of a book); also, the printer's name and address: called respectively the *publisher's* and the *printer's imprint*.

But Pedro Venegas de Saavedra was a Sevilian gentleman, and Antonio hints that the *imprint* of the volume may not show the true place of its publication. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 29.

imprint (im-print'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *emprint, enprint;* < late ME. *emprinten, enprinten;* < OF. *empreinter, emprainter*, stamp, engrave; from the noun: see *imprint, n.* In E. the noun is rather from the verb. Cf. *impress*[1] and *print, v.*] 1. To impress by printing or stamping; mark by pressure; stamp: as, a character or device *imprinted* on wax or metal.

They cut off the noses of men, and *imprinted* pictures in the flesh of women, whom they overcame. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print.

Enprynted by Wylliam Caxton at Westmestre.
Colophon of Caxton's Quotuor Sermones.

Howbeit, two feats they may thank us for. That is the science of *imprinting*, and the craft of making paper. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 6.

The soul of man being therefore at the first as a book, wherein nothing is and yet all things may be *imprinted;* we are to search by what steps and degrees it riseth unto perfection of knowledge. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

3. To impress, as on the mind or memory; stamp.

[Some] haue with long and often thinking theron *inprinted* that feare so sore in theyr ymaginacion that some of them haue not after cast it of without greate difficultie. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1197.

It seeming to me near a contradiction to say that there are truths *imprinted* on the soul which it perceives or understands not; *imprinting*, if it signify anything, being nothing else than the making certain truths to be perceived. *Locke*, Human Understanding, I. ii. 5.

imprison (im-priz'n), *v. t.* [Formerly *emprison;* < ME. *imprisonen*, < OF. *emprisonner* (F. *emprisonner* = Pr. *empreisonar* = It. *imprigionare*), imprison, < *en-* + *prison*, prison: see *prison.*] 1. To put into a prison; confine in a prison or jail; detain in custody.

The Kynge, foryetyng his royalle honeste, toke this Geffray, and *imprisoned* him. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 464, note.

When a debt is ordered to be paid by instalments, nonpayment of any instalment constitutes a default for which the debtor may be *imprisoned*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 338.

2. To confine, limit, or restrain in any way or by any means.

Sad Æsculapius far apart
Empriscond was in chaines remediless.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

They have much gold, but hold it an high offence to *imprison* it, as some do with us, in Chests or Treasuries. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

Try to *imprison* the resistless wind. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 1. To incarcerate, immure.

imprisoner (im-priz'n-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons another.

imprisonment (im-priz'n-mėnt), *n.* [= F. *emprisonnement* = It. *imprigionamento;* as *imprison* + *-ment.*] The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement in or as if in prison; any forcible restraint within bounds.

Imprisonment and poison did reveal
The worth of Socrates.
Daniel, To H. Wriothesly.

All his sinews woxen weake and raw
Through long *enprisonment*, and hard constraint,
Which he endured in his late restraint.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Constructive imprisonment, such a restraint upon personal liberty, though without actual imprisonment within walls, as the law may treat as equivalent to actual imprisonment for the purpose of giving redress.—**Duress of imprisonment.** See *duress.*—**False imprisonment**, any imprisonment which is without lawful authority. =**Syn.** *Incarceration*, etc. (see *captivity*); custody, duress, durance.

improbability (im-prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbabilité* = Sp. *improbabilidad* = Pg. *improbabilidade* = It. *improbabilità;* < L. as if **improbabilita(t-)s*, < *improbabilis, inprobabilis*, improbable: see *improbable* and *-bility.*] Want of probability; unlikelihood.

It is a meere *improbability*, yea and an impossibility, that this should be the true Serpent.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 115.

improbable (im-prob'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *improbable* = Sp. *improbable* = Pg. *improvavel* = It. *improbabile*, not probable, < L. *improbabilis, inprobabilis*, not deserving of approval, < *in-* priv. + *probabilis*, deserving of approval: see *probable.*] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

If this were played upon a stage now, I could condemn it as an *improbable* fiction. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

When two armies fight, it is not *improbable* that one of them will be very soundly beaten.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

improbably (im-prob'a-bli), *adv.* In an improbable manner; without probability.

Dioneth, an imaginary king of Britain, or duke of Cornwall, who *improbably* sided with them against his own country, hardly escaping. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A few years more may, not *improbably*, leave him [Gibbon] without one admirer.
Bp. Hurd, On the Prophecies, App.

improbate (im'prō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *improbated*, ppr. *improbating.* [< L. *improbatus, inprobatus*, pp. of *improbare, inprobare* (> ult. E. *improve*[3], q. v.), disapprove, < *in-* priv. + *probare*, approve: see *prove.* Cf. *approbate, reprobate.*] To disallow; refuse to approve. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

improbation (im-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *improbation* = Pg. *improvação*, < L. *improbatio(n-), inprobatio(n-)*, disapproval, < *improbare, inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] 1†. The act of disallowing; disapproval. *Bailey.*—2. In *Scots law*, the act by which falsehood or forgery is proved; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared false or forged.

improbative (im-prob'a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *improbatif* = It. *improbativo;* as *improbate* + *-ive.*] Disproving or disapproving; tending to disprove; containing or expressing disproof or disapproval. [Rare.]

"The form or mode of treatment," he [Dante] says, "is poetic, fictive, . . . probative, *improbative*, and positive of examples." *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

improbatory (im-prob'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *improbate* + *-ory.*] In *Scots law*, same as *improbative.*

improbity (im-prob'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *improbité* = Pg. *improbidade* = It. *improbità*, < L. *improbita(t-)s, inprobita(t-)s*, badness, dishonesty, < *improbus, inprobus*, bad, < *in-* priv. + *probus*, good: see *probity.*] Lack of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Nor yet dissembling the great abuse whereunto . . . this [the custom of processions] had grown by men's *improbity* and malice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

improficience (im-prō-fish'ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficience.*] Same as *improficiency.*

But this misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

improficiency (im-prō-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proficiency.*] Lack of proficiency.

For my part, the excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an *improficiency*, increases my presaging fears of the approaching misery of the people.
Boyle, Works, I. 35.

improfitable† (im-prof'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *improfitable;* as *in-*[3] + *profitable.*] Unprofitable.

Perceyuynge the *improfytable* weedes appering which wyll annoy his corne or herbes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

improgressive (im-prō-gres'iv), *a.* [< F. *improgressif;* as *in-*[3] + *progressive.*] Unprogressive. [Rare.]

Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an *improgressive* condition. *De Quincey.*

improgressively (im-prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* Unprogressively. *Hare.* [Rare.]

improlific† (im-prō-lif'ik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prolific.*] Unprolific. *Latham.*

improlificate† (im-prō-lif'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *prolificate.*] To impregnate.

[This] may be a mean to *improlificate* the seed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

improminent (im-prom'i-nent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *prominent.*] In *zoöl.*, not prominent; less prominent than usual; but little raised above the surface or advanced from a margin.

impromptu (im-prompt'), *a.* [< L. *impromptus, inpromptus*, not ready, < *in-* priv. + *promptus*, ready: see *prompt.*] Not ready; unprepared; sudden. [Rare.]

Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter, so *impromptu!* so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *adv.* [< L. *in promptu*, in readiness: *in*, in; *promptu*, abl. of *promptus*, readiness, < *promptus*, ready: see *prompt.*] Offhand; without previous study or preparation: as, a verse written *impromptu.*

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impromptu*, n.; < *impromptu, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Prompt; offhand; extempore; extemporized for the occasion: as, an *impromptu* epigram.

He made multitudes of *impromptu* acquaintance.
G. A. Sala, Make your Game, p. 213.

II. *n.* 1. Something said or written, played, etc., at the moment, or without previous study or preparation; an extemporaneous composition or performance.

These [verses] were made extempore, and were, as the French call them, *impromptus.* *Dryden.*

2. In *music:* (*a*) An extemporized composition; an improvisation. (*b*) A composition in irregular form, as if extemporized; a fantasia.

improper[1] (im-prop'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *improper*, < OF. and F. *impropre* = Pr. *impropri* = Sp. *impropio, improprio* = Pg. *improprio* = It. *improprio, improprio*, < L. *improprius, inproprius*, not proper, < *in-* priv. + *proprius*, proper: see *proper.*] 1†. Not proper or peculiar to any individual; general; common.

They are not to be adorned with any art but such *improper* ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. *Fletcher.*

2. Not of a proper kind or quality; not adapted to or suitable for the purpose or the circumstances; unfit; unbecoming; indecorous: as, an *improper* medicine; an *improper* appointment; *improper* conduct or language.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. Not proper in form or method; not according to nature, truth, rule, or usage; abnormal; irregular; erroneous: as, *improper* development; *improper* fractions; *improper* pronunciation; an *improper* use of words.

He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

And to their proper operation still
Ascribe all good; to their *improper*, ill.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 58.

Improper conversion, in *logic.* See *conversion*, 2.—**Improper fraction.** See *fraction*, 4.—**Syn.** Unsuitable, inappropriate, unseemly, indecorous.

improper[2]†, *v. t.* [< ML. *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate, v.*] To impropriate.

Man is *impropred* to God for two causes.
Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 267.

Improper and inclose the sunbeams to comfort the rich and not the poor. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 671.

improperation† (im-prop-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **improperatio(n-)*, < *improperare, inproperare*, pp. *improperatus, inproperatus*, reproach, taunt, appar. for **improbrare*, < *in*, in, on, + *probrum*, a disgrace.] A reproach; a taunt.

Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility.
Sir T. Browne.

improperia (im-prō-pē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of LL. *improperium, inproperium*, a reproach: see *impropery.*] Antiphons and responses which on Good Friday are substituted for the usual mass of the Roman ritual. They are sung according to the revision of Palestrina in 1560 only in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, but to other plain-chant melodies in England and some parts of the continent of Europe.

improperly (im-prop'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *improperlich;* < *improper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously: as, to speak or write *improperly.*—**Improperly equivalent**, in the theory of numbers, said of two forms either of which can be converted into the other by a transformation the determinant of which is equal to negative unity.

impropertyt (im-prop'ėr-ti), *n.* [< *improper*[1] + *-ty*, after *property.* Cf. *impropriety.*] Impropriety.

impropery†, *n.* [< OF. *improperie*, also *impropere*, < LL. *improperium, inproperium*, reproach, < L. *improperare, inproperare*, reproach, appar. a corruption of **improbrare*, reproach, cast upon as a reproach, < *in*, on, + *probrum*, a reproach.] Reproach.

Sara, the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the *impropery* and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default wherewith one of her father's handmaidens did imbraid her and cast her in the teeth, forsook all company. *Becon*, Works, I. 131.

impropitious† (im-prō-pish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *propitious.*] Not propitious; unpropitious.

I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 574.

improportion† (im-prō-pōr'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *proportion.*] Lack of proportion.

If a man be inclined to a lesser good more than to a greater, he will, in action, betake himself to the lesser good and desert the greater, merely out of the *improportion* of the two inclinations or judgments to their objects.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.

improportionable† (im-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *improportionabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *proportionabilis*, proportionable: see *proportionable.*] Not proportionable.

I am a rhinoceros if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dar'd so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 3.

improportionate† (im-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *improporcionado* = It. *improporzionato;* as *in-*[3] + *proportionate.*] Not proportionate; not adjusted.

The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 59.

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *impropriated*, ppr. *impropriating.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp. of *impropriare*, take as one's own, < L. *in*, in, to, + *proprius*, own: see *proper.* Cf. *appropriate, expropriate.* Cf. also *improper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To appropriate for one's own or other private use; appropriate.

For the pardon of the rest, the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament: the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Well may men of eminent guifts set forth as many forms and helps to praier as they please, but to impose them upon Ministers lawfully call'd, and sufficiently tri'd, as all ought to be, ere they be admitted, is a supercilious tyranny, *impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, to place in the hands of a layman, for care and disbursement, the profits or revenue of; devolve upon a layman or lay corporation.

Impropriating the tiuing of the Altar to them that liued not at the Altar. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 130.

II.† *intrans.* To practise impropriation; become an impropriator.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine. . . . When either of them begins to *impropriate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share.
Jer. Taylor, The Marriage Ring (Sermon on Eph. v. 32, 33).

impropriate (im-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *impropriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Appropriated to private use.

Man gathered [the general mercies of God] . . . into single handfuls, and made them *impropriate.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, devolved into the hands of a layman.

Many of these *impropriate* Tithes are . . . the spoils of dissolved Monasteries.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 280.

impropriation (im-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriação*, < ML. *impropriatio(n-)*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate, v.*] 1†. The act of appropriating to private use; exclusive possession or assumption.

The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.
Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 29.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law:* (*a*) The act of putting the revenues of a benefice into the hands of a layman or lay corporation. Impropriation, which was executed chiefly under Henry VIII., includes the obligation to provide for the performance of the spiritual duties of the parish from the impropriated revenues.

To make an *Impropriation*, there was to be the Consent of the Incumbent, the Patron, and the King; then 'twas confirmed by the Pope. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 109.

Appropriation is the term for the possession of a benefice by a spiritual corporation, *impropriation* for its possession by a layman. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 209.

(*b*) That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

With *impropriations* he hath turned preaching into private masses. *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

These *impropriations* were in no one instance, I believe, restored to the parochial clergy. *Hallam.*

impropriator (im-prō′pri-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *impropriador*, < ML. *impropriator*, < *impropriare*, take as one's own: see *impropriate.*] One who impropriates; especially, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a layman who holds possession of the lands of the church or of an ecclesiastical living.

While sacrilege abounds, while *impropriators* are seizing each their four or six or more parishes, and giving the cure of souls to their grooms or bailifs.
Bucer, in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

This design he thought would be more easily carried on if some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues, which they had too long retained. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

impropriety (im-prō-prī′ē-ti), *n.*; pl. *improprieties* (-tiz). [< F. *impropriété* = Pr. *impropietat* = Sp. *impropiedad*, *impropriedad* = Pg. *impropriedade* = It. *impropietà*, *improprietà*, < L. *improprietа(t-)s*, *inproprietа(t-)s*, impropriety, < *improprius*, *inproprius*, improper: see *improper*[1]. Cf. *impropriety.*] 1. The quality of being improper; unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; unseemliness: as, *impropriety* of language or behavior.

Elizabeth, however, had never been blind to the *impropriety* of her father's behavior as a husband.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xlii.

2. That which is improper; an erroneous or unsuitable expression, act, etc.

This was the sum of my speech, delivered with great *improprieties* and hesitation.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

=Syn. 1. Indelicacy, unseemliness.—2. Mistake, blunder, slip.—*Barbarism*, *Solecism*, *Impropriety.* In treatises on rhetorical style these words have distinct meanings. "Purity . . . implies three things. Accordingly in three different ways it may be injured. First, the words used may not be English. This fault hath received from grammarians the denomination of *barbarism*. Secondly, the construction of the sentence may not be in the English idiom. This hath gotten the name of *solecism*. Thirdly, the words and phrases may not be employed to express the precise meaning which custom hath affixed to them. This is termed *impropriety*." (*G. Campbell*, Philos. of Rhetoric, ii. 3, Prel.) "In the forms of words, a violation of purity is a *barbarism;* in the constructions, a violation of purity is a *solecism;* in the meanings of words and phrases, a violation of purity is an *impropriety.*" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, i.) Examples of *barbarisms* in English are *heft*, *pled*, *proven*, *systemize;* of *solecism*, "*Who* did you see?" of *improprieties*, "There let him *lay*" (*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 180), and the use of *enormity* for *enormousness*, or of *exceptionable* for *exceptional.*

improsperity† (im-pros-per′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *improsperite;* as *improsper-ous* + *-ity*, after *prosperity.*] Lack of prosperity or success.

The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

improsperous† (im-pros′pėr-us), *a.* [= F. *improspère* = Sp. *imprόspero* = Pg. It. *improspero*, < L. *improsper*, *inprosper*, not fortunate, < *in-* priv. + *prosper*, fortunate: see *prosperous.*] Unprosperous.

Now seuen revolving years are wholly run,
Since this *improsperous* voyage we begun.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

improsperously† (im-pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unprosperously.

The with'ring leaves *improsp'rously* doth cast.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

improvability (im-prö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *improvable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being improvable; susceptibility of improvement, or of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

improvable (im-prö′va-bl), *a.* [< *improve*[1] + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement; that may become or be made better.

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands.
Addison, Spectator.

2. That may be used to advantage or for the bettering of anything.

The essays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints to better. *Sir T. Browne.*

improvableness (im-prö′va-bl-nes), *n.* Improvability.

improvably (im-prö′va-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of improvement.

improve[1] (im-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improved*, ppr. *improving.* [Early mod. E. *emprowe*, *enprowe*, < OF. (AF.) **emprower*, a var., with prefix *em-*, *en-* (*im-*[2]), of *apprower*, *approuer*, improve: see *approve*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make better; ameliorate the condition of; increase in value, excellence, capability, estimation, or the like; bring into a better, higher, more desirable, or more profitable state: as, to *improve* the mind by study; to *improve* the breeds of animals; to *improve* land by careful tillage.

Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall *improve* his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so *improve* shall secure his lands against other men's cattle, and shall not compel such as joyn upon him to make any fence with him, except he shall so *improve* in several as the other doth.
Mass. Colony Laws, etc. (§ 7, A. D. 1642), quoted in Pickering.

Nothing can be *improved* beyond its own species, or farther than its original nature will allow.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

My *improved* lot in the Town of Alexandria . . . I give to her [Martha Washington] and to her heirs forever.
Will of George Washington.

2. To turn to advantage or account; use profitably; make use of: as, to *improve* an opportunity; to *improve* the occasion.

His [Chaucer's] Engiyah well alowed,
So as it is *enproved*,
For as it is enployd,
There is no English voyd.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

Ann Cole . . . was taken with very strange fits, wherein her tongue was *improved* by a dæmon, to express things unknown to herself. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 8.

A day or two afterwards, three quails were caught in the public square, and the commandant *improved* the circumstance by many quaint homilies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 500.

It is quite as difficult to *improve* a victory as to win one. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. To increase in force or amount; intensify in any respect. [Rare.]

A lake behind
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched inheritance of our ancestors. *Bp. Porteous.*

Improving-furnace. Same as *calcining-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*). =Syn. 1. *Correct*, *Better*, etc. See *amend.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow better in any way; become more excellent or more favorable; advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, amount, value, etc.: as, his health is *improving;* the price of cotton *improves* daily.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence.
Bp. Atterbury.

He does not consider in whose hands his money will *improve* most, but where it will do most good.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

If we look back five hundred years or one hundred years or fifty years or any smaller number of years, we shall find that all Western governments have *improved*, while the Turk alone has gone back.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 419.

2†. To increase; grow. [Rare.]

Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end of his reign. *Milner.*

To improve on or **upon**, to make additions or amendments to; bring nearer to perfection or completeness.

As far as their history has been known, the son has regularly *improved upon* the vices of the father, and has taken care to transmit them pure and undiminished into the bosom of his successors. *Junius*, Letters.

improve[2]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [A var. of *approve*[1], by confusion with *improve*[1].] To approve; prove; test.

The most *improv'd* young soldier of seven kingdoms.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

improve[3]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [< F. *improuver* = Sp. Pg. *improvar* = It. *improvare*, < L. *improbare*, *inprobare*, disapprove: see *improbate.*] To disapprove; censure; blame.

None of the phisitions that have any judgement *improveth* [these medicines], but they approve them to be good. *Paynel's Hutton.* (*Nares.*)

Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 108.

improve[4]† (im-pröv′), *v. t.* [After *improve*[3], < *in-*[3] + *prove.* Cf. OF. *improvable*, unprovable.] To disprove; prove false; refute.

Erasmus hath *improved* many false books, which ye have feigned and put forth in the name of St. Jerome, Augustine, Cyprian, Dionyse, and of other.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 135.

improvement (im-pröv′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *emprowement*, *enprowement*, *empruement*, *enpruement*, var. of *aprowement*, etc., improvement: see *approvement*[2] and *improve*[1].] 1. The act of improving or making better, or the state of being made better; advancement or increase in any good quality; betterment.

The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

This gift of God . . . was capable of *improvement* by industry, and of defaliance by neglect.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 268.

There is no faculty whatever that is not capable of *improvement.* *Huxley*, Origin of Species, p. 146.

2. Profitable use or employment; practical or advantageous application: as, the *improvement* of one's time. The concluding part of a discourse or sermon, enforcing the practical use or application of the principles taught, was formerly called the *improvement.*

It only remains that I conclude with a few words of farther *improvement.* *Doddridge*, Funeral Sermons, ii.

They might be kept close together, both for more safetie and defence, and ye better *improvement* of ye generall employments. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 168.

I shall make some *improvement* of this doctrine.
Tillotson.

Improvement as applied to the conclusion of a sermon is now obsolete, and was always a technicality of the pulpit only. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 370.

3. Use; practice; indulgence. [Rare.]

The corruption of men's manners by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle. *South*, Works, V. i.

4. A betterment; that by which the value or excellence of a thing is enhanced; a beneficial or valuable change or addition. In patent law an improvement is an addition to or change in some specific machine or contrivance, by which the same effects are produced in a better manner than before, or new effects are produced. An improvement in real property is something done or added to it which increases its value, as cultivation or the erection of or addition to buildings.

This place [Gethsemane] was formerly covered with olive-trees, but it is now without any *improvement.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

But my aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the *improvements.* *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

I know of only one example of its use [in England] in the purely American sense, and that is, "a very good *improvement* for a mill" in the "State Trials" (Speech of the Attorney-General in the Lady Ivy's case, 1684).
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Policy of internal improvements, in *U. S. hist.*, the policy of constructing or developing roads, canals, harbors, rivers, etc., at national expense. The question at one time (about 1820–60) entered largely into politics, and the policy was on principle opposed by the Democrats as an undue stretch of the Constitution, and supported by the Whigs. Particular applications of it, however, have been favored by members of all parties, and for a long period large appropriations have been made, generally each year, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and similar works.

improver (im-prö′vėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which improves.

Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments, are these the *improvers* of an excellent constitution? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. One who labors at a trade for the purpose of increasing his knowledge or skill, and who accepts the opportunity of improvement as compensation in whole or in part for services rendered.—3. A pad or cushion worn by women with the object of improving the figure or the hang of a dress; a bustle.

improvided† (im-prō-vī′ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *provided.*] 1. Unprovided.

He was in ieopardye of his lyfe, and all *improuided* for dread of death, coacted to take a small balynger, and to sayle into Fraunce. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

2. Unforeseen; unexpected.

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vaine,
To worke new woe and *improvided* scath.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 34.

improvidence (im-prov′i-dens), *n.* [= OF. *improvidence* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *improvidencia* = It. *improvidenza*, < LL. *improvidentia*, *improvidentia*, unforesightedness, < **improviden(t-)s*, **improviden(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *improvident.* Cf. *imprudence.*] The quality of being improvident; lack of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

The horse is gone;
And, through *improvidence* or want of love
For ancient worth and honorable things,
The spear and shield are vanished.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

=Syn. Imprudence, carelessness, thoughtlessness, shiftlessness, unthrift. See *wisdom.*

improvident (im-prov'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *improvidente*, < L. **improviden(t-)s*, **improviden(t-)s* (in deriv. *improvidentia* and contr. *impruden(t-)s*: see *imprudent*), equiv. to *improvidus* (> It. Pg. *improvido* = Sp. *improvido*), unforesighted, < *in-* priv. + *providus*, foresighted: see *provident*.] Not provident; wanting foresight; neglecting to provide for future needs or exigencies; unthrifty.

The followers of Epimetheus are *improvident*, see not far before them, and prefer such things as are agreeable for the present. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

The colonists . . . abandoned themselves to *improvident* idleness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 106.

=Syn. Imprudent, shiftless, careless, prodigal. See *wisdom*.

improvidently (im-prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* With improvidence; without foresight or forecast.

A weak young man *improvidently* wed.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 5.

improving (im-prö'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *improve*[1], *v.*] The act of making improvement.—**Improving lease**, in *Scots law*, a lease of more than ordinary duration, granted for the sake of encouraging the tenant to make permanent improvements in the condition of the holding, in the hope of reaping the benefit of them.

improving (im-prö'ving), *p. a.* Tending to cause improvement; affording means or occasion of improvement; that may be used to advantage.

Life is no life without the blessing of an *improving* and an edifying conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Beneath the humorous exaggeration of the story I seemed to see the face of a very serious and *improving* moral.
Lowell, Democracy.

improvingly (im-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In an improving manner.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *improvisated*, ppr. *improvisating*. [< NL. as if **improvisatus*, pp. of **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] To improvise. [Rare.]

His [Gladstone's] extemporaneous resources are ample. Few men in the House can *improvisate* better.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 151.

improvisate (im-prov'i-sāt), *a.* [< NL. **improvisatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unpremeditated; impromptu. [Rare.]

improvisation (im-prov-i-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *improvisation* = Sp. *improvisacion* = Pg. *improvisação*, < NL. **improvisatio(n-)*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] 1. The act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously.

Poverty in rhyme is one of the reasons why the talent of *improvisation*, so common and so astonishingly developed in degree in Italy, is almost unknown in England and among ourselves.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiii.

2. A product of extemporaneous composition; an impromptu poem or musical performance.

Most of the Italian rispetti and stornelli seem to be *improvisations*; and to improvise in English is as difficult as to improvise in Italian is easy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

improvisatize (im-prō-viz'a-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvisatized*, ppr. *improvisatizing*. [Irreg. < *improvisate* + *-ize*.] Same as *improvisate*.

improvisator (im-prov'i-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *improvisateur* = Pg. *improvisador* = It. *improvvisatore*, < NL. **improvisator*, < **improvisare*, improvise: see *improvise*.] One who improvises; an improviser.

improvisatore, *n.* Same as *improvisator*.

improvisatorial (im-prō-viz-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *improvisator* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the power of extemporary composition, as of rimes or poems.

Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most *improvisatorial*, is the least *improvisatorial* of writers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 197.

improvisatory (im-prō-viz'a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *improvisatorial*.

That *improvisatory* knack at repartee for which he [Samuel Foote] was already conspicuous in certain fashionable circles. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

improvise (im-prō-vīz' or -vēz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *improvised*, ppr. *improvising*. [< F. *improviser* = Sp. Pg. *improvisar* = It. *improvvisare*, < NL. **improvisare*, improvise, < L. *improvisus*, *improvisus* (> It. *improvviso* = Sp. Pg. *improviso*), unforeseen, < *in-* priv. + *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, foresee: see *provide*, *provise*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; speak or perform extemporaneously, especially verse or music.—2. To do or perform anything on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; contrive or bring about in an offhand way.

Charles attempted to *improvise* a peace. *Motley.*

The young girls of the country wreathe themselves into dances, and *improvise* the poetry of motion.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To compose verses or music extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment or in an offhand way.

Theodore Hook *improvised* in a wonderful way that evening; he sang a song, the burden of which was "Good-night," inimitably good, and which might have been written down. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 15, 1835.

improviser (im-prō-vī'zėr or -vē'zėr), *n.* One who improvises; an improvisator.

improvision† (im-prō-vizh'on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *provision*. Cf. *improvise*.] Want of forecast; improvidence.

The sad accidents which afterwards happened did not invade and surprise him, in the disadvantages of ignorance or *improvision*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 267.

improviso† (im-prō-vī'sō), *a.* [< L. *improviso*, on a sudden, prop. abl. of *improvisus*, unforeseen: see *improvise*.] Not studied or prepared beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous: as, "*improviso* translation," *Johnson*.

improvvisatore (im-prō-vē-zà-tō're), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatori* (-tō'rē). [It.: see *improvisator*.] Same as *improvisator*.

improvvisatrice (im-prō-vē-zà-trē'che), *n.*; pl. *improvvisatrici* (-chi). [It., fem. of *improvvisatore*.] A woman who improvises.

imprudence (im-prö'dens), *n.* [= F. *imprudence* = Sp. Pg. *imprudencia* = It. *imprudenza*, *improdenzia*, < L. *imprudentia*, *inprudentia*, unforesightedness, < *impruden(t-)s*, *inpruden(t-)s*, unforesighted: see *imprudent*.] 1. The quality of being imprudent; want of prudence, caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; indiscretion; rashness.

Good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and, by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 686.

2. An imprudent act.

It were a strange *imprudence*, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniencies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 283.

imprudent (im-prö'dent), *a.* [= F. *imprudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *imprudente*, < L. *impruden(t-)s*, *inpruden(t-)s*, unforesighted, imprudent, < *in-* priv. + *pruden(t-)s*, foresighted, prudent: see *prudent*. Cf. *improvident*.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; not careful of consequences; indiscreet; rash; heedless.

And thus, by the *imprudent* and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited, and that valiant English knight ouermatched.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

The spirit of the person was to be declared caitive and *imprudent*, and the man driven from his troublesome and ostentatious vanity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

=Syn. Incautious, careless, unadvised, inconsiderate.

imprudently (im-prö'dent-li), *adv.* In an imprudent manner; with imprudence.

He so *imprudently* demeaned hymselfe that within shorte space he came into the handes of his mortall enemies. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 39.

imp-tree† (imp'trē), *n.* [ME. *impe tre*, *ympe tre*; < *imp* + *tree*.] A grafted tree.

Loke, dame, to morwe thatow be
Rizt here under this *ympetre*.
Sir Orfeo, quoted in Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 189.

Apparently it is her sleeping under an *ympe* (or grafted) *tree* that gives the fairies power over Heurodys.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 190.

impuberal (im-pū'be-ral), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes* (*-puber-*), not grown up (< *in-* priv. + *pubes* (*puber-*), grown up: see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Not having reached puberty. [Rare.]

In *impuberal* animals the cerebellum is, in proportion to the brain proper, greatly less than in adult.
Sir W. Hamilton.

impuberty (im-pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *puberty*. Cf. *impuberal*.] The state of not having reached the age of puberty.

impubic (im-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *impubes*, *inpubes*, not grown up, + *-ic*.] Below the age of puberty.

impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* [< ME. *impudence*, < OF. (also F.) *impudence* = Sp. Pg. *impudencia* = It. *impudenza*, < L. *impudentia*, *inpudentia*, shamelessness, < *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless: see *impudent*.] The character or quality of being impudent. (*a*) Want of modesty; shamelessness; indelicacy.

King. What dar'st thou venture?
Hel. Tax of *impudence*,
A strumpet's boldness, a divulged shame.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

(*b*) Impudent behavior; brazenness; effrontery; insolence.

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And the more loathsome Age,
Where pride and *impudence* (in fashion knit)
Usurp the chair of wit!
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

Off, my dejected looks! and welcome *impudence!*
My daring shall be deity, to save me.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

Well, for cool native *impudence*, and pure innate pride, you haven't your equal. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

=Syn. *Impertinence*, *Impudence*, *Effrontery*, *Sauciness*, *Pertness*, *Rudeness*, audacity, insolence, assurance, presumption, boldness, face. *Impertinence* is primarily nonpertinence, conduct not pertaining or appropriate to the circumstances, and is hence a disposition to meddle with what does not pertain to one, and more specifically unmannerly conduct or speech. *Impudence* is unblushing impertinence manifesting itself in words, tones, gestures, looks, etc. *Effrontery* is extreme impudence, which is not abashed at rebuke, but shows unconcern for the opinion of others; it is audacious and brazen-faced. *Sauciness* is a sharp kind of impertinence, chiefly in language, and primarily from an inferior. It is, in language, essentially the same with *pertness*, which, however, covers all indecorous freedom of bearing toward others; *pertness* is forwardness inappropriate to one's years, station, or sex. *Rudeness* is the only one of these words seeming to refer primarily to character; in this use it implies manners or language which might be expected from lack of culture or good breeding, and includes what is said or done from a desire to be offensive or uncivil. See *arrogance*.

impudency† (im'pū-den-si), *n.* 1. Lack of pudency; shamelessness; immodesty.

We, viewing their incontinencie, should flye the lyke *impudencie*, not follow the like excesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 98.

2. Effrontery; insolence.

Pray heaven she can get him to read! he should do it of his own natural *impudency*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

impudent (im'pū-dent), *a.* [< ME. *impudent* = F. *impudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *impudente*, < L. *impuden(t-)s*, *inpuden(t-)s*, shameless, < *in-* priv. + *puden(t-)s*, ashamed: see *pudent*.] 1. Immodest; shameless; brazen; indelicate.

With that a joyous fellowship issewd
Of Minstrales making goodly meriment,
With wanton Bardes, and Rymers *impudent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

A woman *impudent* and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. Offensively forward in behavior; intentionally disrespectful; insolent; possessed of unblushing assurance.

Nor that the calumnious reports of that *impudent* detractor . . . hath at all attached, much less dejected me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. Manifesting impudence; exhibiting or characterized by disrespect toward or disregard of others.

There is not so *impudent* a thing in Nature as the sawcy Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Apartments so decorated can have been meant only for . . . people for whom life was *impudent* ease and comfort. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

=Syn. 2. Bold, bold-faced, brazen-faced, presumptuous, pert, rude, saucy. See *impudence*.

impudently (im'pū-dent-li), *adv.* In an impudent manner; insolently.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

impudicity (im-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *impudicité*, < ML. **impudicita(t-)s*; equiv. to It. *impudicizia* = Sp. Pg. *impudicicia*, < L. *impudicitia*, *inpudicitia*, immodesty; < *impudicus*, *inpudicus*, immodest, < *in-* priv. + *pudicus*, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] Lack of pudicity; immodesty; shamelessness.

Many of them full of *impudicitie* and ribaudrie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

impugn (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *empugn*; < ME. *impugnen*, *inpugnen*, < OF. (also F.) *impugner* = Pr. *impugnar*, *enpugnar*, *empunhar* = Sp. Pg. *impugnar* = It. *impugnare*, *impungare*, < L. *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack, assail, impugn, < *in*, on, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *oppugn*.] To attack by words or arguments; contradict; assail; call in question; gainsay.

And which [what sort of] a pardoun Peres hadde alle the peple to conforte,
And how the prest *impugned* it with two propre wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 147.

The Commons were insisting on severer measures against heresy, and still were *impugning* the laws and courts, by which only heresy could be extirpated.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 282.

impugnable (im-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *impugnable* = It. *impugnabile*; as *impugn* + *-able*.] Capable of being impugned.

impugnation (im-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *impugnation* = Pr. Sp. *impugnacion* = Pg. *impug-*

nação = It. *impugnazione*, < L. *impugnatio(n-)*, *impugnatio(n-)*, an attack, < *impugnare*, *inpugnare*, attack: see *impugn*.] Assault; opposition; contradiction. [Rare.]

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation* and self-conflict, either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, § 18.

No one can object any thing to purpose against præexistence from the unconceivableness of it, until he know the particular frame of the hypothesis, without which all *impugnations* relating to the manner of the thing will be wide of the mark, and but little to the business.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

impugner (im-pūʹnėr), *n.* One who impugns; one who opposes or contradicts.

I mean not only the seditious libellers, but *impugners* of the king's regalities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

impugnment (im-pūnʹment), *n.* [< *impugn* + *-ment*.] The act of impugning, or the state of being impugned. [Rare.]

It must not be an *impugnment* to his manhood that he cried like a child.
E. Howard, Jack Ashore, xlvii.

impuissance† (im-pūʹi-saus), *n.* [< F. *impuissance*, < *impuissant*, powerless: see *impuissant*.] Powerlessness; impotence; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

John de la Casse was a genius of fine parts and fertile fancy; and yet . . . he lay under an *impuissance*, at the same time, of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 16.

impuissant† (im-pūʹi-sant), *a.* [< F. *impuissant*, powerless, < *in-* priv. + *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] Powerless; impotent; feeble.

Craving your honour's pardon for so long a letter, carrying so empty an offer of so *impuissant* a service, but yet a true and unfeigned signification of an honest and vowed duty, I cease. *Bacon*, To the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

impulse (imʹpuls, formerly im-pulsʹ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impulso*, < L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, a push, pressure, incitement, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push on, impel: see *impel*.] **1.** Force communicated suddenly; the effect of an impelling force; a thrust; a push.

To-day I saw the dragon-fly. . . .
An inner *impulse* rent the veil
Of his old husk. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

The sensation of red is produced by imparting to the optic nerve four hundred and seventy-four millions of millions of *impulses* per second.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 66.

A shuttlecock which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the *impulse* of the battledore.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Specifically—**2.** In *mech.*: (*a*) An infinite force or action enduring for an infinitely short time, so as to produce a finite momentum. Strictly speaking, there is no such natural force; but mathematicians find it convenient to treat such actions as the blow of a hammer as if of this nature. (*b*) The resultant of all such forces acting on a body at any instant, resolved into a couple and a force along the axis of that couple. (*c*) The momentum produced by a force in any time.

The product of the time of action of a force into its intensity if it is constant, or its mean intensity if it is variable, is called the *Impulse* of the force.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xlix.

3. A stimulation of the mind to action; the impelling force of appetite, desire, aversion, or other emotion; especially, a sudden disposition to perform some act which is not the result of reflection; sudden determination.

He abandoned himself to the *impulse* of the moment, whether for good or evil. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

The term *impulse* (Trieb) is commonly confined to those innate promptings of activity in which there is no clear representation of a pleasure, and consequently no distinct desire. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 580.

Does he take inspiration from the Church,
Directly make her rule his law of life?
Not he: his own mere *impulse* guides the man. .
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

4. Any communication of force; any compelling action; instigation.

Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden*, Æneid, x. 976.

He [Dean Stanley] was a constant preacher, and gave a great *impulse* to the practice already begun of inviting distinguished preachers to the abbey.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 452.

5. A mental impression; an idea. [Rare.]

I had always a strong *impulse* that I should some time recover my liberty. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

6. Shock; onset. [Rare.]

Unmov'd the two united Chiefs abide,
Sustain the *Impulse*, and receive the War.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne (1706), st. 13.

Impulse of a motion, the system of impulsive forces required to produce the motion, compounded into a single impulsive wrench.—**Impulse-wheel.** See *wheel*.—**Nervous impulse**, the molecular disturbance which travels along a nerve from the point of stimulation. In the conduction of such impulses, which serve as stimuli to peripheral or central organs, the function of nerve-fibers consists. = **Syn. 3.** *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement.

impulse (im-pulsʹ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *impulsed*, ppr. *impulsing*. [< L. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, pp. of *impellere*, *inpellere*, impel: see *impel*, *v.*, and *impulse*, *n.*] To give an impulse to; incite; instigate.

I leave these prophetesses to God, that knows the heart, . . . whether they were *impulsed* like Balaam, Saul, and Caiaphas, to vent that which they could not keep in, or whether they were inspired like Esaias and the prophets of the Lord. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 49.

impulsion (im-pulʹshon), *n.* [< F. *impulsion* = Pr. *impulsio* = Sp. *impulsion* = Pg. *impulsão* = It. *impulsione*, < L. *impulsio(n-)*, *inpulsio(n-)*, a pushing against, pressure, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, push against: see *impel*, *impulse*.] **1.** The act of impelling or imparting an impulse; impelling force or action.

Medicine . . . considereth the causes of diseases, with the occasions or *impulsions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 193.

They know the right and left-hand file, and may
With some *impulsion* no doubt be brought
To pass the A B C of war, and come
Unto the horn-book.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

2. Moving or inciting influence on the mind; instigation; impulse.

Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion* prompting how thou mightst
Find some occasion to infest our foes.
Milton, S. A., l. 422.

Surely it was something in woman's shape that rose before him with all the potent charm of noble *impulsion* that is hers as much through her weakness as her strength.
Lowell, Wordsworth.

impulsive (im-pulʹsiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *impulsif* = Pr. *impulsiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *impulsivo*; as *impulse* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellent.

His quick eye, fixed heavily and dead,
Stirs not when prick'd with the *impulsive* goad.
Drayton, Moses, ii.

Poor men! poor papers! We and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey. *Prior*.

2. Actuated or controlled by impulses; swayed by the emotions: as, an *impulsive* child.—**3.** Resulting from impulse: as, *impulsive* movements or gestures.—**4.** In *mech.*, acting by instantaneous impulse, not continuously: said of forces. See *force*[1], 8 (*a*). = **Syn. 2.** Rash, quick, hasty, passionate.

II. *n.* That which impels; impelling cause or reason. [Rare.]

Every need is an *impulsive* to this holy office.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 225.

impulsively (im-pulʹsiv-li), *adv.* In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

impulsiveness (im-pulʹsiv-nes), *n.* The character of being impulsive or actuated by impulse.

That want of *impulsiveness* which distinguishes the Saxon. *G. H. Lewes*, Ranthorpe.

impulsor† (im-pulʹsor), *n.* [= OF. *impulseur*, < L. *impulsor*, *inpulsor*, one who impels, < *impellere*, *inpellere*, pp. *impulsus*, *inpulsus*, impel: see *impel*, *impulse*.] One who or that which impels.

The greater compression is made by the union of two *impulsors*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

impunctate (im-pungkʹtāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *punctate*.] Not punctate; not marked with points. Also *impunctured*.

impunctual (im-pungkʹtụ̄-al), *a.* [= It. *impuntuale*; as *in-*[3] + *punctual*.] Not punctual. [Rare.]

impunctuality (im-pungk-tụ̄-alʹi-ti), *n.* [= It. *impuntualità*; as *impunctual* + *-ity*.] Lack or neglect of punctuality. [Rare.]

Unable to account for his *impunctuality*, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him.
Observer, No. 139. (*Latham*.)

impunctured (im-pungkʹtụ̄rd), *a.* Same as *impunctate*.

impune† (im-pūnʹ), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *impune*, < L. *impunis*, without punishment, < *in-* priv. + *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*, *penal*.] Unpunished.

The breach of our national statutes can not go *impune* by the plea of ignorance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 235.

impunely† (im-pūnʹli), *adv.* Without punishment. *Nares*.

Thou sinn'st *impunely*, but thy fore-man paid
Thy pennance with his head; 'twas burn'd, 'tis said.
Owen's Epigrams Englished (1677).

impunible† (im-pūʹni-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *impunivel* = It. *impunibile*, not deserving punishment, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *punibilis*, punishable, < L. *punire*, punish: see *punish*.] Not punishable.

impunibly† (im-pūʹni-bli), *adv.* Without punishment; with impunity.

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that . . . no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 65.

impunity (im-pūʹni-ti), *n.*; pl. *impunities* (-tiz). [< F. *impunité* = Sp. *impunidad* = Pg. *impunidade* = It. *impunità*, < L. *impunita(t-)s*, *inpunita(t-)s*, omission of punishment, < *impunis*, *inpunis*, without punishment: see *impune*.] **1.** Exemption from punishment or penalty.

Impunity and remissness, for certain, are the bane of a Commonwealth. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

The *impunity* with which outrages were committed in the ill-lit and ill-guarded streets of London during the first half of the eighteenth century can now hardly be realised. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or discomfort.

The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland, and the national motto is very appropriate, being "Nemo me impune lacesset," Nobody shall provoke me with *impunity*. *Brande*.

impuration† (im-pụ̄-rāʹshon), *n.* [< L. **impuratio(n-)*, < **impurare*, make impure: see *impure*, *v.*] The act of making impure.

And for these happy regions, which are comfortably illumined with the saving doctrine of Jesus Christ, may it please you to forbid their *impuration* by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions, whose very principles are professedly rebellious.
Bp. Hall, Christ and Cæsar.

impure (im-pūrʹ), *a.* [= F. *impur* = Sp. Pg. It. *impuro*, < L. *impurus*, *inpurus*, not pure, < *in-* priv. + *purus*, pure: see *pure*.] **1.** Not pure physically; mixed or impregnated with extraneous, and especially with offensive, matter; foul; feculent; tainted: as, *impure* water or air; *impure* salt or magnesia.

Breathing an *impure* atmosphere injures the mind as well as the body. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 395.

2. Not simple or unmixed; mixed or combined with something else: said of immaterial things.

Unless one surface of the prism be covered by an opaque plate, with a narrow slit in it parallel to the edge of the prism, the spectrum produced in this way is very *impure*, i. e. the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap one another. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 593.

3. Not pure morally; unchaste; obscene; lewd: as, *impure* language or ideas; *impure* actions.

Mine eyes, like sluices, . . .
Shall gush pure streams to purge my *impure* tale.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1078.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison*.

4. Of a contaminating nature; causing defilement, physical or moral; unclean; abominable.

Defaming as *impure* what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 746.

The notion that there is something *impure* and defiling, even in a just execution, is one which may be traced through many ages, and executioners, as the ministers of the law, have been from very ancient times regarded as unholy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 41.

5. Not in conformity with a standard of correctness, simplicity, etc.: as, an *impure* style of writing.—**Impure syllogism**, a syllogism which involves an immediate inference. = **Syn. 1.** Dirty, filthy.—**2.** Coarse, gross, ribald, vulgar, immodest, bawdy.

impuret (im-pūrʹ), *v.* [< L. **impurare* (in pp. *impuratus*), make impure, < *impurus*, *inpurus*, impure: see *impure*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make impure; defile.

What longer suffering could there be, when Religion it self grew so void of sincerity, and the greatest shows of purity were *impur'd*? *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *intrans.* To grow impure. *Davies*.

Pure, in sho [the soul] came; there living, Shee *impures*; And suffers there a thousand Woes the while.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Memorials of Mortality.

impurely (im-pūrʹli), *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

impureness (im-pūrʹnes), *n.* The quality or condition of being impure; impurity.

Impuritan† (im-pūʹri-tan), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *Puritan*.] One who is not a Puritan. [Rare.]

If those who are tearmed Rattle-heads and *Impuritans* would take up a Resolution to begin in moderation of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Round-heads, I would honour their manlinesse.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 32.

impurity (im-pūʹri-ti), *n.*; pl. *impurities* (-tiz). [= F. *impureté* = Pr. *impuritat* = Sp. *impuridad* = Pg. *impuridade* = It. *impurità*, < L. *impurita(t-)s*, *inpurita(t-)s*, impurity, < *impurus*, *inpu-*

rus, impure: see *impure.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being impure, in either a physical or a moral sense.

The soni of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 6.

Our Saviour, to shew how much God abbors *Impurity*, . . . declares that the unmortified Desires and inward Lusts are very displeasing to God; and therefore, that those who hope to see God must he Pure in Heart. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

2. That which is or makes impure, physically or morally: as, *impurities* in a liquid.

But no perfection is so absolnte
That some *impurity* doth not pollute.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 854.

=Syn. **1.** Unclesnness, dirtiness, filthiness; immodesty, ribaldry, grossness, vulgarity.

impurple, *v. t.* See *empurple.*

imputability (im-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *imputabilité* = Sp. *imputabilidad* = Pg. *imputabilidade;* as *imputable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character of being imputable.

If now we can say what is commonly presupposed by *imputability*, we shall have accomplished the first part of our undertaking, by the discovery of what responsibility means for the people. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

imputable (im-pū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *imputable* = Sp. *imputable* = Pg. *imputavel* = It. *imputabile;* as *impute* + *-able.*] **1.** That may be imputed, charged, or ascribed; attributable.

These [sins], I say, in the law were *imputable*, but they were not imputed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 434.

This circumstance is chiefly *imputable* to the constancy of the national legislature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

2†. Accusable; chargeable with fault.

The fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*. *Aylife*, Parergon.

imputableness (im-pū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputability.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

imputably (im-pū'ta-bli), *adv.* By imputation.

imputation (im-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *imputation* = Sp. *imputacion* = Pg. *imputação* = It. *imputazione*, < LL. *imputatio(n-)*, *inputatio(n-)*, a charge, an account, < *imputare*, *inputare*, charge, impute: see *impute.*] **1.** The act of imputing or charging; attribution; ascription: as, the *imputation* of wrong motives.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

This [self-conscious volition] is the condition of *imputation* and responsibility, and here begins the proper moral life of the self. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 267.

2. That which is imputed or charged; specifically, an attribution of something censurable or evil; censure; reproach.

Truly I must needs lay an *imputation* of great discretion upon mysclfe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 189.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Doctrine of imputation, in *theol.*, the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed or laid to the charge of his posterity, so that they are treated as guilty because of it, and that the righteousness of Christ is attributed or credited to the believer, so that he is treated as righteous because of it.—**Mediate imputation,** the doctrine that not the guilt, but only the consequences of Adam's sin, attach to his descendants.

imputative (im-pū'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *imputatif* = Sp. Pg. *imputativo*, < LL. *imputativus*, charging, accusatory, < L. *imputare*, charge, impute: see *impute.*] Coming by imputation; imputed.

Some say they have *impulative* faith; but then so let the sacrament be too: that is, if they have the parents' faith, . . . then so let baptism be imputed also by derivation from them. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood. *R. Nelson*, Bp. Bull.

imputatively (im-pū'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* By imputation.

impute (im-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *imputed*, ppr. *imputing.* [< F. *imputer* = Sp. Pg. *imputar* = It. *imputare*, < L. *imputare*, *inputare*, enter into the account, reckon, set to the account of, attribute, < *in*, in, to, + *putare*, estimate, reckon: see *putative.* Cf. *compute*, *depute*, *repute.*] **1.** To charge; attribute; ascribe; reckon as pertaining or attributable.

Let not my lord *impute* iniquity unto me. 2 Sam. xix. 19.

God *imputes* not to any man the blood he spills in a just cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

Men oft are false; and, if you search with Care,
You'll find less Fraud *imputed* to the Fair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We *impute* deep-laid, far-sighted plans to Cæsar and Napoleon; but the best of their power was in nature, not in them. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. To reckon as chargeable or accusable; charge; tax; accuse. [Rare.]

All that I say is certain; if you fail,
Do not *impute* me with it; I am clear.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime,
Are pronest to it, and *impute* themselves.
Tennyson, Merlin.

3. To attribute vicariously; ascribe as derived from another: used especially in theology. See *doctrine of imputation*, under *imputation.*

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 291.

4. To take account of; reckon; regard; consider. [Rare.]

If we *impute* this last humiliation as the cause of his death. *Gibbon.*

Imputed malice. See *malice.*—**Imputed quality†,** in *metaph.*, the power of a body to affect the senses, as color, smell, etc.

Secondary and *imputed qualities*, which are but the powers of several combinations of those primary ones, when they operate without being distinctly discerned. *Locke.*

=Syn. *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer*, etc. See *attribute.*

imputer (im-pū'tėr), *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

imputrescible (im-pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< *im-*[3] + *putrescible.*] Not putrescible; not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

imrigh, imrich (im'rich), *n.* [< Gael. *eanraich*, soup.] A sort of strong soup, made of parts of the ox, used in the Highlands of Scotland.

A strapping Highland damsel placed before Waverley, Evan, and Donald Bean, three cognes or wooden vessels . . . containing *imrich*. *Scott*, Waverley, xvii.

in[1] (in), *prep.* and *adv.* [With the simple form *in* became merged in later ME. and early mod. E. several deriv. forms, *inne*, etc. I. *prep.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, *yn*, < AS. *in* = OFries. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *in* = Icel. *í* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *in* = Ofr. *in* = W. *yn* = L. *in* = Gr. *ἐν*, *ἐνί*, dial. *ἰν*, in; related to Gr. *ἀνά* = Goth. *ana* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *an* = AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on:* see *on*[1], and cf. *in*[2], *an-*[1], *ana-*, *in-*[1], *in-*[2], etc. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *ine*, earlier *innen*, < AS. *innan*, in, within, = OS. *innan* = OFries. *inna* = OHG. *innana*, *innan*, *innena*, MHG. G. *innen* = Icel. *innan* = Dan. *inden*, *inde* = Sw. *innan*, *inne* = Goth. *innana*, from within, within. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = OS. *inne* = OFries. *inne* = OHG. *inna*, *inni*, *inne*, MHG. G. *inne*, within, etc. II. *adv.* (*a*) < ME. *in*, < AS. *in* = OS. OFries. *in* = OHG. MHG. *in*, G. *ein* = Icel. *inn* = Sw. *in* = Dan. *ind* = Goth. *inn*, adv., in. (*b*) < ME. *inne*, *innen*, < AS. *innan*, etc. (*c*) < ME. *inne*, < AS. *inne* = Goth. *inna*, etc.: in forms similar to those of the prep. See I. With these are associated numerous other deriv. forms. In early use (AS. and early ME.) the prep. *in* was often interchangeable with the related *on*, which was indeed generally used in AS. where *in* now appears. In ME. and mod. poet. and dial. use, in G. dial., and reg. in Scand., the prep. *in* is reduced to *i*, in present E. commonly printed *i'.*] **I.** *prep.* A word used to express the relation of presence, existence, situation, inclusion, action, etc., within limits, as of place, time, condition, circumstances, etc. **1.** Of place or situation: (*a*) Within the bounds or limits of; within: as, *in* the house; *in* the city; to keep a subject *in* mind.

His word was *in* mine heart as a burning fire. Jer. xx. 9.

These letters lay above fourteen days *in* the bay, and some moved the governour to open them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 359.

The king pitched his tents *in* a plantation of olives, on the banks of the river. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

Ordinary language justifies us in speaking of the soul as *in* the body, in some sense in which this term does not apply to any other collection of material atoms. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 635.

(*b*) Among; in the midst of.

Than the hete was so hoge, harmyt the Grekes,
With a pestylence *in* the pepnil pynet hom sore:
Thai fore out to the fildes, fellyn to ground,
And droppit to dethe on dayes full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8410.

2. Of time: (*a*) Of a point of time, or a period taken as a point: At.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

In the instant that I met with you,
He had of me a chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

(*b*) Of a course or period of time: Within the limits or duration of; during: as, *in* the present year; *in* two hours.

In the while that kynge Leodogan toke thus his counselle of his knyghtes, entred in the kynge Arthur and his companye in to the Paleise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

Whosoever were vanquished, such as escape vpon their submission *in* two dayes after should liue. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 135.

We left Alexandria *in* the afternoon. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 17.

(*c*) Of a limit of time: At the expiration of: as, a note due *in* three months.

In a bond "payable *in* twenty-five years" means, at the end of that period, not within nor at any time during the period. *Anderson*, Dict. Law, p. 529.

3. Of action: Under process of; undergoing the process or running the course of: used especially before verbal nouns proper, or the same used participially.

Forty and six years was this temple *in* building. John ii. 20.

This space, extending Eastward from Oh, a Russe was a Summer *in* trauelling, and lined there 6 yeares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Not much better than that noise or sound which musicians make while they are *in* tuning their instruments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. xxiv. § 1.

The Moorish cavaliers, when not in armor, delighted *in* dressing themselves in Persian style. *Irving*, Granada, p. 5.

4. Of being: Within the power, capacity, or possession of: noting presence within as an inherent quality, distinguishing characteristic, or constituent element or part, or intimacy of relation: as, he has *in* him the making of a great man; it is not *in* her to desert him.

At that day ye shall know that I am *in* my Father, and ye *in* me, and I *in* you. John xiv. 20.

If any man be *in* Christ, he is a new creature. 2 Cor. v. 17.

Why, thou dissemblest, and
It is *in* me to punish thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

But to giue him his due, one wel-furnisht Actor has enough *in* him for fine common Gentlemen. *Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

5. Of state, condition, circumstance, or manner: In the condition, state, etc., of: as, *in* sickness and *in* health; painted *in* yellow; *in* arms (armed); *in* doubt; *in* very deed; paper *in* quires; grain *in* bulk; the party *in* power.

He *in* the red face had it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Look to my shop; and if there come ever a scholar *in* black, let him speak with me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

I am at this instant *in* the very agonies of leaving college. *Gray*, Letters, I. 16.

Muley Abul Hassan received the cavalier *in* state, seated on a magnificent divan. *Irving*, Granada, p. 12.

How could I know that your son would arrive *in* safety? *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

6. Of range, purview, or use: With regard to; within the range of: as, *in* politics; *in* theology or philosophy; *in* botany, etc.—**7.** Of number, amount, quantity, etc.: (*a*) Within the body or whole of; existing or contained in: as, there are ten tens *in* a hundred; four quarts *in* a gallon; the good men *in* a community. (*b*) To the amount of; for or to the payment of, absolutely or contingently: as, to amerce, bind, fine, or condemn *in* a thousand dollars.

Whereupon the Thebans at their returne home condemned enery man *in* the summe of ten thousand Drachmes. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Pelopidas, p. 321.

Lord Elibank, a very prating, impertinent Jacobite, was bound for him *in* nine thousand pounds, for which the Duke is determined to sue him. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 40.

8. Of material, form, method, etc.: Of; made of; consisting of; with: as, a statue *in* bronze; a worker *in* metal; to paint *in* oils; a book written *in* Latin; a volume *in* leather or cloth; music *in* triple time.

Crispe heris & ciene, all *in* cours yelowe,
All the borders blake of his bright ene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3968.

For I will raise her statue *in* pure gold. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

It [a newspaper] is *in* Turkish and Arabic. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 351.

But besides these statues *in* wood and stone, a few *in* bronze have also been discovered. *Lucy M. Mitchell*, Hist. Ancient Sculpture, ii.

9. Of means or instruments: By means of; with; by; through.

In thee shall all nations be blessed. Gal. iii. 8.

You shew your loves *in* these large multitudes
That come to meet me. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 2.

I, very providently preventing the worst, dismounted from my horse, and lead him *in* my hand.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

10. Of cause or occasion: From; because of; on account of; for the sake of: as, to rejoice *in* an ancient lineage; *in* the name of God.

If tears must be,
I should *in* justice weep 'em, and for you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Old Ali Atar had watched from his fortress every movement of the Christian army, and had exulted *in* all the errors of its commanders. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

Every feature in that marvelous scene delighted him, both *in* itself and for the sake of the innumerable associations and images which it conjured up.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, I. 322.

11. Of ond: With respect to; as regards; concerning.

And they glorified God *in* me. Gal. i. 24.

For the slaughter committed, they were in great doubt what to do *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 300.

There is nothing else I could disobey you *in*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Men adroit
In speech, and for communion with the world
Accomplished. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xiii.

12. Of proportion or partition: From among; out of: as, one *in* ten.

Few *in* millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

13. Of motion or direction: Into: as, to break a thing *in* two; to put *in* operation.

I wil the, withouten drede,
In suche another place lede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1914.

Hence, villain! never more come *in* my sight.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2.

His Pipe *in* pieces broke.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

14. Of purpose, intent, or result: For; to; by way of: as, to act *in* self-defense; *in* conclusion.

It is not many years ago since Lapirius, *in* wrong of his elder brother, came to a great estate by gift of his father.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

In answer to the breath of prayer.
Whittier, Cypress-Tree of Ceylon.

15. According to: as, *in* all likelihood.

In all decencie the stile ought to conformo with the nature of the subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

16†. Occupied with.

He was much *in* the troublesome thoughts of the sins he had committed, both since and before he began to be a Pilgrim. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Pregress, p. 212.

17. On; upon: as, *in* the whole; *in* guard: in various archaic uses now more commonly expressed by *on*.

And on this daye it was founden of Helayne *in* the mounte of calnarye. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

"*In* condicioun," qued Conscience, "that thow kenne defende
And rule thi rewme in resoun."
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 474.

In the third day of May,
To Carlelle did come
A kind curteous child.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 8).

In his returne he discovered the Towne and Country of Warraskoyack.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 156.

A certain rule could not be found out for an equal rate between buyer and seller, though much labor had been bestowed *in* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

We were forced to cut our mainmast by the board; which so disabled the ship that she could not proceed *in* her voyage. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 342).

In act, actual; existing.—**In action.** (*a*) See *action*. (*b*) In *law*. See the extract.

A thing is said to be *in action* when it is not in possession, and for its recovery an action is necessary.
Rapalje and Lawrence.

In act to. See *act*.—**In all.** See *all*.—**In and for itself,** in the *Hegelian philos.*, in the relations and connections which are really essential to it, and developed out of it.—**In as far as,** to the extent that.

Self-fertilization is manifestly advantageous *in as far as* it insures a full supply of seed.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 57.

In as much as, or **inasmuch as,** seeing that; considering that; since.—**In battery.** (*a*) Prepared for action: said of a field-gun. (*b*) Having the top carriage run forward to the front end of the chassis: applied to heavy guns in the firing position.—**In blank.** (*a*) With blank spaces to be filled out; in outline: as, to issue commissions *in blank*. (*b*) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing one's name on it.—**In boards,** in *bookbinding:* (*a*) Having the sideboards laced or tipped to the rounded back, preparatory to covering with cloth or leather. (*b*) Bound with boards. See *board*, 11.—**In bulk,** in the heap; not packed in bags, barrels, boxes, or other separate packages: as, a cargo of grain *in bulk*.—**In course.** See *course*1.

In course . . . it must have been the owner of the chestnut, and no one else. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

In energy, in operation.—**In itself** (as a thing), apart from what is not essential to it; apart from its relations, especially from its relation to the mind and senses of man; as it is intrinsically.

A thing known *in itself* is the (sole) presentative or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a presentative or intuitive knowledge. A thing known in and through something else is the primary, mediate, remote, real, existent or represented, object of mediate knowledge. . . . A thing to be known *in itself* must be known as actually existing, and it cannot be known as actually existing unless it be known as existing in its when and its where. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvii.

In that, for the reason that; because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; . . . some things *in that* they are men misled and blinded with error.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In the abstract, viewed abstractly; not taking account of inessential conditions.—**In the concrete,** as things are found in the real world.

II. *adv.* **1.** In or into some place, position, or state indicated by the context: an elliptical use of the preposition *in:* as, the master is not *in* (in the house, or at home); the ship is *in* (in port); come *in* (into the room, house, etc.); to keep one's temper *in* (in restraint, or within bounds).

Whiche havyn ys callyd Swafane, in Turkey, And whanne we war *inne* we cowd nott get owt ner kast our Anker.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

They went *in* to Hezekiah the king. 2 Chron. xxix. 18.

Well, would I were *in*, that I am out with him once.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

I am *in*,
And what was got with cruelty, with blood
Must be defended. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

It being for their advantage to hold *in* with us, we may safely trust them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 133.

The old Finn stood already with a fir torch, waiting to light us *in*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 146.

2. Inward; coming in, as to a place.

I see that there are three trains *in* and three out every Sabbath. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, p. 29.

3. Close; home.

They [left-handed fencers] are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

4. In *law*, in possession; in enjoyment; invested: used in expressing the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the right upon which a seizin is founded: thus, a tenant is said to be *in* by the lease of his lessor (that is, his title or estate is derived from the lease).—**5.** *Naut.*, furled or stowed: said of sails.—**6.** In advance or in addition; beyond what was the case, was expected, or the like; to the good; thrown in: as, he found himself five dollars *in*. [Colloq.]

And so you have the fight *in*, gratis. *Dickens.*

7. Into the bargain: as, ten cents a dozen and one thrown *in*. [Colloq.]—**To be in for** (a thing), to be destined to receive, suffer, or do (something); be bent upon or committed to: as, to *be in for* a beating; to *be in for* a lark.

I *was in for* a list of blunders.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

To be or keep in with. (*a*) To be or keep close or near: as, to *keep* a ship *in with* the land. (*b*) To be or keep on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with.—**To bind in, come in, give in,** etc. See the verbs.—**To breed in and in.** See *breed*.—**To have one's hand in.** See *hand*.—**To throw in,** to add in excess; give beyond what is bargained or paid for: as, the remnant of the piece was *thrown in*.

in[1] (in), *n.* [< *in*[1], *adv.*] **1.** A person in office: specifically, in *politics*, a member of the party in power.

And doom'd a victim for the sins
Of half the outs and all the *ins*.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

There was then [1755] only two political parties, the *ins* and the outs. The *ins* strove to stay in, and keep the outs out; the outs strove to get in, and turn the *ins* out.
J. Hutton.

The disappointed Outs are lukewarm and often envious of the *Ins*. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 67.

The "*ins*" . . . always have . . . averred, with a fervor which can only spring from heartfelt conviction, that the incoming of the "outs" will be shortly followed by the final crack of doom. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 459.

2. A nook or corner: used chiefly in the phrase *ins and outs.*—**Ins and outs.** (*a*) Nooks and corners; turns and windings: as, the *ins and outs* of a garden, or of an old house.

Take my arm; I can guide you better so. It's dark, and I know the *ins and outs*.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

Hence—(*b*) All the details or intricacies of a matter: as, the *ins and outs* of a question.

Mrs. Harper was standing moralizing on the *ins and outs* of family life. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xiii.

in[1]† (in), *v. t.* [Also *inn*, now with ref. only to *inn*, *n.*; < ME. *innen*, < AS. *innian*, get in, lodge, < *inn*, *in*, in: see *in*[1], *prep.*] To get in; take or put in; house.

And Goddis merey schal *ynne* my corn,
And fede me with that that y neuere sewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

All was *inned* at last into the King's Barne.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. 1641), p. 67.

in[2] (in), *prep.* [L., = AS. and E. *in*, etc.: see *in*[1].] A Latin preposition, cognate with English *in*. It occurs in many phrases more or less current in English use, as *in loco parentis, in absentia, in esse, in posse, in statu quo*, etc.

in[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *inn*.

In. In *chem.*, the symbol for *indium*.

in. An abbreviation of *inch* or *inches*.

in-[1]. [ME. *in-*, < AS. *in-* = OS. OFries. D. *in-* = OHG. MHG. G. *in-*, with long vowel OHG. MHG. *în-*, G. *ein-* = Icel. *î-*, *inn-* = Dan. *ind-* = Sw. *in-* = Goth. *in-* = L. *in-* (> E. *in-*[2], q. v.) = Gr. *ἐν-*; being the prep. and adv. in comp.: see *in*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*[2] of Latin origin; but the latter in English apprehension is often unmeaning, while *in-*[1] always conveys the distinct sense of 'in' or 'into,' as in *inborn, inbred, income, inland, inlet, inmate, inside, insight, insnare, inwrap*, etc. In *ingot*, however, the prefix is unfelt, the word being no longer recognized as a compound. In consequence of its formal and original identity with *in-*[2], it may assume the same phases, becoming *im-* before a labial, as in *impark, impen, imbitter, imbody, immesh, immingle*, or varying to *en-*, as in *encloud, enfetter*, before a labial to *em-*, as in *embed, embody, embitter*, etc., the distinction being purely historical and depending on the origin, native or foreign, of the primitive. In the etymologies of this dictionary it depends on the origin of the primitive whether the prefix *in-*, meaning 'in,' is marked *in-*[1] or *in-*[2].

in-[2]. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, < OF. *in-*, reg. *en-*, mod. F. *in-*, *en-* = Sp. *in-*, *en-* = Pg. *in-*, *en-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-*, being the prep. *in* (see *in*[2]) in comp., and conveying, according to the verb, the notion of rest or existence in, or of motion, direction, or inclination into, to, or upon; often merely intensive, and in later use sometimes without assignable force. In classical L. *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions, but later was usually assimilated, *im-* before a labial, *il-* before *l*, *ir-* before *r*, whence the same in mod. languages. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., reg. *en-*, but with a constant tendency to revert to the L. *in-*, the form in *en-* often ceasing to be used in E. or being used alongside of *in-* without distinction.] A prefix of Latin origin, being the Latin preposition *in* so used. It is ultimately identical with *in-*[1] of English origin, having the same literal sense; but it is often merely intensive, and in many words has in modern apprehension no assignable force. Before a labial *in-* in later Latin, and hence in Romance, English, etc., becomes *im-*, as in *imbibe, imperil, immanent*, etc.; before *l* it becomes *il-*, as in *illation, illude, illumine*, etc.; before *r* it becomes *ir-*, as in *irradiate, irrigate*, etc. In many words derived in fact or form through the French, *in-* interchanges with or has displaced the earlier English and French *en-*, the tendency being to use *in-* whenever there is a corresponding Latin form in *in-*, as in *inclose* or *enclose, inquire* or *enquire*, etc. See *in-*[1], *en-*[1], *en-*[2]. This prefix occurs unfelt, with the accent, as *en-* in *envy*.

in-[3]. [ME. *in-*, *en-*, OF. *en-*, *in-*, F. *en-*, *in-* = Sp. Pg. *in-* = It. *in-*, < L. *in-* = Gr. *ἀν-*, before a consonant *ἀ-*, called *ἀ-* privative, = Goth. OHG. AS. E., etc., *un-*, not, -less, without: see *un-*[1], *an-*[5], *a-*[18]. In classical L. the negative *in-* generally remained unchanged in all positions; but later it was subject to the same assimilations and changes as *in-*[2] above. In OF., and hence in ME. and mod. F. and E., sometimes *en-*, but then in E. unfelt as a negative, as in *en-emy* (cf. *in-imical*, etc.).] A prefix of Latin origin, having a negative or privative force, 'not, -less, without.' It is cognate with the English prefix *un-*[1], with which it may interchange in English formations; but the rule is to use *in-* with an obvious Latin primitive and *un-* with a native or thoroughly naturalized primitive, as in *inanimate, incredulous, inaccessible, inequality*, as against *unliving, unbelieving, unapproachable, unequal*, etc. The two forms coexist in *inedited, unedited, incautious, uncautious*, etc. This prefix *in-*[3] assumes the same phonetic phases as *in-*[1], *in-*[2], as in *impartial, immense, immeasurable, illiterate, irregular*, etc.; it is reduced to *i-* in *ignore, ignorant*, etc. It occurs unfelt, with the accent, in *enemy, enmity*.

-in[1], **-ine**[1]. [1. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, < OF. and F. *-in*, *-ine* = Pr. *-in*, *-ina* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, *-ina*, < L. (*a*) *-īnus*, *-īna*, *-īnum* = Gr. *-ῖνος*, *-ίνη*, *-ῖνον*, forming adjectives, as in *adamantīnus* (< Gr. *ἀδαμάντινος*), adamantine, *pristīnus*, pristine, etc.; and sometimes nouns, as *cophinus*, < Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket; (*b*) *-īnus*, *-īna*, *-īnum*, forming adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, as in *caninus*, < *canis*, a dog, *divinus*, < *divus*, a god, *equinus*, < *equus*, a horse, *femininus*, < *femina*, a woman, *peregrinus*, < *peregre*, a traveler, etc.; very common in proper names, orig. appellatives, as *Augustinus, Calvinus, Crispinus, Justinus*, etc. 2. ME. *-in*, *-ine*, OF. and F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-īna*, forming fem. abstracts from verbs (from the inf. or through derivatives) or from undetermined roots, as in *rapīna*, rapine (E. also, through F., *ravin, raven*[2]), < *rapere*, snatch, *ruīna*, ruin, <

ruere, fall, *doctrīna*, teaching, < *doctor*, a teacher (< *docere*, teach), *medicina*, medicine, < *medicus*, physician, *vagina*, sheath, etc. In *-īnus*, *-īnus*, *-ānus*, *-ēnus*, *-ōnus*, *-unus*, etc., the suffix is prop. **-no-*, **-na-*, being the extremely common Indo-Eur. suffix **-na-* with a preceding vowel belonging or supplied to the stem. The suffix *-in*, *-ine* appears sometimes as *-en* and is ult. = AS. and E. *-en*: see *-en*[2], and cf. *-an*, *-ane*, *-ain*, *-one*, *-une*. In *margin*, *origin*, *virgin*, etc., the suffix, not felt as such, is historically distinct, though related (L. *-o*, *-ōn-*, *-ĭn-*): see these words.] 1. A suffix of Latin (or Greek) origin forming, in Latin, adjectives, and nouns thence derived, from nouns, many of which formations have come into or are imitated in modern Latin and English. The proper English spelling, when the vowel is short, is *-in*, which was formerly in use, alongside of *-ine*, in all cases, as in *genuin*, *feminin*, etc.; but in present spelling *-ine* prevails, whether the vowel is short, as in *genuine*, *feminine*, *masculine*, etc., or long, as in *canine*, *divine*, *equine*, etc. The form *-in* occurs in a few words, especially old contracted forms, as *matin*, *a.*, *matins*, *coffin*, *cousin*, *pilgrim* (for **pilgrin*), alongside of *-ine*, as in *lupin*, *lupine*. In proper names *-ine* is found, as in *Augustine*, *Collatine*, but regularly *-in*, as in *Augustin*, *Austin*, *Calvin*, *Crispin*, *Justin*, etc.

2. A suffix of Latin origin occurring, unfelt in English, in nouns formed as nouns in Latin, as in *ravin* or *raven*[2] (doublet *rapine*), *ruin*, *discipline*, *doctrine*, *medicine*, etc. It occurs also in its Latin form *-ina* (which see), and is ultimately identical with *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].

-in[2], **-ine**[2]. [F. *-ine* = Sp. Pg. It. NL. *-ina*, < L. *-ina* = Gr. *-ίνη*, fem. of the adj. suffix above described, *-in*[1], *-inc*[1]; used in Gr. as a fem. formative dim. and patronymic (= AS. and E. *-en* = G. *-in*: see *-en*[3]), as in *ἡρωίνη*, > L. *heroina*, > F. *héroïne*, > E. *heroine*, whence its use in NL. *-ina*, E. *-in*[2], *-ine*[2], in forming the names of chem. derivatives.] 1. A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, ultimately identical with the fem. of the preceding (*-in*[1], *-inc*[1]), occurring as a feminine formative in *heroine*.—2. The same suffix used in a special manner in chemical and mineralogical nomenclature, forming names of some of the elements, as in *bromine*, *chlorin*, etc., but usually derivatives, as in *glycerin*, *acetin*, etc. In spelling usage wavers between *-in* and *-ine*. In this dictionary, in accordance with the proper pronunciation, and with the best recent usage in chemistry, the form *-in* is generally used in preference to *-ine* when both forms are in use. In chemistry a certain distinction of use is attempted, basic substances having the termination *-ine* rather than *-in*, as *aconitine*, *aniline*, etc., and *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, glycerides, glucosides, and proteids, as *albumin*, *palmitin*, etc.; but this distinction is not observed in all cases. In names of minerals *-ine* is generally used. From its chemical use the suffix has come to be much used in the formation of trade-names, more or less absurd, of proprietary "remedies," "cures," soaps, powders, etc.

-ina[1]. [NL. Sp. Pg. It. *-ina*, < L. *-ina*, fem. of *-inus*: see *-in*[1] and *-in*[2].] The feminine form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], in the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, New Latin, and Latin form, occurring in some English words adopted from or formed after one or another of these languages, as in *farina*, *vagina*, and other original Latin nouns. This suffix is common in New Latin feminine generic and specific names.

-ina[2]. [NL., L., neut. pl. of *-inus*, adj. suffix: see *-in*[1], *-inc*[1].] A suffix of Latin or New Latin names of groups of animals, being properly adjectives in the neuter plural, with *animalia* (animals) understood, as in *Anoplotherina*, *Siderina*, etc.

inability (in-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *inabilità*; as *in-*[3] + *ability*. Cf. *inhability*.] 1. The state of being unable, physically, mentally, or morally; want of ability; lack of power, capacity, or means: as, *inability* to perform a task, or to pay one's debts.

> Others, . . . once seated, sit,
> Through downright *inability* to rise.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 480.

There seems to be, in the average German mind, an *inability* or a disinclination to see a thing as it really is, unless it be a matter of science.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 292.

Highly nervous subjects, too, in whom the action of the heart is greatly lowered, habitually complain of loss of memory and *inability* to think.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, want of power to obey the law of God. Theologians have distinguished between *natural inability*, or a supposed total natural incapacity to obey the divine law without special divine grace, and *moral inability*, or a want of power due, not to incapacity, but to a perverted will. =Syn. *Disability*, *Inability* (see *disability*), weakness, incapacity, incompetence, impotence.

inable†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

inablement†, *n.* Same as *enablement*.

inabstinence (in-ab′sti-nens), *n.* [= F. *inabstinence*; as *in-*[3] + *abstinence*.] Want of abstinence; indulgence of appetite. [Rare.]

> What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
> Shall bring on men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 476.

inabstracted† (in-ab-strak′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *abstracted*.] Not abstracted. *Hooker*.

inabusively† (in-ạ-bū′siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *abusively*.] Without abuse.

That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere.
Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise (1682), p. 91.

inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaccessibilité* = Sp. *inaccesibilidad* = Pg. *inaccessibilidade*; as *inaccessible* + *-ity*.] The character of being inaccessible, or not to be reached or approached.

That side which flanks on the sea and haven needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice. *Butler*, Remains, I. 417.

inaccessible (in-ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaccessible* = Sp. *inaccesible* = Pg. *inaccessivel* = It. *inaccessibile*, < LL. *inaccessibilis*, unapproachable, < *in-* priv. + *accessibilis*, approachable: see *accessible*.] 1. Not accessible; not to be reached or approached.

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because, though always present, they are *inaccessible*. *Emerson*, Nature.

He was pleased to say that he found me by no means the remote and *inaccessible* personage he had imagined.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

2†. Unapproachable in power.

> Curb your tongue in time, lest all the Gods in heav'n
> Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence,
> When my *inaccessible* hands shall fall on thee.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 550.

Inaccessible altitude. See *altitude*.—**Inaccessible distances.** See *distance*.

inaccessibleness (in-ak-ses′i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccessibly (in-ak-ses′i-bli), *adv.* So as to be inaccessible; unapproachably.

> Ev'n in the absence of Emathia's prince
> At Athens, friendship's unremitted care
> Still in Sandauce's chamber held the queen
> Sequester'd, *inaccessibly* immur'd.
> *Glover*, Athenaid, xxi.

inaccommodate† (in-ạ-kom′ō-dāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accommodate*, *a.*] Inconvenient; incommodious; cramped.

Halfe of their company dyed, . . . being infected with ye scurvie & other diseases, which this long voiage & their *inacomodate* condition had brought upon them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 91.

inaccordant (in-ạ-kôr′dant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accordant*.] Not in accordance; not agreeing.

inaccuracy (in-ak′ū-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *inaccuracies* (-siz). [< *inaccura(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being inaccurate; want of accuracy.

A few instances of *inaccuracy* . . . can never derogate from the superlative merit of Homer and Virgil.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

We may say, therefore, without material *inaccuracy*, that all capital, and especially all addition to capital, are the result of saving. *J. S. Mill*.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake; a fault; a defect; an error.

The single description of a moonlight night in Pope's Iliad contains more *inaccuracies* than can be found in all the Excursion. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 1. Incorrectness, inexactness.—2. Slip, inadvertence, blunder.

inaccurate (in-ak′ū-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *accurate*.] Not accurate; not exact or correct; erroneous; of persons, disposed to commit errors; careless as regards accuracy of statement.

He is often *inaccurate* in his statement of facts, and sometimes hasty in his generalizations.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

A notion may be *inaccurate* by being too wide.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

=Syn. Incorrect, inexact, blundering, loose.

inaccurately (in-ak′ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously.

inacquaintance (in-ạ-kwān′tans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquaintance*.] Unacquaintance.

An *inacquaintance* with the principles of gravitation.
W. Russell, Mod. Europe, IV. 290.

inacquiescent (in-ak-wi-es′ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *acquiescent*.] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

inact† (in-akt′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *act*. Cf. *enact*.] To bring into action or a state of activity.

The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable of *inacting*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inaction (in-ak′shon), *n.* [= F. *inaction* = Sp. *inaccion* = Pg. *inacção* = It. *inazione*; as *in-*[3] + *action*.] Want of action; abstention from labor; idleness; rest.

If, dead to these calls, you already languish in slothful *inaction*, what will be able to quicken the more sluggish current of advancing years? *H. Blair*, Works, I. xi.

One by one, the noiseless years had ebbed away, and left him brooding in charmed *inaction*, forever preparing for a work forever deferred.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 302.

inactive (in-ak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *inactif* = Sp. Pg. *inactivo*, < ML. *inactivus*, inactive, < L. *in-* priv. + *activus*, active: see *active*.] Not active or acting. (*a*) Incapable of action; without power of movement or exertion; inert; lifeless: as, matter is of itself *inactive*. (*b*) Inoperative; not producing results; ineffective: as, an *inactive* medicine or chemical agent. (*c*) Not disposed or prepared to act; in a state of non-action; idle; indolent; sluggish: as, an *inactive* man; *inactive* machinery.

I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were; they had not agility enough to avoid one stroke. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xl.

> A limb was broken; . . . and on him fell, . . .
> Yet lying thus *inactive*, doubt and gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Marked by inaction or sluggishness; destitute of activity: as, an *inactive* existence; the *inactive* stage of insect life (that is, the period of metamorphosis, generally passed in concealment). =Syn. *Inert*, *Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*), passive, supine.

inactively (in-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly; without motion, effort, or employment.

Mark how he [your son] spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away when . . . left to his own inclination. *Locke*, Education, § 125.

inactivity (in-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inactivité* = Pg. *inactividade*; as *inactive* + *-ity*.] The condition or character of being inactive; want of action or exertion; indisposition to act or exert one's self; sluggishness.

The commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly *inactivity*.
Sir J. Mackintosh, Causes of Revolution of 1688, vii.

=Syn. See *idle*.

inactuate† (in-ak′tū-āt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *actuate*. Cf. *inact*.] To put in action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened to *inactuate* only an aerial body.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

inactuation† (in-ak-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *inactuate* + *-ion*.] Operation.

That those powers should each of them have a tendency to action, and in their turns be exercised, is but rational to conceive, since otherwise they had been superfluous. And . . . that they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiii.

inadaptability (in-ạ-dap-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inadaptable*: see *-bility*.] Want of adaptability; incapacity for adaptation.

This system is supposed to have the drawback of *inadaptability* to extensions.
The Engineer (London), No. 1483.

inadaptable (in-ạ-dap′ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inadaptable*; as *in-*[3] + *adaptable*.] That cannot be adapted; not admitting of adaptation; unsuitable.

inadaptation (in-ad-ap-tā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adaptation*.] The state of being not adapted, fitted, or suited.

inadaptive (in-ạ-dap′tiv), *a.* Same as *inadaptable*.

inadequacy (in-ad′ē-kwā-si), *n.* [< *inadequa(te)* + *-cy*, after *adequacy*.] The state or quality of being inadequate, insufficient, or disproportionate; incompleteness; defectiveness.

A generation ago discussion was taking place concerning the *inadequacy* and badness of industrial dwellings.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

inadequate (in-ad′ē-kwāt), *a.* [= F. *inadéquat* = Sp. *inadecuado* = Pg. *inadequado* = It. *inadeguato*; as *in-*[3] + *adequate*.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient to effect the end desired; incomplete; disproportionate; defective.

Inadequate ideas are such which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 1.

A scene the full horrors of which words . . . would be *inadequate* to express. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 197.

=Syn. Incommensurate, incompetent.

inadequately (in-ad′ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not fully or sufficiently.

Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us. *Bp. Hurd*, To Dr. Leland.

inadequateness (in-ad′ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; insufficiency; incompleteness.

That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 11.

inadequation† (in-ad-ē-kwā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *adequation*.] Want of exact correspondence; incongruity.

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages.
Quoted in *Puller's* Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 418.

inadherent (in-ad-hēr'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadhérent* = Pg. *inadherente;* as *in-*3 + *adherent.*] Not adhering; specifically, in *bot.*, free, or not attached to any other organ, as a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary.

inadhesion (in-ad-hē'zhọn), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *adhesion.*] The state or quality of not adhering; want of adhesion.

Porcelain clay is distinguished from colorific earths by *inadhesion* to the fingers. *Kirwan.*

inadhesive (in-ad-hē'siv), *a.* Not adhesive.

inadmissibility (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inadmissibilité;* as *inadmissible* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument or of evidence.

inadmissible (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inadmissible* = Sp. *inadmisible* = Pg. *inadmissivel* = It. *inammissibile;* as *in-*3 + *admissible.*] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received: as, *inadmissible* testimony; *inadmissible* treatment of disease; an *inadmissible* proposition.

He, the said Warren Hastings, did, on pretence of certain political dangers, declare the relief desired to be without hesitation totally *inadmissible.*
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

inadmissibly (in-ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a manner not admissible.

inadvertence (in-ad-vėr'tẹns), *n.* [= F. *inadvertance* = Sp. Pg. *inadvertencia* = It. *inavvertenza;* as *inadverten(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The condition or character of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence; heedlessness.—2. An effect of inattention; an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from mental negligence.

I do not dwell on this topic at present, but content myself with noticing the serious *inadvertence* of regarding the genus "Feeling" as made up exclusively of pleasure and pain. *A. Bain,* Mind, XII. 578.

=Syn. *Oversight,* etc. See *negligence.*

inadvertency (in-ad-vėr'tẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inadvertence.*

Such little Blemishes as these, when the Thought is great and natural, we should, with Horace, impute to a pardonable *Inadvertency.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 285.

inadvertent (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inadvertant* = It. *inavvertente* (in adv.); as *in-*3 + *advertent.*] 1. Not properly attentive; heedless; careless; negligent.

However, he allows at length that men may be dishonest in obtruding circumstances foreign to the object; and we may be *inadvertent* in allowing these circumstances to impose upon us.
Warburton, Postscript to Ded. to the Free-Thinkers.

An *inadvertent* step may crush the snail,
That crawls at evening in the public path.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

2. Unconscious; unintentional; accidental.

Another secret charm of this book [White's "Natural History of Selborne"] is its *inadvertent* humor, so much the more delicious because unsuspected by the author.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 2.

=Syn. Inattentive, unobservant, thoughtless.

inadvertently (in-ad-vėr'tẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inadvertent manner; heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately; unintentionally.

She *inadvertently* approached the place . . . where I sat writing. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xxxv.

inadvertisement†, *n.* [< *in-*3 + *advertisement.*] Inadvertence.

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement,* upon us. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

inadvisability (in-ad-vī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inadvisable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inadvisable.

inadvisable (in-ad-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *advisable.*] Unadvisable.

-inæ. [NL., L., fem. pl. of *-inus:* see *-in*1, *-ine*1.] A suffix forming New Latin names of subfamilies of animals, being properly adjectives in the feminine plural, with *bestiæ* (beasts) understood, as in *Felinæ, Caninæ,* etc. The family names end in *-idæ.*

in æquali jure (in ē-kwā'lī jö'rē). [L.: *in,* in; *æquali,* abl. neut. of *æqualis,* equal; *jure,* abl. of *jus,* right: see *equal* and *jus.*] In equal right: said of persons having conflicting claims of apparently equal validity. In such a case the maxim of the law is that the position of the defendant is superior—that is to say, whichever claim is asserted by legal proceedings is to be treated as inferior to the other, because he who takes legal proceedings against another has the burden of showing a better right than his adversary has.

inæqui-. For words so beginning, see *inequi-.*

in æquilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib'ri-ō). [L.: *in,* in; *æquilibrio,* abl. of *æquilibrium,* equilibrium: see *equilibrium.*] See *equilibrium,* 1.

Inæquivalvia (in-ē-kwi-val'vi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *æquus,* equal, + *valva,* the leaf of a door.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801), one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephalæa,* containing the inequivalve bivalves and the brachiopods: opposed to *Æquivalvia,* 1.—2. In Latreille's system (1825), one of two divisions (called families) of pedunculate *Brachiopoda,* represented by the genus *Terebratula:* opposed to *Æquivalvia,* 2.

inaffability (in-af-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaffabilité;* as *inaffable* + *-ity.*] Want of affability; reserve in conversation. *Coles,* 1717.

inaffable (in-af'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaffable;* as *in-*3 + *affable.* Cf. *ineffable,* of the same ult. formation.] Not affable; reserved. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inaffectation† (in-af-ek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *affectation.*] Freedom from affectation. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inaffected† (in-ạ-fek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *affected*2, after F. *inaffecté* = It. *inaffettato* = Sp. *inafectado,* < L. *inaffectatus,* not affected.] Unaffected. *Minsheu,* 1617.

inaffectedly† (in-ạ-fek'ted-li), *adv.* Unaffectedly. *Cockeram.*

inaggressive (in-a-gres'iv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *aggressive.*] Not aggressive.

The strong individuality and the *inaggressive* nature of the early cults. *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 325.

inaidable (in-ā'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *aid* + *-able.*] Not to be aided. [Rare.]

Labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *inaidable* estate. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 1.

inalienability (in-āl'yen-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inaliénabilité* = Pg. *inalienabilidade* = It. *inalienabilità;* as *inalienable* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being inalienable.

A community of cattle-breeders would regard oxen as eminently exchangeable, and even an agricultural community may originally have confined the *inalienability* to the oxen which served as beasts of plough.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 251.

inalienable (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaliénable* = Sp. *inalienable* = Pg. *inalienavel* = It. *inalienabile;* as *in-*3 + *alienable.*] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another; that cannot or should not be transferred or given up.

One of the first things to be done after the resumption was to consolidate and render *inalienable,* or, so to speak, amortize the crown lands. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 365.

inalienableness (in-āl'yen-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inalienability. *Bailey,* 1727.

inalienably (in-āl'yen-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be alienable: as, rights *inalienably* vested.

The sacred rights of conscience *inalienably* possessed by every man. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

inalimental (in-al-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *alimental.*] Not supplying aliment; affording no nourishment.

The dulcoration of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and making of things *inalimental* to become alimental may be an experiment of great profit, for making new victual. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 649.

inalterability (in-âl'tėr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inalterabilité* = Sp. *inalterabilidad* = Pg. *inalterabilidade* = It. *inalterabilità;* as *inalterable* + *-ity.*] Unalterability.

From its lightness and *inalterability* in the air, aluminum has been applied to the preparation of small weights.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 661.

inalterable (in-âl'tėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaltérable* = Sp. *inalterable* = Pg. *inalteravel* = It. *inalterabile;* as *in-*3 + *alterable.*] Unalterable.

inam (i-näm'), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *in'ām,* a favor, gift, present, donation.] In India: (*a*) A favor; a boon. Hence—(*b*) A gift or grant, usually of rent-free lands, made for religious endowments or for services rendered to the state. *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 186.

inamel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enamel.*

The tombe is . . . covered with lead, and the top all *inamelled* with golde. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 211.

inameller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler.*

inamiability† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inamiable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being unamiable.

Insomnch as the reprover oversteps the exact truth of occurrences, in order to heighten their interest, and to make the wished-for impression, his cutting *inamiability* is usually met with flat, direct negation by the party castigated. *Jon Bee,* Essay on Samuel Foote.

inamiable† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *amiable.*] Unamiable. *Coles,* 1717.

inamiableness† (in-ā'mi-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Unamiableness.

inamiller†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *enameler.*

inamissible† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *inamissible* = Sp. *inamisible* = Pg. *inamissivel* = It. *inammissibile,* < LL. *inamissibilis,* that cannot be lost, < *in-* priv. + *amissibilis,* that may be lost: see *amissible.*] Not to be lost.

Had we been so fixt in an *inamissible* happinesse from the beginning, there had been no vertue in the world, nor any of that matchlesse pleasure which attends the exercise thereof. *Glanville,* Pre-existence of Souls, viii.

inamissibleness† (in-ạ-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inamissible. *Bailey,* 1727.

inamorata (in-am-ọ-rä'tạ), *n.* [< It. *innamorata,* fem. of *innamorato;* see *inamorate.*] A woman with whom one is in love.

The carriage stopped, as I had expected, at the hotel door; my flame (that is the very word for an opera *inamorata*) alighted. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xv.

inamorate† (in-am'ọ-rāt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *inamourate;* = F. *enamouré* = Sp. *enamorado* = Pg. *enamorado, namorado* = It. *innamorato,* < ML. *inamoratus,* pp. of *inamorare,* cause to love, *inamorari,* fall in love, < L. *in,* in, + *amor,* love: see *amor.* Cf. *enamour.*] Enamoured.

His blood was framde for euerie shade of vertue
To ranish into true *inamourate* fire.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

inamorato (in-am-ọ-rä'tō), *n.* [< It. *innamorato:* see *inamorate.*] A man who is in love; a lover.

If a man had such an army of lovers (as Castillio supposeth), he might soon conquer all the world, except by chance he met with such another army of *inamorates* to oppose it. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 517.

inamour (in-am'ọr), *v. t.* Same as *enamour.*

in-and-in (in'and-in'), *adv.* [< *in*1 + *and* + *in*1.] 1. From animals of the same parentage; from animals closely related by blood: as, to breed *in-and-in.*—2. With constant interaction of any kind.

The whole flotsam and jetsam of two minds forced *in and in* upon the matter in hand from every point of the compass. *R. L. Stevenson,* Talk and Talkers, i.

in-and-in (in'and-in'), *n.* [< *in-and-in, adv.*] An old gambling game played by two or three persons with four dice, each person having a box. *In* implied a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in-and-in,* two doublets, or all four dice alike.

He is a merchant still, adventurer,
At *in-and-in.* *B. Jonson,* New Inn, iii. 1.

At Passage and at Mumchance, at *In and In,*
Where swearing hath bin counted for no sinne.
Travels of Twelve-Pence (1630), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

inane (in-ān'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *inane,* < L. *inānis,* empty, void, appar. < *in-* priv. + **-ānis,* an element of unknown origin and meaning.] I. *a.* Empty; void; especially, void of sense or intelligence; senseless; silly.

Vague and *inane* instincts. *Is. Taylor.*

Shylock hesitated for a moment on the threshold, and exhibited a species of *inane* surprise at finding a child instead of his brother-comedian, Mr. Effinghan, in the apartment. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xxviii.

For what *inane* rewards he still must try
To pierce the inner earth or scale the sky.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 194.

=Syn. Frivolous, puerile, trifling.

II. *n.* That which is void or empty; void space; emptiness; vacuity.

When one can find out and frame in his mind clearly and distinctly the place of the universe, he will be able to tell us whether it moves or stands still in the undistinguishable *inane* of infinite space.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 10.

Pinnacled dim in the intense *inane.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

Folly and Fear are sisters twain:
One closing the eyes,
The other peopling the dark *inane*
With spectral lies.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

inangular (in-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *angular.*] Not angular. [Rare.]

inaniloquent† (in-ạ-nil'ọ-kwẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inanis,* empty, + *loquen(t-)s,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak, talk.] Same as *inaniloquous. Coles,* 1717.

inaniloquous† (in-ạ-nil'ọ-kwus), *a.* [< L. *inanis,* empty, + *loqui,* speak, talk.] Given to empty talk; loquacious; garrulous. *Bailey,* 1731.

inanimate1† (in-an'i-māt), *v. t.* [< ML. *inanimatus,* pp. of *inanimare* (> It. *inanimare, inanimire*), put life in, animate, < L. *in,* in, + *anima,* life: see *animate,* v.] To infuse life or vigor into; animate; quicken.

Though she which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk. *Donne,* Anat. of World, i.

inanimate2 (in-an'i-māt), *a.* [= F. *inanimé* = Sp. Pg. *inanimado* = It. *inanimato;* as *in-*3 + *animate, a.*] 1. Not animate; having lost life or vital force: as, the *inanimate* body of a man.

Nature *inanimate* employs sweet sounds,
But animated Nature sweeter still.
Cowper, Task, i. 197.

The stars and planets attract each other according to the laws which we know regulate *inanimate* bodies on the earth. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 192.

2. Not animated; without vivacity or briskness; spiritless; inactive; sluggish; dull: as, *inanimate* movements; *inanimate* conversation.

All the people in the date villages . . . had an *inanimate*, dejected, grave countenance, and seemed rather to avoid than wish any conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

=Syn. Dead, lifeless, inert, soulless, spiritless.

inanimated (in-an'i-mā-ted), *p. a.* Made inanimate; without life; without animation; lifeless; spiritless. [Rare.]

O fatal change! become in one sad day
A senseless corpse! *inanimated* clay!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 561.

Everything that comes from them is flat, *inanimated*, and languid. *Goldsmith*, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

inanimateness (in-an'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state of being inanimate; want of spirit; dullness.

Albeit the mover had been more excellent, might not the motion have been accounted less perfect, by reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject mov'd?
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ii. 3.

inanimation[1]†, *n.* [< ML. as if **inanimatio(n-)*, < *inanimare*, animate: see *inanimate*[1].] Infusion of life or spirit; vivifying influence.

Habitual joy in the Holy Ghost, arising from the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us.
Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical.

inanimation[2] (in-an-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *animation*.] Inanimateness. [Rare.]

inanitiate (in-ā-nish'i-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[1].] Affected with inanition; exhausted by lack of nourishment.

inanitiate (in-ā-nish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inanitiated*, ppr. *inanitiating*. [Irreg. < *inaniti(on)* + *-ate*[2].] To affect with inanition; exhaust by lack of nourishment.

inanitiation (in-ā-nish-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *inanitiate* + *-ion*.] The state of being inanitiated, or exhausted from lack of nourishment: usually called *inanition*.

inanition (in-ā-nish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *inanition* = Pr. *inanicio* = Sp. *inanicion* = Pg. *inanição*, < LL. *inanitio(n-)*, emptiness, < L. *inanire*, pp. *inanitus*, make empty, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] The condition or consequence of being inane or empty; hence, exhaustion from lack of nourishment, either physical or mental; starvation due to deficiency or mal-assimilation of food.

And as he must not eat overmuch, so he may not absolutely fast; for, as Celsus contends, repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extreames.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 235.

I was now nearly sick from *inanition*, having taken so little the day before. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

inanity (in-an'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inanities* (-tiz). [< F. *inanité* = It. *inanità*, < L. *inanita(t-)s*, emptiness, empty space, < *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] 1. The state of being inane. (*a*†) Emptiness; vacuity.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as no body whatever can come to but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.

(*b*) Mental vacuity; senselessness; silliness; frivolity.

But nothing still from nothing would proceed:
Raise or depress, or magnify or blame,
Inanity will ever be the same.
C. Smart, The Hilliad.

To flow along through a whole wilderness of *inanity*, without particularly arousing the reader's disgust.
De Quincey, Rhetoric, p. 227.

(*c*) Hollowness; worthlessness.

He prevented the vain and presumptuous Russian from seeing the minuteness and *inanity* of the things he was gaining by his violent attempt at diplomacy. *Kinglake*.

2. An instance of frivolity or vanity: as, the *inanities* of his conversation.

inantherate (in-an'thėr-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *anther* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing no anther: applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

in antis (in an'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *antis*, abl. of *antæ*, projecting ends of walls, etc.: see *anta*[1].] In *classical arch.*, between antæ or pilasters: a phrase noting porticoes or buildings without a peristyle, of which the side walls are prolonged beyond the front, forming antæ, which with columns between them support an entablature. See *anta*[1].

External façades high up in the cliffs, consisting each of two columns *in antis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

inapathy (in-ap'a-thi), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *apathy*.] Feeling; sensibility. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

inapertous (in-a-pėr'tus), *a.* [< L. *inapertus*, not open, < *in-* priv. + *apertus*, open: see *apert*.] In *bot.*, not open: applied to an unopened corolla. [Rare.]

inapostate† (in-ą-pos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, taken in the lit. sense, 'standing away': see *apostate*.] Not standing or turning away; attentive.

The man that will but lay his eares
As *inapostate* to the thing he heares,
Shall be (by) his hearing quickly come to see
The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 354.

inappealable (in-ą-pē'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appealable*.] Unappealable.

inappeasable (in-ą-pē'zą-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapaisable*; as *in-*[3] + *appeasable*.] Not to be appeased.

inappellability (in-ą-pel-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inappellable*: see *-bility*.] 1. Incapability of being appealed from: as, "the *inappellability* of the councils," *Coleridge*.—2. The condition of being without appeal.

inappellable (in-ą-pel'ą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inapelable* = It. *inappellabile*; as *in-*[3] + *appellable*.] Not to be appealed from; not admitting of appeal: as, "*inappellable* authority," *Coleridge*.

Inappendiculata (in-ap-en-dik-ū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *inappendiculate*.] A section of bivalve mollusks whose external branchiæ are destitute of posterior extensions or appendages. Some (for example, *Astrea*, *Arca*) are tetrabranchiate and others (*Lucina*) dibranchiate.

inappendiculate (in-ap-en-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, an appendage: see *appendage*, *appendix*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, unprovided with appendages, as the branchiæ of certain bivalve or lamellibranchiate mollusks of the group *Inappendiculata*.—2. In *bot.*, not appendaged, as the anthers in some of the genera of the *Ericaceæ*, in distinction from those genera in which they are appendaged.

inappetence (in-ap'ē-tens), *n.* [< F. *inappétence* = Sp. *inapetencia* = Pg. *inappetencia* = It. *inappetenza*; as *in-*[3] + *appetence*.] 1. Lack of appetence; failure of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 23.

2. Lack of desire or inclination. See *appetence*.

inappetency (in-ap'ē-ten-si), *n.* Same as *inappetence*.

Ignorance may be said to work as an *inappetency* in the stomach, and as an insipidness, a tastelessness in the palate. *Donne*, Sermons, xxvii.

inapplicability (in-ap"li-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inapplicabilité*; as *inapplicable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being inapplicable; unsuitableness.

You have said rather less upon the *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances that are likely to influence your conduct against these principles, than of the general maxims of state.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, v. 3.

inapplicable (in-ap'li-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inapplicable* = Sp. *inaplicable* = Pg. *inapplicavel*; as *in-*[3] + *applicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being or not proper to be applied; not suited or suitable; not fitting the case: as, the argument is *inapplicable* to the case.

If such an exhortation proved, perchance,
Inapplicable, words bestowed in waste,
What harm, since law has store, can spend nor miss?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 155.

=Syn. Unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite, irrelevant.

inapplicableness (in-ap'li-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inapplicable or unsuitable.

inapplicably (in-ap'li-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

inapplication (in-ap-li-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inapplication* = Sp. *inaplicacion* = Pg. *inapplicação*; as *in-*[3] + *application*.] Lack of application; negligence; indolence. *Bailey*, 1731.

inapposite (in-ap'ọ-zit), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *apposite*.] Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent: as, an *inapposite* argument.

I assured her gravely I thought so too; but forbore telling her how totally *inapposite* her application was.
Mrs. H. More, Cœlebs, I. 236.

inappositely (in-ap'ọ-zit-li), *adv.* Not pertinently; not suitably.

inappreciable (in-ą-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inappréciable* = Sp. *inapreciable* = Pg. *inapreciavel* = It. *inapprezzabile*, < ML. *inappretiabilis*, not to be estimated; as *in-*[3] + *appreciable*.] Not appreciable; not to be valued or estimated; hence, of no consequence.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable*. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

Glory was the cheap but *inappreciable* meed bestowed by the economical sovereign.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 135.

inappreciation (in-ą-prē-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *appreciation*.] Want of appreciation.

inappreciative (in-ą-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appreciative*.] Not appreciative; not valuing or justly esteeming.

We are thankful for a commentator at last who passes dry-shod over the turbide onde of *inappreciative* criticism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

inapprehensible (in-ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= It. *inapprensibile*, < LL. *inapprehensibilis*, not apprehensible, < *in-* priv. + *apprehensibilis*, apprehensible: see *apprehensible*.] Not apprehensible or intelligible.

Those celestiall songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defil'd with women.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

For here is a predicate which he sufficiently apprehends, what is *inapprehensible* in the proposition being confined to the subject. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 13.

inapprehension (in-ap-rē-hen'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *apprehension*.] Want of apprehension. *Bp. Hurd*.

The young men . . . discussed the politics of the province and scrutinized the behavior of their English rulers with more or less *inapprehension*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 593.

inapprehensive (in-ap-rē-hen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *apprehensive*.] Not apprehensive; without apprehension; without suspicion or fear.

Neither are they hungry for God, nor satisfied with the world; but remain stupid and *inapprehensive*, without resolution and determination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 639.

For when were they ever more secure and *inapprehensive* of their danger than at this time?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

inapproachable (in-ą-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *approachable*.] Unapproachable.

inapproachably (in-ą-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* Unapproachably.

inappropriate (in-ą-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *appropriate*.] Not appropriate or pertinent; not proper; unsuitable: as, *inappropriate* remarks.

It may be aggravated by *inappropriate* remedies.
P. M. Latham, Lects. on Clinical Medicine.

inappropriately (in-ą-prō'pri-āt-li), *adv.* Not appropriately or suitably.

inappropriateness (in-ą-prō'pri-āt-nes), *n.* Unsuitableness; unfitness.

inapt (in-apt'), *a.* [= F. *inapte* = It. *inatto*; as *in-*[3] + *apt*. Cf. *inept*.] 1. Not apt in kind or character; ill adapted to the purpose or occasion; unsuitable; not fit or qualified: as, a person *inapt* for a particular service.

In intelligence the bronco has no equal, unless it is the mule—though this comparison is *inapt*, as that hybrid has an extra endowment of brains, as though in compensation for the beauty which he lacks.
The Century, XXXVII. 342.

2. Not apt in action or manner; not ready or skilful; dull; slow; awkward; unhandy: as, an *inapt* student or workman. Also *unapt*. See *inept*.

inaptitude (in-ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inaptitude* = Sp. *inaptitud* (cf. Pg. *inaptidão*) = It. *inattitudine*; as *in-*[3] + *aptitude*.] 1. Lack of aptitude or adaptation; unsuitableness; unfitness.

From diffidence, and perhaps from a certain degree of *inaptitude* for extemporary speaking, he took a less public part in the contests of ecclesiastical politics than some of his contemporaries. *Blair*, Dr. Hugh Blair.

2. Lack of readiness; unskilfulness; awkwardness; unhandiness: as, *inaptitude* in workmanship. See *ineptitude*.

The bursting of the 43-ton breech loading Woolwich gun on board the "Collingwood" is another illustration of the *inaptitude* characteristic of the history of our national armaments. *Broad Arrow*, May 8, 1886.

inaptly (in-apt'li), *adv.* In an inapt manner; unfitly; unsuitably; awkwardly.

inaptness (in-apt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inapt; inaptitude; unreadiness; awkwardness.

The poor man held dispute
With his own mind, unable to subdue
Impatience through *inaptness* to perceive
General distress in his particular lot.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

We often hear persons who have a constitutional or habitual *inaptness* to pronounce an r, and who turn it into a w, or an l. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

inaquate (in-ā'kwāt), *a.* [< L. *inaquatus*, pp. of *inaquare*, turn into water, < *in*, into, + *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Transformed into water; embodied in water. [Rare.]

For as mucho as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no inpanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate:* that is to say, made water, beyng sacramentally joyned to the water in baptism.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 368.

inaquation (in-ā-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< *inaquate* + *-ion.*] Embodiment in or transformation into water. [Rare.]

The solution to the seconde reason is almost soundely handled, alludynge from inpanacion to *inaquation*, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghoost.
Lp. Gardiner, Explication, Transubstan., fol. 127.

inar (ō′när), *n.* [Ir.] An outer garment worn by the ancient Irish. In the usual representations it appears as a sleeved frock worn over the leinidh, the kilt of which shows below it.

Over the lenn came the *inar*, a kind of closely fitting tunic reaching to the hips. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

inarable (in-ar′ą-bl), *a.* [= It. *inarabile;* as *in-*[3] + *arable.*] Not arable; not capable of being plowed or tilled.

inarch (in-ärch′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enarch;* < *in-*[2] + *arch*[1].] To graft by approach; graft by uniting to the stock, as a scion, without separating the scion from its parent tree.


Inarching.

inarching (in-är′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inarch, v.*] The act of grafting by approach; approaching.

We might abate the art of Taliacotius, and the new *inarching* of noses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

inarm (in-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *arm*[1].] To embrace in or as if in the arms; encircle. [Rare.]

Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle, for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xiii.

Behold the mountain rillet, become a brook, become a torrent, how it *inarms* a handsome boulder.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxvii.

Inarticulata (in-är-tik-ū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *inarticulatus:* see *articulate.*] 1. Deshayes's name, given in 1836, of a division of *Brachiopoda* containing those brachiopods which have inarticulate or non-articulate valves, including the families *Lingulidæ, Discinidæ,* and *Craniidæ:* now called *Lyopomata.* See *Articulata. Ecardines* is a synonym.—2. One of two divisions of the cyelostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, containing the families *Idmoneidæ, Tubuliporidæ, Diastoporidæ, Lichenoporidæ,* and *Froudiporidæ,* which have the zoarium without internodes: opposed to *Articulata.* Also called *Inerustata.*

inarticulate (in-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *inarticulé* = Sp. Pg. *inarticulado* = It. *inarticolato,* < LL. *inarticulatus,* not articulate, not distinct, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *articulatus,* pointed, articulate: see *articulate.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, not articulated; having no articulation or joint; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* lyopomatous; ecardinal.

In the calcareous sponges the spicules are frequently regularly disposed; and in the Sycona in particular a definite arrangement, on two plans, the articulate and *inarticulate,* can be traced in the skeleton of the radial tubes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

2. Not articulate; not uttered or emitted with expressive or intelligible modulations, as sounds or speech; not distinct or with distinction of syllables.

Mingling with these *inarticulate* sounds in the low murmur of memory. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, ix.

3. Not articulating or speaking; incapable of expressing thought in speech.

That poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy.
Walpole, Letters, II. 379.

Inarticulate with rage and grief.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 186.

inarticulated (in-är-tik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulated.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, not articulated; not jointed; inarticulate.—2. In *Brachiopoda,* of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata;* having the shell hingeless; lyopomatous.

inarticulately (in-är-tik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner; with indistinct utterance; indistinctly.

inarticulateness (in-är-tik′ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inarticulate; indistinctness of utterance; want of distinct articulation.

inarticulation (in-är-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *articulation.*] Inarticulateness. [Rare.]

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words. *Chesterfield.*

in articulo mortis (in är-tik′ū-lō môr′tis). [L.: *in,* in; *articulo,* abl. of *articulus,* joint, article; *mortis,* gen. of *mor(t-)s,* death: see *mortal.*] In the article of death; at the very point of death; in the death-struggle. See *article.*

inartificial (in-är-ti-fish′ąl), *a.* [= F. *inartificiel;* as *in-*[3] + *artificial.*] 1. Not artificial; not according to the rules of art; formed or performed without art or artifice: as, *inartificial* work; an *inartificial* style.

The allegation is very *inartificial,* and the charge peevish and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 254.

An *inartificial* argument depending upon a naked asseveration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

2. Simple; artless; without contrivance or affectation: as, an *inartificial* manner.

His [James Hogg's] vanity was so *inartificial* as to be absolutely amusing.
S. C. Hall, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 97.

Inartificial argument, in *rhet.* See *artificial argument,* under *artificial.*

inartificially (in-är-ti-fish′ąl-i), *adv.* In an inartificial or artless manner; in a manner regardless of the rules of art; without art.

If, in the definition of meditation, I should call it an unaccustomed and unpractised duty, I should speak a truth, though somewhat *inartificially.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 4.

The incidents were *inartificially* huddled together.
Scott, Monastery, Int.

inartificialness (in-är-ti-fish′ąl-nes), *n.* The state of being inartificial. [Rare.]

inartistic (in-är-tis′tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic.*] Not artistic; not conformable to the rules or principles of art; deficient in liking for or appreciation of art.

An author's growth, and the happiness of both parties, are vastly imperilled by his union with the most affectionate of creatures, if she has an *inartistic* nature and a dull or commonplace mind. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

inartistical (in-är-tis′ti-kąl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *artistic* + *-al.*] Same as *inartistic.*

The originality and power of this [dramatic literature] as a mirror of life can not be contested, however much may be said against the rudeness and *inartistical* shape of the majority of its products. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 12.

inartistically (in-är-tis′ti-kąl-i), *adv.* In an inartistic manner; without conformity to the principles of art.

inasmuch (in′az-much′), *adv.* [Orig. a phr., *in as much,* < ME. *in as moche:* see *in*[1], *as*[1], *much.* Cf. *forasmuch.*] 1. In so far; to such a degree: followed by *as.*

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.
Mat. xxv. 40.

2. In view of the fact; seeing; considering: followed by *as.*

He was not worthy of death, *inasmuch as* he hated him not in time past. Deut. xix. 6.

The very force and contrivance of these collects [of our liturgy] is highly useful to raise and to enliven our devotions, *inasmuch as* they generally begin with the awful mention of some of God's attributes.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xx.

inassimilation (in-ą-sim-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *assimilation.*] Want of assimilation; non-assimilation.

It is one of the frequent occurrences in *inassimilation* that the organism is not uniformly well nourished.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 541.

inattention (in-ą-ten′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inattention;* as *in-*[3] + *attention.*] 1. Want of attention; failure to fix the mind attentively on an object or a subject; heedlessness; negligence.

The universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the publick. *Tatler*, No. 187.

2. An act of neglect; failure of courtesy. =Syn. 1. Thoughtlessness, absence of mind, carelessness. See *negligence.*

inattentive (in-ą-ten′tiv), *a.* [= F. *inattentif;* as *in-*[3] + *attentive.*] Not attentive; not fixing the mind attentively; heedless; careless; negligent: as, an *inattentive* habit.

What prodigies can pow'r divine perform
More grand than it produces year by year,
And all in sight of *inattentive* man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 120.

=Syn. *Abstracted, Preoccupied,* etc. See *absent.*

inattentively (in-ą-ten′tiv-li), *adv.* In an inattentive manner; without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.

In a letter to Addison, he expresses some consciousness of behaviour *inattentively* deficient in respect.
Johnson, Pope.

inattentiveness (in-ą-ten′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being inattentive; inattention.

The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and *inattentiveness* in the congregation.
Paley, Moral Philos., v. 5.

inaudibility (in-â-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inaudible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being inaudible.

inaudible (in-â′di-bl), *a.* [= F. *inaudible* = Sp. *inaudible* = Pg. *inaudivel* = It. *inaudibile,* < LL. *inaudibilis,* not audible, < L. *in-* priv. + (ML.) *audibilis,* audible: see *audible.*] Not audible; incapable of being heard: as, an *inaudible* whisper.

A soft and lulling sound is heard
Of streams *inaudible* by day.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

inaudibleness (in-â′di-bl-nes), *n.* Inaudibility.

inaudibly (in-â′di-bli), *adv.* In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

inaugur† (in-â′gėr), *v. t.* [< F. *inaugurer* = Sp. Pg. *inaugurar* = It. *inaugurare,* < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] To inaugurate.

Inaugured and created king. *Latimer.*

inaugural (in-â′gū-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *inaugural* = Sp. Pg. *inaugural* = It. *inaugurale;* as *inaugur* + *-al,* after *augural.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or forming part of an inauguration: as, *inaugural* ceremonies.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and manner. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, vii. 2.

II. *n.* An inaugural address.

General Jackson, . . . in his first *inaugural,* declared that a national debt was "incompatible with real independence." *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

inaugurate (in-â′gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inaugurated,* ppr. *inaugurating.* [< L. *inauguratus,* pp. of *inaugurare* (> ult. E. *inaugur*), practise augury, divine, consecrate or install into office with augural ceremonies, < *in.* in, + *augur,* an augur: see *augur.* Cf. *exaugurate.*] 1. To introduce or induct into office with suitable ceremonies; invest formally with an office.

The seat on which her Kings *inaugurated* were.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 188.

If a church has power to call a pastor, it has power to *inaugurate* him as pastor—that is, install him.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 414.

2. To make a formal beginning of; put in action or operation; initiate, especially something of dignity or importance: as, to *inaugurate* a reform.

We will *inaugurate* the new era for the noblest manhood and the purest womanhood the world has ever seen.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Unwilling . . . to *inaugurate* a novel policy . . . without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a Chargé d'Affaires near each of those new States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 168.

[The word is often inelegantly applied in this sense, especially in newspapers, to trivial or ignoble subjects.

Their [special agents'] object is not to prevent crime, but to *inaugurate* it.
Gazette (Washington, D. C.), Jan. 11, 1874.]

3. To institute or initiate the use of, especially by some formal opening ceremony: as, to *inaugurate* a railroad, a public building, or a statue.

inaugurate† (in-â′gū-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inaugurado,* < L. *inauguratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inaugurated; invested with office; inducted; installed.

In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdomes, hee [Numa] provideth by good orders, lawes, and customes, to reedifie as it were that citie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 14.

inauguration (in-â-gū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *inauguration* = Sp. *inauguracion* = Pg. *inauguração* = It. *inaugurazione,* < LL. *inauguratio(n-),* a beginning (not found in lit. sense 'consecration by augury'), < L. *inaugurare,* inaugurate: see *inaugurate.*] 1. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with solemnity: ceremonial investiture with office.—2. The act of solemnly or formally introducing or setting in motion anything of importance or dignity; a definite beginning or initiation: as, the *inauguration* of a new era or a new system.—3. A ceremonial or formal introduction or opening, as of something intended for public use: as, the *inauguration* of a monument or an exhibition. [Among the ancient Romans the act of inauguration (not expressed by *inauguratio,* but by a circumlocution with the verb) consisted in the consultation of the auspices by the augurs, and sometimes by other priests, to ascertain the will of the gods with reference to the induction of men into office or to any proposed public measure or proceeding. If the signs were deemed favorable, the declaration of that fact completed the inauguration.]—**Inauguration day.** See *day*[1].

inaugurator (in-â′gū-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inaugurateur* = Pg. *inaugurador;* as *inaugurate* + *-or.*] One who inaugurates; one who begins or initiates.

George I. . . . comes on the stage of English History . . . as the *inaugurator* of a period of national prosperity.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

inauguratory (in-â′gū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *inauguratorio;* as *inaugurate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining or suited to inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before.
Johnson, Dryden.

inaurate† (in-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp. of *inaurare* (> It. *inaurare*), cover or overlay with gold, < *in*, on, + *aurare*, cover with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*[1]. Cf. *deaurate.*] To cover with gold; gild. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inaurate (in-â′rāt), *a.* [< L. *inauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Covered or seeming to be covered with gold; gilded; gilt. *Maunder.*—2. In *entom.*, having metallic golden luster, as striæ, punctures, foveæ, and depressed margins in certain *Coleoptera.*

inauration† (in-â-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *inaurate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of gilding or overlaying with gold.

Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

inauspicate† (in-âs′pi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *inauspicatus*, without auspices, with bad auspices, unlucky, < *in-* priv. + *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, consecrate by auspices: see *auspicate.*] Ill-omened; unlucky.

With me come burn these ships *inauspicate;*
For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

inauspicious (in-âs-pish′us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *auspicious.*] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable: as, an *inauspicious* time.

O, here
Will I set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

It was with that *inauspicious* meaning in his glance that Hollingsworth first met Zenobia's eyes, and began his influence upon her life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

=Syn. Unpropitious, unpromising, untoward.

inauspiciously (in-âs-pish′us-li), *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unluckily; unfavorably.

The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so *inauspiciously* begun and so feebly carried on.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

inauspiciousness (in-âs-pish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being inauspicious; unfavorableness. *Bailey*, 1727.

inauthoritative (in-â-thor′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *authoritative.*] Having no authority; unauthoritative.

inauthoritativeness (in-â-thor′i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being inauthoritative or without authority or commission. [Rare.]

I furnished them not with precarious praters, . . . in whom ignorance and impudence, inability and *inauthoritativeness*, contend which shall be greatest.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 53.

We cannot close the volumes without being struck with the general loosencss and absence of all regard for authority which pervade them. This should not be. . . . Far-reaching interests will not excuse *inauthoritativeness.*
Nature, XXXVII. 442.

in banco (in bang′kō). [ML.: L. *in*, in, on; ML. *bancus*, bench: see *bank*[1], *bench.*] In full bench; at a session where a quorum of all the judges are present, as distinguished from a branch of the court. A trial in banco is one held before a number of judges for the sake of greater deliberation, so that questions arising may be determined at once by a consultation of the full bench. Also *in banc, en banc.*

inbarge† (in-bärj′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *barge*[1].] To cause to embark, as on a barge or bark.

Whither his friends she caused him to *inbarge.*
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

inbarn (in-bärn′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *barn*[1].] To deposit in a barn.

A fair harvest, . . . well inned and *inbarned.*
Herbert, Priest to the Temple, xxx.

inbasset†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *embassade.*

inbeaming† (in′bē-ming), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *beaming.*] The ingress of light; irradiation.

And, for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations, that man that follows his reason, both in the choice and defence of his religion, will find himself better led and directed by this one guide than by an hundred Directories. *South*, Works, IV. vii.

inbearing (in′bâr-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bearing.* Cf. *overbearing.*] Officious; meddlesome. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Then out it speaks an auld skipper,
An *inbearing* dog was hee—
"Ye've stay'd ower lang in Noroway,
Spending your king's monie."
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

inbeat†, *v. t.* [ME. *inbeten;* < *in-*[1] + *beat*[1].] To beat in.

Thenne with a barre *inbete* it, batte it ofte,
And playne it rough.
Palladius, Husbendrie (E. E. T. S), p. 155.

inbeing (in′bē-ing), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *being.*] Inherence; inherent existence.

When we say the bowl is . . . round, . . . the boy is . . . witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.
Watts, Logic, i. 2.

inbent (in′bent), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bent*[1].] Bent or turned inward.

Inbent eyes
Can scarce discern the shape of mine own pain.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

I can distinguish no regular markings on the *inbent* surfaces of the radials between the spines.
Geol. Jour., XLV. i. 152.

inbind (in-bīnd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbound*, ppr. *inbinding.* [= D. *inbinden* = G. *einbinden* = Dan. *indbinde* = Sw. *inbinda;* as *in-*[1] + *bind.*] To bind or hem in; inclose.

On the green banks which that fair stream *inbound*
Flowers and odours sweetly smiled and smelled.
Fairfax.

inbland†, *v. t.* [ME. *inblanden* (= Dan. *indblande* = Sw. *inblanda*, intermingle, intersperse); < *in-*[1] + *bland*[1].] To mingle; blend.

Wyth chynne & cheke ful swete,
Bothe quit & red *in-blande.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1205.

inblown† (in′blōn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *blown*[1].] Blown into. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. iii. § 29.

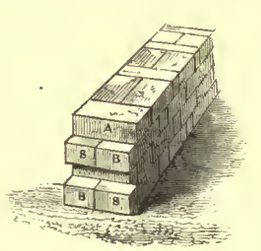
inboard (in′bōrd), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *board.*] 1. Within the hull or interior of a ship or boat; also, in the middle part of the hold of a ship: as, stow the freight well *inboard.*—2. Within the rail or bulwarks; toward or nearer to the center: as, to draw the sail *inboard.*

inboard (in′bōrd), *a.* [< *inboard*, *adv.*] 1. In the interior of a ship or boat; being within the hull or hold: as, *inboard* cargo: opposed to *outboard.*

New bulkheads and *inboard* works, new spars, rigging, sails, and boats, were added.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exped., p. 29.

2. Not projecting over the rail or bulwarks: as, an *inboard* spar or sail.

inbond (in′bond), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *bond*[1].] In *arch.*, laid lengthwise across a wall, as a brick or stone; formed in whole or part of materials so laid, as a wall: opposed to *outbond*, where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. Inbond and outbond bricks or stones are called respectively *headers* and *stretchers.* See *bond*[1], 12.



Inbond and Outbond Wall.
A, header; B, B, stretchers.

in bonis (in bō′nis). [L.: *in*, in; *bonis*, abl. of *bona*, q. v. Cf. *bonus*, *boon*[3].] In goods; in respect of his goods.

inborn (in′bôrn), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *born*[1].] 1. Innate; implanted by nature.

I cannot make you gentlemen; that's a work
Rais'd from your own deservings; merit, manners,
And *in-born* virtue does it.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

An *inborn* grace that nothing lacked
Of culture or appliance.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

2†. Native; aboriginal.

The hills . . . on everie side with winding in and out mounted up aloft, and were passable for none but the *inborn* inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

=Syn. 1. *Innate, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbread†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *bread*[1] (tr. ML. *impanare:* see *impane*).] To embody in bread; impanate. *Davies.*

We must believe that He cometh down again at the will of the priests to be impaned or *inbreaded* for their bellies' commonwealth. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 206.

in-bread†, *n.* The extra piece or number of a bakers' dozen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker.*

inbreak (in′brāk), *n.* [= D. *inbreuk* = G. *einbruch;* as *in-*[1] + *break.*] A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption: opposed to *outbreak.* [Rare.]

Ha saw that he had cleared the way for the *inbreak* of materialist scepticism, which he loathed.
The American, IX. 136.

inbreaking (in′brā-king), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *breaking.*] The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad. [Rare.]

inbreathe (in-brēŦH′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inbreathed*, ppr. *inbreathing.* [< ME. *inbrethen;* < *in-*[1] + *breathe.*] To infuse by breathing; communicate by inspiration.

Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mix'd power employ,
Dead things with *inbreathed* sense able to pierce.
Milton, Solemn Musick, l. 4.

inbred (in′bred), *p. a.* [Pp. of *inbreed.*] 1. Produced or developed within; innate; inherent; intrinsic: as, *inbred* modesty or good sense.

His face and carriage
Seem to declare an *in-bred* honesty.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

No natural, *inbred* force and fortitude could prove equal to such a task. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Bred in-and-in. =Syn. 1. *Innate, Ingrained*, etc. See *inherent.*

inbreed (in′brēd or in-brēd′), *v. t.* [Also *imbreed;* < *in-*[1] + *breed.*] 1. To breed, generate, or develop within.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

2. To breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related; breed in-and-in.

inburning (in′bėr-ning), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *burning.*] Burning within.

Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 17.

inburst (in′bėrst), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *burst.*] A bursting in from without; an irruption: opposed to *outburst.* [Rare.]

Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 9.

inby, inbye (in′bī), *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *by*[1].] Toward the interior; nearer to; specifically, in *coal-mining*, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft or other place where the surface is reached: the opposite of *outby.* Also *in-over.*—**To go inby**, to go from the door toward the fire. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

inca (ing′kạ), *n.* [Sometimes written *ynca;* = F. *inca*, *incas* = It. *inca*, < Sp. Pg. *inca*, < Peruv. *inca* (see def. 1).] 1. One of the princes or rulers who governed Peru or one of its divisions previous to the Spanish conquest.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the dominant tribe in Peru previous to the Spanish conquest.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A name of Leadbeater's cockatoo (*Caeatua leadbeateri*) of Australia, having the crest red, yellow, and white. (*b*) [NL.] The technical specific name of various birds: used only with a generic term. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of terns or sea-swallows, *Sterninæ*, related to the noddies,


Inca Tern (*Inca mystacalis*).

having dark plumage with a bundle of white curly plumes on each side of the head. The only species is *Sterna inca* (Lesson), now *Inca mystacalis* (Jardine). See *Nænia.* (*d*) A bird of this genus.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles, comprising a number of large robust Mexican and Central and South American forms, usually of a reddish-bronze color, flying actively at midday and frequenting flowering trees. *Serville*, 1825.—5. A name given about 1850 to some varieties of alpaca cloth.—**Inca dog**, a kind of South American dog, unlike any of the canines peculiar to that country, and supposed to be derived from the Mexican wolf.

Incadæ† (ing′kā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inca* + *-adæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Inca.* *Burmeister*, 1842.

incage, *v. t.* See *encage.*

incalculability (in-kal′kū-lạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *incalculable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incalculable, or indeterminable by calculation.

The one set of machines are characterized by their calculiability—the other by their *incalculability.*
B. Stewart, Cons. of Energy, p. 159.

incalculable (in-kal′kū-lạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *incalculable* = Sp. *incalculable* = Pg. *incalculavel* =

It. *incalcolabile;* as *in-*[3] + *calculable.*] 1. Not calculable; incapable of being calculated or reckoned; indeterminable by calculation.

They may even in one year of such false policy do mischiefs *incalculable.* *Burke,* Scarcity.

2. Not to be reckoned upon; that cannot be forecast. [Rare.]

It is only the great poets who seem to have this unsolicited profusion of unexpected and *incalculable* phrase. *Lowell,* Democracy.

incalculableness (in-kal'kū-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incalculable.

incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli), *adv.* In an incalculable degree or manner; immeasurably.

incalescence (in-ka-les'ens), *n.* [= It. *incalescenza;* as *incalescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being incalescent; the state of growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.

The two ingredients were easily mingled, and grew not only sensibly but considerably hot, and that so nimbly, that the *incalescence* sometimes came to its highth in about a minute of an hour by a minute clock. *Boyle,* Works, I. 104.

incalescency (in-ka-les'en-si), *n.* Same as *incalescence.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency,* which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray,* Works of Creation.

incalescent (in-ka-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *incalescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *incalescere,* grow warm or hot, < *in,* in, to, + *calescere,* grow warm: see *calescence.*] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

incalzando (in-kal-tsan'dō). [It., ppr. of *incalzare, incalciare* = OSp. *encalzar* = Pr. *encausar* = OF. *enchaucer,* chase, pursue, follow on the heels of, < L. *in,* on, + *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2].] In *music,* same as *stringendo.*

incameration (in-kam-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incamération* = Pg. *incameração* = It. *incamerazione,* confiscation; < ML. **incameratio(n-),* < **incamerare* (in pp. *incameratus,* confined to a chamber), < L. *in,* in, + *camera,* chamber: see *camera.*] The act or process of incorporating with the fiscal department of a government, as an estate or other source of revenue; particularly, annexation to the Pope's exchequer or apostolic chamber.

incampt, *v.* An obsolete form of *encamp.*

incampmentt, *n.* An obsolete form of *encampment.*

Incan (ing'kan), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru. Also, rarely, *Incarial.*

We have no accurate knowledge of the *Incan* history earlier than the century before the invasion of the Spaniards under Pizarro. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* VI. 216.

incandesce (in-kan-des'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incandesced,* ppr. *incandescing.* [< L. *incandescere,* become warm or hot, glow, kindle, < *in,* in, + *candescere,* kindle, glow: see *candescent.*] **I.** *intrans.* To glow with heat; be or become incandescent.

A wire which remained dull at ordinary atmospheric pressure *incandesced* when a moderate vacuum was obtained. *Nature,* XXXVII. 570.

II. *trans.* To cause to glow or become incandescent.

A wire . . . *incandesced* by alternate or direct currents. *Nature,* XXXVII. 448.

incandescence (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* [= F. *incandescence* = Sp. Pg. *incandescencia* = It. *incandescenza;* as *incandescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being incandescent; glowing heat. Rarely *candescence.*

The main source of light is *Incandescence.* *Tait,* Light, § 25.

incandescency (in-kan-des'en-si), *n.* Same as *incandescence.*

A platinum wire 18 B. W. G. and 15 feet long was raised to vivid *incandescency.* *Dredge's Electric Illumination,* I. 153.

incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *a.* [= F. *incandescent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incandescente,* < L. *incandescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *incandescere,* become warm or hot, glow: see *incandesce, candescent.*] Glowing with heat; rendered luminous by heat. Rarely *candescent.*

Holy Scripture becomes resplendent, or, as one might say, *incandescent* throughout. *Is. Taylor.*

When bodies retain a solid or liquid form when *incandescent,* their constituent molecules give out rays of light. *J. N. Lockyer,* Spect. Anal., p. 120.

Incandescent electric light. See *electric light,* under *electric.*

incanescent (in-ka-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *incanescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *incanescere,* become gray or hoary, < *in,* in, on, + *canescere,* become gray: see *canescent.*] Same as *canescent.*

incanous (in-kā'nus), *a.* [< L. *incanus,* quite gray, < *in,* in, on, + *canus,* gray.] Hoary; canescent.

incantation (in-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incantacion* = F. *incantation* = Sp. *incantacion* = It. *incantazione,* < LL. *incantatio(n-),* < L. *incantare,* chant a magic formula over, enchant: see *enchant.*] The art or act of enchanting by uttering magical words, with ceremonies supposed to have magical power; also, the formula of words or the ceremony employed.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong for me to buckle with.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

Medicine was always joined with magick; no remedy was administered without mysterious ceremony and *incantation.* *Burke,* Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

incantator (in'kan-tā-tor), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *enchanter*), < L. *incantare,* enchant: see *enchant, enchanter.*] An enchanter. [Rare.]

This neophyte, moreover, was a wizard, an aspirant in more supernatural arts, an *incantator,* a spirit-seer! *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 295.

incantatory (in-kan'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *incantatorio,* < LL. as if **incantatorius,* < *incantator,* enchanter: see *incantator.*] Dealing by enchantment; practised in incantation; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 3.

It is related that the necromancers of Thessaly added the blood of infants to that of black lambs in their *incantatory* rites, that the evoked spirits would render themselves objective from the exhalations of the blood. *Gentleman's Mag.,* quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 212.

incantingt (in-kan'ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **incant,* < L. *incantare,* enchant: see *enchant.*] Enchanting; ravishing; delightful.

Incanting voices, . . . poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration. *Sir T. Herbert,* Travels in Africa, p. 306.

incanton (in-kan'ton), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *canton*[1].] To unite in or incorporate as a canton.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed at a general diet the incorporating Geneva in the number of the cantons, the Romish Catholick party . . . proposed at the same time the *incantoning* of Constance, as a counterpoise. *Addison,* Travels in Italy, Switzerland.

incapability (in-kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incapable:* see *-bility.*] The character or condition of being incapable; want of mental or physical capacity, or of legal competency; inability or disability.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service. *Suckling.*

incapable (in-kā'pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incapable,* < LL. *incapabilis,* incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *capabilis,* capable: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* Not capable. (*a*) Lacking in capacity, ability, or fitness; inefficient; incompetent; inadequate.

The wheelbarrow of this civilization is . . . a ponderous, *incapable* body. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xx.

(*b*) Lacking sufficient capacity or capaciousness; insufficient, unfit, or unqualified: in this and the succeeding uses commonly followed by *of.*

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

(*c*) Not capable of receiving or admitting; not susceptible: as, his lot is *incapable of* amelioration.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 434.

(*d*) Not capable of understanding or comprehending; wanting appreciation; unconscious. [Rare.]

She chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable of* her own distress.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Incapable and shallow innocents,
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

(*e*) Not capable legally; unqualified; disqualified by law; wanting legal warrant or capacity.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable of* purchasing any more. *Swift.*

=Syn. *Incapable, Unable.* *Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate: as, a body once dead is *incapable* of restoration to life. The word often applies to moral inability: as, he is quite *incapable* of doing a thing so base; or otherwise it approaches essentially the more active meanings of *unable.* *Unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, being applicable to the body or to the mind: we could not say that Achilles was *unable* to be wounded, but we could say that Achilles was *incapable* of a wound. In law *capable* and *incapable* refer more frequently to legal qualification, *able* and *unable* to physical facility or hindrance: as, a man may not be legally *incapable* of doing an act, yet from circumstances be practically *unable* to do it.

II. *n.* One who lacks mental or physical capacity, either general or special.

The preservation of *incapables* is habitually secured by our social arrangements. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 170.

"All prisoners who have certificates from the doctor, step out!" shouted Captain Gudeem, and twenty-five or thirty *incapables*—some old and infirm, some pale and emaciated from sickness—separated themselves from the main body of convicts. *The Century,* XXXVII. 36.

incapableness (in-kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability. *Bailey,* 1727.

incapably (in-kā'pa-bli), *adv.* In an incapable manner.

incapacious (in-kā-pā'shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incapaz* = It. *incapace,* < LL. *incapax,* incapable, < L. *in-* priv. + *capax,* capable, capacious: see *capacious.*] 1. Not capacious; not spacious; of small content or compass; contracted.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

2†. Incapable.

Can art be so dim-sighted, learned sir?
I did not think her so *incapacious.*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

incapaciousness (in-kā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The condition of being incapacious; want of containing space; contractedness.

incapacitate (in-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapacitated,* ppr. *incapacitating.* [< *in-*[3] + *capacitate.* Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *incapacitar.*] 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power; render or make incapable: followed by *from* or *for.*

Physical weakness *incapacitated* him *from* the public practice of his art.
J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Concentrated attention, unbroken by rest, so prostrates the brain as to *incapacitate* it *for* thinking.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

2. To deprive of competent ability or qualification; render unfit; disqualify: as, insanity *incapacitates* one for marriage.

The old law of Scotland declared that a butcher should not sit upon a jury; he was *incapacitated* by his profession. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 196.

Any one deliberate habit of sin *incapacitates* a man for receiving the gifts of the Gospel.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 95.

3. To deprive of legal or constitutional capacity or privilege; withhold or nullify the right of.

The people cannot *incapacitate* the king, because he derives not his right from them, but from God only.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 7.

incapacitation (in-kā-pas-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *incapacitate* + *-ion.*] The act of incapacitating, or the state of being incapacitated; the act of disqualifying; disqualification.

If they suffer this power of arbitrary *incapacitation* to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the House of Commons. *Burke,* Present Discontents.

incapacity (in-kā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incapacité* = Sp. *incapacidad* = Pg. *incapacidade* = It. *incapacità;* as *in-*[3] + *capacity.*] 1. Lack of capacity; lack of ability or qualification; inability; incapability; incompetency.

Heaven, seeing the *incapacity* of . . . [philosophy] to console him, has given him the aid of religion.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxix.

The eldest son of a rich nobleman
Is heir to all his *incapacities.*
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

The chief cause of sectarian animosity is the *incapacity* of most men to conceive hostile systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

2. In *law,* the lack of legal qualification; that condition of a person which forbids a given act on his part, and makes the act legally inefficacious even if he does it: as, infancy constitutes an *incapacity* to contract; a trust creates in the trustee an *incapacity* to buy the trust property for himself at his own sale. **=Syn.** Disability, disqualification, unfitness.

in capita (in kap'i-tā). [L.: *in,* in; *capita,* acc. pl. of *caput,* head (person): see *caput.*] In or among the persons.

in capite (in kap'i-tē). [L. (ML.), in chief: L. *in,* in; *capite,* abl. of L. *caput,* head, chief: see *caput* and *chief.*] In *old law,* in chief. A tenant *in capite,* or in chief, was anciently a tenant who held lands under the king without any intermediate feudal superior, more specifically one holding by virtue of a direct grant by the crown to him or his ancestor. Tenure *in capite* did not include cases where a tenant of a mesne lord became a tenant under the crown by escheat or forfeiture of the mesne lord's estate. It was abolished in England by 12 Charles II., xxiv. (1672).

incapsulate (in-kap'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incapsulated,* ppr. *incapsulating.* [< L. *in,* in, + *capsula,* a box, chest (see *capsule*), + *-ate*[2].] 1. Same as *encapsulate.*—2. To put one inside of another, like a nest of boxes; insert repeat-

edly; compose by parenthesis within parenthesis: applied metaphorically to certain American-Indian languages in which various modifying elements are inserted in a verb-form.

incapsulation (in-kap-sū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *incapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of incapsulating, or the state of being incapsulated.

The sentences [of the Mexican language] are formed by a sort of *incapsulation*, and may be compared to those boxes shut up one within another which afford so much amusement to children.
F. W. Farrar, Families of Speech, p. 177.

incarcer† (in-kär'sėr), *v. t.* [< F. *incarcérer* = Pr. *encarcerar* = Sp. *encarcelar* = Pg. *encarcerar* = It. *incarcerare*, < ML. *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate*.] To incarcerate.

This grieves mee most, that I for grievous sinne
Incarcer'd lye within this floating Inn.
Z. Boyd, Flowers of Zion.

incarcerate (in-kär'sę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarcerated*, ppr. *incarcerating*. [< ML. *incarceratus*, pp. of *incarcerare* (> ult. E. *incarcer*, q. v.), imprison, < L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, a prison: see *carcerate*.] 1. To imprison; confine in a jail.—2. To confine; shut up or inclose; constrict closely: as, *incarcerated* hernia.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the infected air, as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

incarceration (in-kär-sę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incarcération* = Pr. *encarceration* = Sp. *encarcelacion* = It. *incarcerazione*, *incarcerazione*, < ML. *incarceratio(n-)*, < *incarcerare*, imprison: see *incarcerate*.] 1. The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; imprisonment.

It [the doctrine of preëxistence] supposeth the descent into these bodyes to be a culpable lapse from an higher and better state of life, and this to be a state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. In *surg.*, obstinate constriction, as of a hernia, or retention, as of the placenta in childbirth; strangulation, as in hernia.—**Syn. 1.** *Imprisonment*, *Confinement*, etc. See *captivity*.

incarcerator (in-kär'sę-rā-tor), *n.* [< *incarcerate* + *-or*.] One who incarcerates or shuts up in prison.

incardinate†, *a.* A perversion of *incarnate*[1].

The count's gentleman, one Cesario: we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

incardinate[2] (in-kär'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incardinated*, ppr. *incardinating*. [< ML. *incardinatus*, pp. of *incardinare* (also *cardinare*), receive or install (a priest) into a church, lit. 'hinge' (fit in so as to attach), < L. *in*, in, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo*, *cardinal*.] To attach corporately or as a cardinal part, as a priest to a particular church.

[The idea] that cardinal priests were those refugees from persecution who were received and *incardinated* into the clerical body of churches more happily circumstanced.
Encyc. Brit., V. 96.

Incarial (ing-kā'ri-al), *a.* [< *Inca* + *-ari-al*.] Same as *Incan*. [Rare.]

The . . . Museum of *Incarial* Antiquities [in Cuzco].
Encyc. Brit., VI. 744.

incarn† (in-kärn'), *v.* [< F. *incarner*, OF. *encharner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encarnar* = It. *incarnare*, become incarnate, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate: see *incarnate*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To invest with flesh; incarnate.

The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfollation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.
Wiseman, Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To become invested or covered with flesh.

The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

incarnadine (in-kär'na-din), *a.* [< F. *incarnadin*, for **incarnatin* (= Sp. *encarnadino*, flesh-colored), < *incarnat*, flesh-colored: see *incarnate*[1], *a.*] Of a carnation-color; pale-red. [Archaic.]

Such whose white satin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadine*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.
Lovelace, To my Lady H.

incarnadine (in-kär'na-din), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incarnadined*, ppr. *incarnadining*. [< *incarnadine*, *a.*] To dye red or carnation; tinge with the color of flesh.

No; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2.

[In some editions erroneously *incarnardine*.]

Lo! in the painted oriel of the west,
Whose fanes the sunken sun *incarnadines*.
Longfellow, Sonnets, The Evening Star.

incarnardine†, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *incarnadine*.

incarnate[1] (in-kär'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incarnated*, ppr. *incarnating*. [< LL. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnari*, be made flesh, become incarnate, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh, incarnate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *incarn*.] **I.** *trans.* To clothe with flesh; embody in flesh.

They believed in Christ to be *incarnated*, and to suffer death.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

Given a human foible, he [Shakspere] can *incarnate* it in the nothingness of Slender, or make it loom gigantic through the tragic twilight of Hamlet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

II. *intrans.* To form flesh; heal, as a wound, by granulation. [Rare.]

My uncle Toby's wound was nearly well; . . . 'twas just beginning to *incarnate*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

incarnate[1] (in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< ME. *incarnate*, embodied in flesh, = F. *incarnat* = Sp. Pg. *encarnado* = It. *incarnato*, incarnate, flesh-colored, < LL. *incarnatus*, pp., incarnate: see the verb.] 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.

Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, And was *incarnate* by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, And was made man.
Book of Common Prayer, Nicene Creed.

Here shalt thou sit *incarnate*, here shalt reign
Both God and Man. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 315.

2. Of a red color; flesh-colored.

In one place they are of a fresh and bright purple, in another of a glittering, *incarnate*, and rosate colour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 1.

The tubes of the corolla of the common red and *incarnate* clovers (Trifolium pratense and incarnatum) do not on a hasty glance appear to differ in length.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 97.

incarnate[2]† (in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *carnate*.] Not carnate or in the flesh; divested of a body; disembodied. [Rare.]

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 46.

incarnation (in-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incarnacion*, *incarnacioun*, < OF. *incarnatiun*, *incarnation*, *incarnacion*, F. *incarnation* = Pr. *encarnatio* = Sp. *encarnacion* = Pg. *encarnação* = It. *incarnazione*, < ML. *incarnatio(n-)*, < LL. *incarnari*, be made flesh, ML. also *incarnare*, invest with flesh: see *incarnate*[1].] 1. The act of incarnating or clothing with flesh; the act of assuming flesh or a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated. In theology the doctrine of the incarnation is the doctrine that the Divine Being has assumed human nature, or has dwelt on the earth in a human form. The doctrine has been held in both forms in the Christian church. The orthodox opinion is that God, in Jesus Christ his Son, not merely assumed a human body, and became subject to the limitations of the human flesh, but also that he assumed a proper human nature, and so is at once truly God and truly man. Hindu mythology represents Vishnu as having undergone certain avatars, descents, or incorporations or incarnations, but they are in part in other than human forms.

Also thei beleeven and spekn gladly of the Virgine Marie and of the *Incarnacioun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 132.

2. In *surg.*, the process whereby a wound heals, the affected part becoming filled with new flesh; granulation.—3. A representation in an incarnate form; a personification; a visible embodiment; a distinct exemplification in form or act.

Shall it take two or three generations of weary experimenting to bring into existence some *incarnation* of material force like the steam-engine, and may it not take a hundred generations for the human mind to ascertain for itself experimentally what it can know and what it cannot know? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

Of the universal mind each individual man is one more *incarnation*. *Emerson*, History.

4†. The color of flesh; carnation.—5†. In *bot.*, the carnation.—**Era of the Incarnation.** See *era*.

incarnative† (in-kär'nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incarnatif* = Pr. *encarnatiu* = Sp. Pg. *encarnativo* = It. *incarnativo*; as *incarnate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Causing new flesh to grow; healing.

This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and *incarnative*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 24.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh and assist nature in the healing of wounds.

I deterg'd the abscess more powerfully by the use of vitriol-stone and precipitate, and afterwards incarned by the common *incarnative* used in such cases.
Wiseman, Surgery, I. 9.

incarnification (in-kär'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *carnification*.] Formation into or embodiment in flesh; incarnation. [Rare.]

Incarvillea (in-kär-vil'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), named after P. d'*Incarville*, a Jesuit missionary in China, who first sent specimens of this plant to Bernard de Jussieu in 1743.] A monotypic genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ* and tribe *Tecomeæ*. The calyx is campanulate, with the apex 5-lobed; the corolla has an ample tube; the stamens are didynamous and included; and the ovary is 2-celled. The single species, *I. Sinensis*, is a native of China, and is an erect branched annual or biennial herb, with alternate 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and large red flowers in terminal racemes.

Incarvilleæ (in-kär-vil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Incarvillea* + *-eæ*.] In Endlicher's classification, a suborder of the *Bignoniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Incarvillea*: by De Candolle reduced to the rank of a subtribe.

incase, encase (in-, en-kās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incased*, *encased*, ppr. *incasing*, *encasing*. [< *in-*[2], *en-*[1], + *case*[2].] To inclose in or as in a case; cover or surround with something.

Oh! in that portal should the chief appear,
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear,
In radiant panoply his limbs *incas'd*.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 333.

I can conceive nothing more impressive than the eastern view of this great range [the Cordilleras], as forcing the mind to grapple with the idea of the thousands of thousands of years requisite for the denudation of the strata which originally *encased* it.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

Incased pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which is protected by a cocoon.

incasement, encasement (in-, en-kās'ment), *n.* [< *incase*, *encase*, + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inclosing in a case, or the state of being inclosed in or as if in a case.

That mythical period of universal *incasement* in ice, of which, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to show, in so far as Canada is concerned, there is no evidence whatever.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 233.

2. That which forms a case or covering; any inclosing substance.

Several parts of the outer tunic of the animal's body [*Pollicipes polymerus*] presented the remarkable fact of being calcified, but to a variable degree; whereas in several specimens from California there was no vestige of this *encasement*. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 314.

Theory of incasement, an old theory of reproduction which assumed that when the first animal of each species was created, the germs of all other individuals of the same species which were to come from it were incased in its ova. The discovery of spermatozoa developed the theory in two opposite directions: the ovulists, or ovists, held still to the theory of incasement in the female, while the animalculists, or spermists, entertained the theory of incasement in the male.

incask† (in-kask'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *cask*[1].] To cover with or as if with a casque.

Then did he *incask* his pate in his hat.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13.

incast (in'kast), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *cast*[1].] Something thrown in in addition; an amount given by a seller above the exact measure, as a pound in a stone of wool, or a fleece in a pack.

incastellated (in-kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *incastellatus*, fortify with a castle, castellate, < L. *in*, in, + *castellum*, a castle: see *castellate*.] Confined or inclosed in a castle. *Coles*, 1717.

incastelled (in-kas'teld), *a.* [As *incastell(ate)* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Inclosed in a castle. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Hoof-bound. *Crabb.*

incatenation (in-ka-tę-nā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *incatenatio(n-)*, < *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catena*, a chain: see *chain*. Cf. *enchain*.] The act of chaining or linking together. [Rare.]

A philosophier . . . sedulous in the *incatenation* of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cviii.

incautelous†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cautelous*.] Incautious.

All advantage of cavil at the expressions of the Judges, if any had been *incautelous*, was lost to the faction.
Roger North, Examen, p. 288.

incautelously†, *adv.* Incautiously.

incautelousness†, *n.* Incautiousness.

By this means is the passion strengthened, and the person whom it respects weakened, this by *incautelousness* and credulity, that by restraint and suppression.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 144.

incaution (in-kâ'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *caution*.] Lack of caution; heedlessness.

Lest through *incaution* falling thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me. *Pope.*

As though perfection on disorder hung,
And perfect order from *incaution* sprung.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, ii.

incautious (in-kâ'shus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cautious*. Cf. L. *incautus*, incautious.] Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect; heedless.

The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind, . . .
Commits her eggs *incautious* to the dust,
Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 791.

=Syn. Indiscreet, imprudent, impolitic, uncircumspect, inconsiderate.

incautiously (in-kâ'shus-li), *adv.* In an incautious manner; unwarily; heedlessly. *Byrom.*

incautiousness (in-kâ'shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incautious; lack of caution or foresight; unwariness.

incavate (in-kā'vāt), *a.* [< L. *incavatus*, pp. of *incavare*, make hollow: see *encave*, *v.*] Made hollow; hollowed.

incavated (in-kā'vā-ted), *a.* Same as *incavate*.

incavation (in-kā-vā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of making hollow.—2. A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

incave, *v. t.* See *encave*.

incavern (in-kav'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *cavern*.] To inclose in a cavern.

Then Lid creeps on aleng, and, taking Thrushel, throws Herself amongst the rocks; and so *incavern'd* goes, . . .
To hollow under earth. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 222.

incavo (in-kä'vō), *n.* [It., a hollow, cavity, < L. *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1]. Cf. *encave*.] The hollowed or incised part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

There is no enamel, but the whole of the *incavo* is filled with gold. *A. Nesbitt*, S. K. Cat., Glass Vessels.

incedet (in-sēd'), *v. i.* [< L. *incedere*, go, step, or march along, triumph, < *in*, in, on, + *cedere*, go.] To go along, step, or march in pride or exultation.

incedingly (in-sē'ding-li), *adv.* [< *inceding*, ppr. of *incede*, + *-ly*[2].] Triumphantly. [Rare.]

Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each mœnad movement royally, imperially, *incedingly* upborne.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxiii.

incelebrity (in-sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **incelebrita(t-)s*, < *inceleber*, not famous, < *in-* priv. + *celeber*, famous: see *celebrate*, *celebrity*.] Lack of colebrity. *Coleridge.*

incend† (in-send'), *v. t.* [< L. *incendere*, set on fire, kindle, burn, < *in*, in, on, + *candere*, shine, glow, be on fire: see *candid*. Cf. *accend*, *incense*[1].] To inflame; make fiery.

Oh, there's a line *incends* his lustfull blood!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

They fetch up the spirits into the brain, and with the heat brought with them, thoy *incend* it beyond measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

incendiarism (in-sen'di-ą-rizm), *n.* [< *incendiary* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of an incendiary; malicious burning.

incendiary (in-sen'di-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incendiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *incendiario*, < L. *incendiarius*, causing a fire; as a noun, an incendiary; < *incendium*, a fire, conflagration, < *incendere*, set on fire: see *incend*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing or adapted to cause combustion; used in starting a fire or conflagration; igniting; inflammatory: as, *incendiary* materials; an *incendiary* match or bomb. Specifically—2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in malicious or criminal setting on fire or burning: as, an *incendiary* mania; the *incendiary* torch; an *incendiary* fire.

Burn the parish! Burn the rating,
Burn all taxes in a mass.
Hood, *Incendiary* Song.

3. Tending to excite or inflame passion, sedition, or violence.

With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution.
Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 146.

The writing of *incendiary* letters . . . calls for . . . condign and exemplary punishment.
Paley, Moral Philos., II. ix.

The true patriot, unmoved by frightened and angry denunciation, will close his ears to *incendiary* utterances.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 525.

Incendiary match, a match made by boiling slow-match in a saturated solution of niter, drying it, cutting it into pieces, and plunging it into melted fire-stone. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 666.—**Incendiary shell**, a cast-iron or steel shell filled with a combustible composition. The composition, when ignited by a fuse or the flash of the charge, burns with an intense flame for several minutes. For smooth-bore guns the shell is spherical, and is pierced by two or more holes, from which the flames issue. It is used in bombarding for setting fire to cities, shipping, wooden barracks, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *incendiaries* (-riz). 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to a house, shop, barn, or other inflammable property; one who is guilty of arson.

The stables of the Castle Berlifitzing were discovered to be on fire; and the unanimous opinion of the neighborhood added the crime of the *incendiary* to the already hideous list of the Baron's misdemeanors and enormities.
Poe, Tales, I. 477.

2. One who or that which excites or inflames; a person who excites antagonism and promotes factious quarrels; a violent agitator.

To these two above-named causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 606.

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. *Addison.*

incendious† (in-sen'di-us), *a.* [= It. *incendioso*, < LL. *incendiosus*, burning, < L. *incendium*, a fire, burning: see *incendiary*.] Promoting faction or contention. *Bacon.*

incendiously† (in-sen'di-us-li), *adv.* So as to promote contention.

incensation (in-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *incensacion* = It. *incensazione*, < ML. as if **incensatio(n-)*, < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*[2], *v.*] The burning or offering of incense. [Rare.]

The Missal of the Roman Church now enjoins *incensation* before the introit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 721.

incense[1] (in-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [Formerly also *insense*; < L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incend*. This verb in the lit. sense is different from *incense*[2], which is from the noun *incense*[2].] 1†. To set on fire; cause to burn; inflame; kindle.

Twelve Trojan princes wait on thee, and labour to *incense* Thy glorious heap of funeral. *Chapman.*

Now belches molten stones and ruddy flame,
Incenst, or tears up mountains by the roots.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2†. To make hot or eager; enkindle; incite; stimulate.

To fly the boar before the bear pursues
Were to *incense* the boar to follow us.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

To *incense* us further yet, John, in his apocalypse, makes a description of that heavenly Jerusalem.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Will God *incense* his ire
For such a petty trespass?
Milton, P. L., ix. 692.

In particular—3†. To burn as incense; use in burning incense.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are *incensed*, or crushed. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

After this, the said Prelate goeth to an Altar there, richly adorned, on which is a red Table, with the name of the Great Can written in it, and a Censer with Incense, which he *incenseth* in stead of them all, with great reuerence performed vnto the Table.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 417.

4. To enkindle or excite to anger or other passion; inflame; make angry; provoke.

Augustus, . . . being greviously *incensed* against them of Cremona, deprived them of their grounds.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

=Syn. 4. *Irritate*, *Provoke*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

incense[2] (in'sens), *n.* [< ME. *encens*, < OF. *encens*, F. *encens* = Pr. *encens*, *ensens*, *ences*, *eces*, *esses* = Sp. *incienso* = Pg. It. *incenso*, < LL. *incensum*, incense, orig. neut. of L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, set on fire, inflame: see *incense*[1], *incend*.] 1. Any aromatic material, as certain gums, which exhales perfume during combustion; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, etc., with gum-resin, compounded for the purpose of producing a sweet odor when burned. The substance most generally used for incense, and therefore often specifically so called, is olibanum or frankincense. (See *olibanum*.) The burning of incense as an act of worship existed among the Jews, and is practised in both the Eastern and Western churches of the present day, as well as by Buddhists and others.

And he made . . . the pure *incense* of sweet spices, according to the work of the apothecary. Ex. xxxvii. 29.

Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer, and put fire therein, and put *incense* thereon. Lev. x. 1.

2. The perfume or scented fumes arising from an odoriferous substance, as frankincense, during combustion; the odor of spices and gums burned as an act of worship in some religious systems.

A thick cloud of *incense* went up. Ezek. viii. 11.

As the *incense* wafts its fragrance now throughout the material building. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 209.

A mist
Of *incense* curl'd about her, and her face
Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Any grateful odor, as of flowers; agreeable perfume or fragrance.

See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,
With all the *incense* of the breathing spring.
Pope, Messiah, l. 24.

4. Figuratively, gratifying admiration or attention; flattering regard and deference; homage; adulation.

Die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
With your uncleanness that which is divine;
Offer pure *incense* to so pure a shrine.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 194.

Or heap the shrine of luxury and pride
With *incense* kindled at the Muse's flame.
Gray, Elegy.

He courted the soft *incense* of flattery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

incense[2] (in'sens or in-sens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incensed*, ppr. *incensing*. [< ME. *incensen*, *encensen*, *encencen*, < OF. *encenser*, F. *encenser* = Pr. *encessar* = Sp. Pg. *incensar* = It. *incensare*, < ML. *incensare*, perfume with incense, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2], *n.* Hence also *cense*[2], *v.* Cf. *incense*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perfume with incense.

Al the hous of the pacient schal be *encensid* strongly . . . with frankencense, mirre, and rosyn, terbentyn and rewe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

The procession goes to the two other altars, and then again to the high altar, where the pilgrim is *incensed*, and coming down to the lower end of the church, he puts out his candle, and the litany is said.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

2. To offer incense to; worship; flatter extravagantly.

She myghte in his presence
Doon sacrifice and Jupiter *encense*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 413.

He is dipp'd in treason and overhead in mischief, and now must be bought off and *incensed* by his Sovereign.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 212.

II.† *intrans.* To burn or offer incense.

After the custom of the prosthod, he wente forth hy iet and entride into the temple to *encencen*; and al the multitude of the puple was without fourth and preyede in the hour of *encencyng*. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 9, 10.

They nolde *encense* no sacrifice ryght nought.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 395.

incense-boat (in'sens-bōt), *n.* A vessel, frequently of a boat-like shape (that is, with a hollow, rounded oblong body rising at the ends), used to hold incense for transfer to the censer or thurible.

incense-breathing (in'sens-brē'тнing), *a.* Breathing or exhaling incense or fragrance.

The breezy call of *incense-breathing* morn.
Gray, Elegy.

incense-burner (in'sens-bėr'nėr), *n.* A stand, vase, etc., upon or in which to burn incense. Chinese and Japanese incense-burners are familiar as ornaments, often being fantastic bronze figures of men or animals.


Japanese Incense-burner.

incense-cedar (in'sens-sē'dėr), *n.* The white or post cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*, a native of the Pacific coast of the United States, from Oregon south, growing on the mountains. It is a large tree with light, soft, but durable wood.

incense-cup (in'sens-kup), *n.* 1. An incense-burner, small and of simple form.—2. One of a class of small pottery vessels, such as are found in prehistoric graves. Their use is unknown.

incensement (in-sens'ment), *n.* [< *incense*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of incensing, or the state of being incensed; especially, heat of passion; fiery anger.

His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incenser (in-sen'sėr), *n.* One who or that which incenses, inflames, or excites.

Seneca understanding, by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honour, how these lewd *incensers* did accuse him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1005.

incense-tree (in'sens-trē), *n.* 1. A South American tree of the genus *Bursera* (*Icica*).—2. In the West Indies, a tree of the genus *Moschoxylum* (*M. Swartzii*).

Also *incense-wood*.

incension† (in-sen'shon), *n.* [= OF. *incension* = It. *incensione*, < L. *incensio(n-)*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] The act of kindling or setting on fire, or the state of being exposed to the action of fire.

Sena loseth somewhat of its windiness by decocting; and generally subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 23.

incensive† (in-sen'siv), *a.* [= OF. *incensif* = It. *incensivo*, < L. as if **incensivus*, < *incendere*, pp. *incensus*, set on fire: see *incense*[1].] Tending to inflame or excite; inflammatory.

To be extremely hated and inhumanely persecuted, without any fault committed or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of humane passion.
Barrow, Works, III. x.

incensor† (in-sen'sọr), *n.* [= F. *encenseur* = Sp. *incensor*, < LL. *incensor*, an inciter, instigator, < L. *incendere*, kindle, incite: see *incense*[1].] Same as *incenser*.

Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage. *Sir J. Hayward.*

incensorium (in-sen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *incensoria* (-ạ). [ML.: see *incensory*, *censer*[1].] A censer. See *thurible*.

incensory† (in'sen-sọ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *incensorium*, a censer, < LL. *incensum*, incense: see *incense*[2] and *censer*[1], ult. < ML. *incensorium*.] The vessel in which incense is burned; a censer.

A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held
On th' holy *incensory* pour'd.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 686.

Other Saints lie here, decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and *incensories* of greate cost.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 14, 1645.

incensurable (in-sen'shọr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incensurable* = Pg. *incensuravel*; as *in*-[3] + *censurable*.] Not censurable; uncensurable.

incensurably (in-sen'shọr-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to deserve censure; uncensurably.

incentive (in-sen'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. *incentivo*, < L. *incentivus*, that strikes up or sets the tune, LL. serving to incite, < *incinere*, pp. *incentus*, sound (an instrument), sing, < *in*, in, on, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*. II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *incentivo*, < LL. *incentivum*, an incentive, neut. of *incentivus*, serving to incite: see I. Sometimes used as if connected with *incensive* and *incense*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Inciting; encouraging.

Competency is the most *incentive* to industry.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2†. Setting fire; igniting; firing; incendiary.

Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 519.

Whilst the cavern'd ground,
With grain *incentive* stor'd, by sudden blaze
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war,
In fiery whirls. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

II. *n.* That which moves the mind or stirs the passions; that which incites or tends to incite to action; motive; spur: as, pride is a powerful *incentive*.

Love seems to be the appetite, or *incentive*, of the primitive matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Every great life is an *incentive* to all other lives.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 186.

Incentives come from the soul's self.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

=**Syn.** *Impulse*, etc. (see *motive*), stimulus, incitement, encouragement, goad.

incentively (in-sen'tiv-li), *adv.* In an incentive or inciting manner; as an incentive.

incentor†, *n.* [An irreg. form of *incensor*.] Same as *incendiary*.

incentre† (in-sen'tėr), *v.* [< *in*-[2] + *center*[1].] To center.

Nor is your love *incentred* to me only in your own breast, but full of operation. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 135.

incept (in-sept'), *v.* [= OF. *incepter*, begin, < L. *inceptus*, pp. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take in, take up (not used in the lit. sense), < *in*, in, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To take in; seize. [Rare.]

Which will carry such *incepted* matters along with them in their slow movements from place to place.
E. A. Schäfer, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 83.

II. *intrans.* To commence or begin; specifically, in old universities, to become a qualified candidate for the degree of master of arts; originally, to begin teaching under the license of a university.

The M. A. *incepts* in about three years and two months from the time of taking his first degree, though he does not become a full M. A. till the July following — three years and a half in all.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 348.

What is technically known as admission to that degree [licentia docendi] was really nothing more nor less than receiving the chancellor's permission to *incept*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 835.

incepting† (in-sep'ting), *p. a.* [< *incept* + *-ing*[2].] Incipient; beginning.

Incepting poets and philosophers must pay for their whistle. *Spectator.*

inception (in-sep'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *inception*, < L. *inceptio*(*n*-), < *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin, lit. take in, take up: see *incept*.] 1. A taking in, as by swallowing; the process of receiving within. [Rare.]

The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the *inception*, during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs. *E. A. Poe.*

2. The incipient or initial stage; beginning; commencement.

Therefore if we can arrive at the *inception* of religion, . . . we have reason to conjecture that the *inception* of mankind was not long before.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 166.

The *inception* of the blockade was somewhat irregular.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 31.

If . . . we arrange the schools of Greek philosophy in numerical order, according to the dates of their *inception*, we do not mean that one expired before another was founded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 621.

3. In *entom.*, a starting-point; the place of beginning, as of a longitudinal mark, etc. In this sense the inception may be at either end, and must be determined by the context: as, the *inception* of a dark line on the costal border.

4. The formal qualification of a master of arts in the old universities, preliminary to taking his degree; the solemn act kept by the candidate for the degree of master of arts immediately before receiving the degree; the commencement.

By *inception* was implied the master's formal entrance upon, and commencement of, the functions of a duly licensed teacher, and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inceptif*, < NL. *inceptivus*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Beginning; starting; noting the initial point or step: as, an *inceptive* proposition; an *inceptive* verb (one that expresses the beginning of action).

Inceptive and desitive propositions: as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

You see, in speaking, or by sound or ink,
The grand *inceptive* caution is to think.
Byrom, Art of Eng. Poetry.

2. In *math.*, serving to initiate or produce: applied to such moments or first principles as, though of no magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing results which are: thus, a point is *inceptive* of a line; a line, of a surface; and a surface, of a solid. *Wallis.*

II. *n.* That which begins or notes beginning, as a proposition or a verb. Also *inchoative*.

inceptively (in-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

inceptor (in-sep'tọr), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *inceptor*, < LL. *inceptor*, < L. *incipere*, pp. *inceptus*, begin: see *incept*.] 1. A beginner; one who is in the rudiments. [Rare.]—2. One who is about to take the degree of master of arts at an English or other old university, having fulfilled all the conditions.

Next follow'd ye disputations of the *Inceptor* Doctors in Medicine, the speech of their Professor Dr. Hyde, and so in course their respective creations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

The *Inceptor* or candidate then began his speech, wherein I found little edification.
Locke, quot. in Dr. J. Brown's Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 50.

inceration (in-sẹ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incération*, < L. as if **inceratio*(*n*-), < *incerare* (> It. *incerare*, = Sp. Pg. *encerar*), pp. *inceratus*, cover with wax, < *in*, on, + *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] 1. The act of covering or treating with wax; waxing.

He's ripe for *inceration*, he stands warm,
In his ash-fire. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. The act of incorporating wax with some other body; also, the operation of communicating to a dry substance the consistence of wax. Also called *encerosis*. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

incerative (in'sẹ̄-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *incerat*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Sticking like wax. *Cotgrave.*

inceremonious† (in-ser-ẹ̄-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *ceremonious*.] Unceremonious.

One holds it best to set forth God's service in a solemn state and magnificence; another approves better of a simple and *incremonious* devotion.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, xvii.

incertain† (in-sėr'tān), *a.* [< ME. *incertain*, < OF. (also F.) *incertain*; as *in*-[3] + *certain*. Cf. L. *incertus* (> It. Pg. *incerto* = Sp. *incierto*), uncertain.] Uncertain.

To be worse than worst
Of those that lawless and *incertain* thoughts
Imagine howling! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

A Wanderer, and subject to *incertain* Removes, and short Sojourns in divers Places before.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 5.

incertainly† (in-sėr'tạn-li), *adv.* Uncertainly.

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Huloet.*

incertainty (in-sėr'tạn-ti), *n.*; pl. *incertainties* (-tiz). [< OF. *incertainete*, < *incertain*, incertain: see *incertain*. Cf. *certainty*, *uncertainty*.] Uncertainty.

The hazard
Of all *incertainties*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Arranging the opinions of men only to show their *incertainty*. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. of the World.

incertitude (in-sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *incertitude* = Sp. *incertidumbre*, obs. *incertitud* = It. *incertitudine*, < ML. *incertitudo* (*-din-*), uncertainty, < L. *incertus*, uncertain, < *in*- priv. + *certus*, certain: see *certain*, *certitude*.] 1. The state or condition of being uncertain; doubtfulness; uncertainty arising from doubt or hesitation.

The *incertitude* and instability of this life, and of humane affaires. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 716.

He fails and forfeits reputation from mere *incertitude* or irresolution. *Is. Taylor.*

2. Obscurity; indefiniteness.

Visit it [London] . . . in the autumn, and towards the close of the day, when the gray *incertitude* lies on the mighty city. *The Century*, XXVI. 821.

incessable† (in-ses'ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incessable* = Sp. *incesable* = It. *incessabile*, < L. *incessabilis*, unceasing, < *in*- priv. + **cessabilis*, < *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Unceasing; continual.

He heard likewise those *incessable* strokes, but could not espy the cause of them.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

incessably† (in-ses'ạ-bli), *adv.* Continually; unceasingly; without intermission.

incessancy (in-ses'ạn-si), *n.* The quality of being incessant; unintermitted continuance. [Rare.]

Whose white bones wasting lie
In some farre region, with th' *incessancie*
Of showres powrd downe vpon them.
Chapman, Odyssey, i.

incessant (in-ses'ạnt), *a.* [= F. *incessant* = Sp. *incesante* = Pg. It. *incessante*, < LL. *incessan*(*t-*)*s* (in adv. *incessanter*), < L. *in*-[3] priv. + *cessan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] Continued or repeated without interruption or intermission; unceasing; ceaseless: as, *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamor.

From skies descending down, a swarme of bees beset the bowes,
Incessant thick with noise. *Phaer*, Æneid, viii.

The people are proud, clever, and active, and all engaged in *incessant* cares of commerce.
Quoted in *C. Elton's* Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Continuous*, *Incessant*, *Continual*, *Perpetual*; unremitting, unremitted. *Continuous* means unbroken, and is passive; *incessant* means unceasing, and is active. The former is preferable to note duration, condition, or result; the latter, to describe the exertion by which the condition or result is produced. We speak of a *continuous* or an *incessant* fever, according as we think of the fever as a state or as an activity; and similarly of a *continuous* or *incessant* strain of music, and the *continuous* or *incessant* murmur of a brook; but only of a *continuous* railroad-track or telegraph-wire. *Continual* regularly implies the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, etc.: as, a *continual* succession of storms. In the Bible *continual* is sometimes used for *continuous*, but the distinction here indicated is now clearly established. *Perpetual* is continuous with the idea of lastingness: as, *perpetual* motion. It is often used in the sense of *continual:* as, I am sick of such *perpetual* bickerings. In either sense, unless the thing is really everlasting, it is used by hyperbole, as implying that one sees no end to the matter. See *eternal*.

incessantly (in-ses'ạnt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *incessantli*; < *incessant* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an incessant manner; with constant repetition; unceasingly.

The frosty north wind blowes a cold thicke sleete,
That dazzles eyes; flakes after flakes, *incessantly* descending. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix.

He was so *incessantly* given to his devotion and prayers as no man more in the whole house.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

2†. Instantly; immediately.

If I see him I fear I shall turn to Stone, and petrifie *incessantly*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 8.

If I catch any one among you, upon any pretence whatsoever, using the particle or, I shall *incessantly* order him to be stripped of his gown, and thrown over the bar.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

incessantness (in-ses'ạnt-nes), *n.* The character of being incessant.

incession† (in-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if *incessio*(*n*-), < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go along, go forward: see *incede*.] A going; progression; locomotion.

The *incession* or local motion of animals is made with analogy unto this figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

incest (in'sest), *n.* [< ME. *incest*, < OF. (also F.) *inceste* = Sp. Pg. It. *incesto*, < L. *incestum*, unchastity, incest, nent. of *incestus*, unchaste (> *incestus* (*incestu-*), m., incest), < *in*- priv. + *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*.] The offense of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein mar-

riage is prohibited by the law or established usage of a country. In this offense illegitimate consanguinity is of the same effect as legitimate. —**Spiritual incest.** (*a*) Sexual intercourse between persons who have been baptized or confirmed together: sometimes recognized as an offense by ecclesiastical authorities in the middle ages. (*b*) The holding, by a vicar or other beneficiary, of two benefices, one of which depends upon the collation of the other.

incestuous (in-ses'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *incestueux* = Pr. *encestuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *incestuoso*, < LL. *incestuosus*, < L. *incestus* (*incestu-*), incest: see *incest*.] 1. Guilty of incest: as, an *incestuous* person.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South*, Sermons.

2. Involving the crime of incest: as, an *incestuous* connection.

For have we not as natural a sense or feeling of the voluptuous? yes, he will say, but this sense has its proper object, virtuous love, not adulterous or *incestuous*. *Warburton*, Ded. to the Freethinkers, Postscript.

incestuously (in-ses'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

incestuousness (in-ses'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.

inch[1] (inch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *inche, ynche*, < AS. *ynce, ince*, an inch, < L. *uncia*, Sicilian Gr. *οὐγκία*, a twelfth part, as an inch (one twelfth of a foot), an ounce (one twelfth of a pound), orig. a small weight; cf. Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, weight. See *ounce*[1], a doublet of *inch*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot. It is of Roman origin, and was formerly divided into 12 lines. The text-books of arithmetic, following an old statute, divide the inch into 3 barleycorns. A binary division is most common in rough mechanical work, while for finer work it is divided into thousandths (as in gunnery), or even into ten-thousandths (by makers of gages only). The English inch is equal to 2.54 centimeters. The old Scotch inch was slightly longer than the English, being one thirty-seventh part of the Edinburgh ellwand. See *foot*, 10. Abbreviated *in.*

Arthur smote hym on the lifte shuldre in to the flesshe two large *ynche*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

Most ancient measures have been derived from one of two great systems, that of the cubit of 20.63 *inches*, or the digit of .729 *inch*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 483.

2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; the least part or amount.

There's not a lord in England breathes
Shall gar me give an *inch* of way.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

With me they'd starve, for want of Ivory;
For not one *Inch* does my whole House afford.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3†. A critical moment.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

If it fall out, we are ready; if not, we are scatter'd: I'll wait you at an *inch*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

At inches, very near or close. [Prov. Eng.]—**Auction or sale by inch of candle.** See *auction*.—**By inches,** or **inch by inch,** by slow or small degrees; very gradually.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down; all swearing . . .
They'll give him death *by inches*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

No, don't kill him at once, Sir Rowland, starve him gradually, *Inch by Inch*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

Every inch, in every respect; completely; every whit.

All spoke of one who was *every inch* the gentleman and the parson. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Miners' inch, the amount of water that will pass in 24 hours through an opening 1 inch square under a pressure of 6 inches.

II. *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness.—**Inch stuff,** in *carp.*, deal boards sawed one inch thick.

inch[1] (inch), *v.* [< *inch*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive or force by inches or small degrees: as, to *inch* one's way along. [Rare.]

Like so much cold steel *inched* through his breast-blade. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 118.

2. To deal out by inches; give sparingly. *Ainsworth.* [Rare.]—**3.** To mark with lines an inch apart.

II. *intrans.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move reluctantly or by inches: as, to *inch* away from the fire. [Rare.]

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix.

inch[2] (inch), *n.* [< Gael. *innis*, an island: see *innis, ennis.*] An island. *Inch* is an element frequent in names of small islands belonging to Scotland: as, *Inch*colm, *Inch*keith. It appears also in many names of places on the mainland, which before the last elevation of central Scotland were islands: as, the *Inches* of Perth. In Irish names it appears in the forms *Innis, Ennis.*

He disbursed, at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

inchace†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

inchafe†, *v.* Same as *enchafe.*

inchaint†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enchain.*

inchamber (in-chām'bėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *chamber.* Cf. *incameration.*] To lodge in a chamber. *Sherwood.*

inchant†, **inchanter**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *enchant*, etc.

incharge†, *v. t.* Same as *encharge.*

incharitable† (in-char'i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *charitable.*] Uncharitable.

Is not the whole nation become sullen and proud, ignorant and suspicious, *incharitable*, curst, and, in fine, the most depraved and perfidious under heaven?
Evelyn, Apology for the Royal Party.

incharity† (in-char'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *incharité*; as *in*-[3] + *charity.*] Uncharitableness.

Some charg'd the Popes
Of meere *incharitie*, for that
To wreake their priuate spight
Gainst kingdomes kingdomes they incense.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 24.

It is high *incharity* to proceed . . . severely upon meer suppositions. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

inchase (in-chās'), *v. t.* Same as *enchase*[2].

inchaste†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *incasto* (rare) = It. *incasto* (L. *incestus:* see *incest*); as *in*-[3] + *chaste.*] Unchaste.

Now you that were my father's concubines,
Liquor to his *inchaste* and lustful fire,
Have seen his honour shaken in his house.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 476.

inchastity† (in-chas'ti-ti), *n.* [< F. *inchasteté* = It. *incastità;* as *in*-[3] + *chastity.*] Unchastity.

'Tis not the act that ties the marriage knot,
It is the will; then must I all my life
Be stained with *inchastitie's* foul blot.
P. Hannay, Sheretine and Mariana.

inched (incht), *a.* [< *inch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Containing inches: used in composition. [Rare.]

Made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-*inched* bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. Marked with inches for measuring: as, an *inched* staff or rule.

inchest†, **enchest**† (in-chest', en-chest'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[3] + *chest*[1].] To put into a chest; keep in or as if in a chest.

Thou art Joves sister and Saturnus childe;
Yet can they [thy] breast *enchest* such anger still?
Vicars, Æneid (1632).

inchipin†, *n.* Same as *inchpin.*

inchmeal† (inch'mēl), *adv.* [< *inch*[1] + *-meal.* Cf. *piecemeal*, etc.] By inches; inch by inch: often with *by* preceding.

God loves your soul, if he be loth to let it go *inchmeal*, and not by swallowing. *Donne*, Letters, xi.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

inchoant (in'kō-ant), *a.* [< L. *inchoan(t-)s, incohan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inchoare, incoharc*, begin: see *inchoate.*] Inchoating; beginning.—**Inchoant cause,** the procatarctic cause; that which extrinsically excites the principal cause into action.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inchoated*, ppr. *inchoating.* [< L. *inchoatus, incohatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, prop. *incohare* (> OIt. *incoare* = Sp. *incoar*), begin, < *in*, in, on, to, + **cohare*, not otherwise found.] To begin. [Rare.]

Conceives and *inchoates* the argument.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *a.* [= Sp. *incoado* = Pg. *inchoado* = It. *incoato*, < L. *inchoatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Recently or just begun; incipient; in a state of incipiency; hence, elementary; rudimentary; not completely formed or established: as, *inchoate* rights.

Philosophers dispute whether moral ideas . . . were not once *inchoate*, embryo, dubious, unformed.
M. Arnold, Lit. and Dogma, i.

Each one of us has the prerogative of completing his *inchoate* and rudimental nature.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 336.

In his early days Maximilian had tempted him [Henry] with the offer of the Empire, he himself to retire on the popedom with an *inchoate* claim to canonization.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

Inchoate right of dower. See *dower*[2].

inchoately (in'kō-āt-li), *adv.* In an inchoate manner; rudimentarily.

inchoatio (in-kō-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-), incohatio(n-)*: see *inchoation.*] In *plainsong*, the intonation or introductory tones of a melody. See *intonation*[2], 3.

inchoation (in-kō-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inchoatio(n-), incohatio(n-)*, < L. *inchoare, incohare*, begin: see *inchoate.*] The act of beginning; inception; rudimentary state.

Then doth baptism challenge to itself but the *inchoation* of those graces the consummation whereof depended on mysteries ensuing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Religion of Nature is a mere *inchoation* and needs a complement,—it can have but one complement, and that very complement is Christianity.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 473.

inchoative (in-kō'ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inchoatif* = Pr. *enchoatiu* = Pg. *inchoativo* = Sp. It. *incoativo*, < LL. *inchoativus, incohativus*, < L. *inchoare, incoharc*, pp. *inchoatus, incohatus*, begin: see *inchoate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In the state of inception or formation; incipient; rudimentary.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays. *W. Montague*, Devonte Essays, i. 387.

2. Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb (otherwise called *inceptive*).

II. *n.* That which begins, or that which expresses the beginning of, an action or state; specifically, in *gram.*, an inchoative verb.

The Latins go farther and have a species of verbs derived from others which do the duty of these tenses; and are themselves for that reason called *inchoatives* or inceptives.
Harris, Hermes, i. 7.

inchpin† (inch'pin), *n.* [Also corruptly *inchipin, inne-pin;* appar. < *inch*[1] + *pin.*] The sweetbread of a deer. Also called *fatgut.*

Gras boyau [F.], or *Boyau culier* (the right gut); in beasts called the *Inch-pin* or *Inne-pin.* *Cotgrave.*

Mar. Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets.—
Rob. What, and the *inch-pin?*
Mar. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

inch-pound (inch'pound), *n.* A unit of energy, being the work done in raising a pound through an inch. It is equal to about 1,152 centimeter-grams, or about 1,130,200 ergs; but its value varies in different localities, being dependent on gravity.

inchurch† (in-chėrch'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *church.*] To form or receive into a church.

They that left Roxbury were *inchurched* higher up the river at Springfield. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

inchworm (inch'wėrm), *n.* A dropworm or measuring-worm. See *looper.*

incicurable (in-sik'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + **cicurabilis*, < *cicurare*, tame, < *cicur*, tame. Cf. L. *incicur*, not tame.] Not to be tamed; untamable. *Ash.* [Rare.]

incide† (in-sīd'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *incidir* = It. *incidere*, < L. *incidere*, cut into, cut open, < *in*, in, + *cædere*, strike, cut. Cf. *incise.*] 1. To cut into.—2. In *med.*, to resolve or disperse, as a coagulated humor.

Saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus.
Arbuthnot.

incidence (in'si-dens), *n.* [< F. *incidence* = Sp. Pg. *incidencia* = It. *incidenza*, < ML. *incidentia*, a falling upon, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, falling upon: see *incident.*] **1†.** A subordinate occurrence or thing; an incident; something incidental or casual.

These meaner *incidences*. *Bp. Hall*, Solomon's Choice.

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of the surgeon and other *incidences*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 4.

2. The manner of falling; direction of the line of fall; course.

You may alter the *incidence* of the mischief, but the amount of it will inevitably be borne somewhere.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 22.

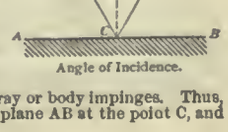
The *incidence* of our taxation is, I believe, as equitable as it can be made; the amount of it is far lighter than it used to be. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 110.

It [hearth-money] was hated on account of its *incidence* on a poorer class of persons than had been usually taxed under the easy régime of the subsidies.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

3. In *physics*, the falling or impinging of a ray of light or heat, etc., upon a surface: used especially with reference to the direction of the ray.

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton*, Opticks.

4. In *astron.*, same as *immersion*, 4.—**5.** In *geom.*, the situation of two figures in which they have something more in common than they would have in some other situation, but do not completely coincide. The four kinds of incidence that are particularly considered are: 1st, that of a point and a line when the former lies on the latter; 2d, that of a point and a plane when the former lies in the latter; 3d, that of two lines when they cut each other; and 4th, that of a line and a plane when the former lies in the latter.—**Angle of incidence.** (*a*) In *physics*, the angle formed by the line of incidence and a line drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to the plane or surface on which the incident ray or body impinges. Thus, if a ray EC impinges on the plane AB at the point C, and



Angle of Incidence.

a perpendicular CD be erected, then the angle ECD is generally called the angle of incidence. Some authors make ACE the angle of incidence.

Those bodies which give light by reflexion, can there only be perceived where the angle of reflexion is equal to the *angle of incidence*.

Bp. Wilson, Discovery of a New World.

(*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the longer axis of a projectile makes with the surface struck.—**Axis of incidence**, the normal to a surface at the point at which a ray or body strikes upon it.—**Cathetus of incidence.** Same as *axis of incidence.*—**Incidence formula**, in *enumerative geom.*, a formula expressing the number of incidences between different figures. For example, one such formula expresses the following proposition: In any unidimensional system of curves the number of them which cut a given straight line added to the number which touch a given plane give the number which so cut a plane that the tangent at the point of intersection cuts a given straight line.—**Plane of incidence**, the plane passing through the incident ray (EC) and the normal to the surface (CD). See figure above.

incidency† (in'si-den-si), *n.* Same as *incidence*, 1.

But wise men, philosophers and private judges, take in the accounts of accidental moments and *incidencies* to the action, said Cicero. *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, iii. 3.

incident (in'si-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incident* = Sp. Pg. It. *incidente*, < L. *inciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *incidere*, fall upon, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Falling or striking upon something, as a ray of light or a projectile; impinging or acting upon anything from without.

That there may be continuous changes of structure in organisms, there must be continuous changes in the *incident* forces. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 169.

If light be *incident* at the polarizing angle, the reflected and refracted rays will be at right angles to one another. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 9.

2. Likely to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally appertaining; necessarily conjoined.

I have been looking at the fire, and in a pensive manner reflecting upon the great misfortunes and calamities *incident* to human life. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Truly and heartily will he know where to find a true and sweet mate, without any risk such as Milton deplores as *incident* to scholars and great men. *Emerson*, Love.

3. Appertaining to or following another thing; conjoined as a subordinate to a principal thing; appurtenant: as, rent is *incident* to a reversion.

To whom it was *incident* as a fee of his office.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

4†. Subordinate; casual; incidental.

Men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Incident proposition, in *logic*, a subordinate proposition or clause inserted in a principal proposition, and called *determinative* or *explicative* according as it forms an essential or only an accessory member of it: as, Naples, *where I met my friends*, is a beautiful city.=**Syn.** *Incident, Liable.* "*Incident* is improperly confounded with *liable*. Says a living writer, 'The work was *incident* to decay.' He should have turned it end for end. Decay may be *incident* to a work; the work is *liable* to decay." *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 371.

The regular jealous-fit that's *incident*
To all old husbands that wed brisk young wives.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 76.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton*, S. A., l. 55.

II. *n.* 1. That which falls out or takes place; an occurrence; something which takes place in connection with an event or a series of events of greater importance.

A writer of lives may descend, with propriety, to minute circumstances and familiar *incidents*.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxvi.

The *incident* had occurred and was gone for me; it was an *incident* of no moment, no romance, no interest in a sense; yet it marked with change one single hour of a monotonous life. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. A thing necessarily or frequently depending upon, appertaining to, or legally passing with another that is the principal or more important; a natural or characteristic accompaniment.

Representative Councils, &c., are a mere *incident* and not an essential to Corporations. The whole body is the Corporation.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxii.

To every estate in lands the law has annexed certain peculiar *incidents* which appertain to it as of course without being expressly enumerated. *Burrill.*

3. In *decorative art*, the representation of any action, often much conventionalized, but still to be recognized: thus, a frieze may consist of a number of *incidents* relating collectively some historical event.=**Syn.** 1. *Occurrence, Circumstance*, etc. See *event*1.

incidental (in-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *incident* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Occurring, inseparably or fortuitously, in conjunction with something else, usually of greater importance; of minor importance; occasional; casual: as *incidental* expenses.

The pleasure *incidental* to the satisfaction of an interest cannot be attained after loss of the interest itself.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

It would be very useful indeed to have a record of the *incidental* discoveries, and of the minor studies which every historical scholar makes in the process of his work.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

Poverty has one *incidental* advantage; it lets things fall to ruin, but it does not improve or restore.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

In England inequality lies imbedded in the very base of the social structure; in America it is a late, *incidental*, unrecognized product. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 179.

=**Syn.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental.*

II. *n.* Something subordinate or casual: often used in the plural to mean minor expenses.

So many weak, pitiful *incidentals* attend on them. *Pope.*

Your father said that I might pay you five francs a day for *incidentals* and pocket money.
Jacob Abbott, Rollo in Paris, i.

incidentally (in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an incidental manner; as an incident; casually.

I . . . treat either purposely or *incidentally* of . . . colours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 665.

incidentary†, *a.* [< *incident* + *-ary.*] Incidental.

He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvon and the town of Conway, unless by *incidentary* visits. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 208.

incidentless (in'si-dent-les), *a.* [< *incident* + *-less.*] Without incident; uneventful.

My journey was *incidentless*, but the moment I came into Brighthelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 158.

incidently† (in'si-dent-li), *adv.* Incidentally.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

incinderment† (in-sin'dèr-ment), *n.* [< *in-*2 + *cinder* + *-ment.* Cf. *incinerate.*] Incineration.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon result from His *incinderment*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

incinerable (in-sin'e-ra-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **incinerabilis*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate.*] Capable of being reduced to ashes: as, *incinerable* matter. [Rare.]

Other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh that they could feel no sindge from fire.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incinerate (in-sin'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incinerated*, ppr. *incinerating.* [Formerly also *encinerate*; < ML. *incineratus*, pp. of *incinerare* (> It. *incenerare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *incinerar* = F. *incinérer*), burn to ashes, < L. *in*, in, to, + *cinis* (*cinr-*), ashes: see *cinerary.*] To burn to ashes.

Near the same plot of ground, for about six yards compasse, were digged up coals and *incinerated* substances.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, ii.

incinerate† (in-sin'e-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *incineratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Burnt to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

incineration (in-sin-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incinération* = Pr. *incineratio* = Sp. *incineracion* = Pg. *incineração* = It. *incenerazione*, < ML. *incineratio(n-)*, < *incinerare*, burn to ashes: see *incinerate.*] The act of incinerating or reducing to ashes by combustion.

Tobacco stalks may be mentioned as yielding upon *incineration* large quantities of potassium salts.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 255.

incinerator (in-sin'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **incinerator*, < *incinerare*, incinerate: see *incinerate.*] A furnace or retort for consuming, or reducing to ashes, any substance or body.

The *incinerator* (Dr. Sargeant's Patent), for destroying the refuse of hospitals, asylums, workhouses, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII., p. xxvii. of adv'ts.

incipience, incipiency (in-sip'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *incipient.*] The condition of being incipient; beginning; commencement.

incipient (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incipiente*, < L. *incipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *incipere*, begin, lit. take up, < *in*, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable.* Cf. *incept.*] Beginning; commencing; entering on existence or appearance.

He dashed my *incipient* vanity to the earth at once.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Its blasting rebuke causes *incipient* despotism to perish in the bud. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Incipient cause, a cause which extrinsically excites the principal cause to action; a procatarctic or inchoating cause.

incipiently (in-sip'i-ent-li), *adv.* In an incipient manner.

in-circle (in'sèr-kl), *n.* [< *in*1 + *circle.*] An inscribed circle.

incircle (in-sèr'kl), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *circle.*] Same as *encircle.*

incirclet† (in-sèr'klet), *n.* Same as *encirclet.*

incircumscriptible (in-sèr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *incirconscriptible* = It. *incircoscrittibile*; as *in-*3 + *circumscriptible.*] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited; illimitable.

The glorious bodie of Christ, which should bee capable of ten thousand places at once, both in heaven and earth, invisible, *incircumscriptible*.
Bp. Hall, The Old Religion, § 2.

incircumscription (in-sèr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *circumscription.*] The condition or quality of being incircumscriptible or limitless.

His mercy hath all its operations upon man, and returns to its own centre, and *incircumscription*, and infinity, unless it issues forth upon us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

incircumspect (in-sèr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *incirconspect* = It. *incircospetto*; as *in-*3 + *circumspect.*] Not circumspect; heedless.

Our fashions of eating make us . . . unlusty to labour, . . . *incircumspect*, inconsiderate, heady, rash.
Tyndale, Works, p. 227.

incircumspection (in-sèr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [= F. *incirconspection*; as *in-*3 + *circumspection.*] Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

An unexpected way of delusion, and whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 11.

incircumspectly (in-sèr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* Not circumspectly.

The Christians, inuading and entring into the munition *incircumspectly*, were pelted and pashed with stones.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

incise (in-sīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incised*, ppr. *incising.* [< F. *inciser*, < L. *incisus*, pp. of *incidere*, cut into: see *incide.*] To cut in or into; form or treat by cutting; specifically, to engrave; carve in intaglio.

I on this grave thy epitaph *incise*.
Carew, Death of Dr. Donne.

The hair is indicated by masses broadly modelled, with *incised* lines on the surface.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 110.

Whereon a rude hand is *incised*—a favorite Mohammedan symbol of doctrine. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 135.

incised (in-sīzd'), *p. a.* 1. Cut; caused by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.—2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, appearing as if cut; having marginal slits or notches, as an oak-leaf or an insect's wing.—**Incised enamel.** Same as *champlevé enamel.* See *enamel.*—**Incised ware.** See *ware*2.

incisely (in-sīs'li), *adv.* [< **incise*, a., incised (< L. *incisus*, pp.: see *incise, v.*), + *-ly*2.] With or by incisions or notches. *Eaton.* [Rare.]

incisiform (in-sī'si-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **incisoriform*, < NL. *incisor*, incisor, + L. *forma*, form.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling an incisor tooth; incisorial: as, "lower canines *incisiform*," *Flower.*

In the genus Dinoceras there are three incisor teeth, and a small *incisiform* canine on each side.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 187.

(*b*) More particularly, having the form or character of the incisor teeth of a rodent; gliriform, as teeth. See *incisor.*

incision (in-sizh'on), *n.* [< F. *incision* = Pr. *incizio* = Sp. *incision* = Pg. *incisão* = It. *incisione*, a cutting into, < L. *incisio(n-)*, a cutting into, used only in fig. senses, division, cesura, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide, incise.*] 1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance; specifically, the act of cutting into flesh, as for the purpose of bloodletting.

A fever in your blood! why, then *incision*
Would let her out in saucers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

With nice *incision* of her guided steel
She [the chisel] ploughs a brazen field.
Cowper, Task, i. 708.

When as Nature teaches us to divide any limb from the body to the saving of its fellows, . . . how much more is it her doctrine to sever by *incision* . . . a sore, the gangreen of a limb, to the recovery of a whole man?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A division or passage made by cutting; a cut or cutting; a gash.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

3. Figuratively, trenchancy; incisiveness. [Rare.]

The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp *incision*. *J. S. Blackie.*

4. In *bot.* and *entom.*, a slit or deep notch resembling a cut.—5. In *Doric arch.*, same as *hypotrachelium.* Sometimes, especially in provincial examples, the incision is repeated to emphasize the separation of the shaft and capital. See cut under *hypotrachelium.*

6†. A cutting away; removal, as by an acid or a drug.

Abstersion is a scouring off or *incision* of viscous humours. *Bacon.*

incisive (in-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *incisif* = Pr. *incisiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *incisivo*, < L. as if **incisivus*, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incide*, *incise*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of anything; cutting, or used for cutting: as, the *incisive* teeth.—2. Figuratively, sharply and clearly expressive; penetrating; trenchant; sharp; acute.

A quick-witted, outspoken, *incisive* fellow.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

When Annie asked about their families, she answered with the *incisive* directness of a country-bred woman.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, v.

3†. Having the power of breaking up or dissolving viscid or coagulated humors.

The fig-tree sendeth from it a sharpe, piercing, and *incisive* spirit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 608.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the character, function, or situation of an incisor tooth; incisorial. (*b*) Pertaining in any way to an incisor; situated near incisors; containing incisors: synonymous with *premaxillary* or *intermaxillary* and *prepalatine*.—**Incisive bones**, the premaxillary bones.—**Incisive edge or tooth**, a sharp prominence at the base of the mandible in certain insects, used for cutting.—**Incisive foramen.** Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).—**Incisive fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Incisive teeth**, the incisors.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, the incisive edge of the mandible of a beetle. See *incisivo edge*, above.

incisively (in-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; penetratingly; trenchantly; sharply; acutely.

"In that case," she says, *incisively*, "I can not understand his consenting to become the bearer of such a message." *Rhoda Broughton*, Second Thoughts, i. 3.

incisiveness (in-sī'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-sī'sọr), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *incisore*, < NL. *incisor*, a cutting tooth (cf. ML. *incisor*, a surgeon), < L. *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *incisors*, *incisores* (-sọr'z, in-sī-sō'rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an incisive or cutting tooth; a front tooth; any tooth of the upper jaw which is situated in the premaxillary or intermaxillary bone, or any corresponding tooth of the lower jaw. The name was originally given to those teeth which have sharp edges and a single fang, and are situated in front of the canines of either jaw. It is now technically used of teeth, whatever their character, which are situated as above described. When there are no upper incisors, the lower incisors are those situated nearest the symphysis of the lower jaw. Incisors are technically distinguished chiefly in mammals. Most mammals possess them in both jaws. The typical number is 6 above and below; but this number is frequently reduced to 4 or 2, sometimes to none, in one or both jaws. The number in either jaw is always even, and there is usually the same number in each jaw. A striking exception to this is seen in the ruminants, which usually have only lower incisors, biting against a callous pad in the upper jaw. (See cut under *Ruminantia*.) Among the most highly specialized incisors are those of the rodents or *Glires*, which are perennial, persistently growing from open pulps, with fangs rooted through much of the extent of each jaw, and with the cutting edges beveled like an adz; teeth of this character are sometimes termed *gliriform*. (See cut under *Rodentia*.) In dental formulæ an incisor tooth is designated by the letter *i*. An incisor of the milk-dentition, or deciduous incisor, is designated *di*. See cut under *tooth*.

II. *a.* 1. Same as *incisorial*: as, an *incisor* tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to the incisor teeth: as, *incisor* nerves.—**Incisor canal, foramen.** Same as *canalis incisivus* (which see, under *canalis*).

incisorial (in-sī-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *incisor* + *-ial*.] Having the character of an incisor tooth; incisive, as a tooth.

incisory (in-sī'sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *incisoire* = Sp. Pg. *incisorio*; as *incise* + *-ory*.] Having the property of cutting; incisive.

incisure (in-sizh'ụr), *n.* [= F. *incisure* = Pg. It. *incisura*, < L. *incisura*, a cutting into, < *incidere*, pp. *incisus*, cut into: see *incise*.] A cut; an incision; a slit-like opening; a notch.

In some creatures it [the mouth] is wide and large, in some little and narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 11.

incitant (in-sī'tạnt), *n.* [< L. *incitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] That which incites or stimulates to action; an exciting cause. *Smart.*

incitation (in-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *incitation* = Sp. *incitacion* = Pg. *incitação* = It. *incitazione*, < L. *incitatio(n-)*, < *incitare*, pp. *incitatus*, incite: see *incite*.] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement.

All the affections that are in man are either natural, or by chance, or by the *incitation* of reason and discourse.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

2. That which incites to action; that which rouses or prompts; incitement; motive; incentive.

The whole race of men have this passion in some degree implanted in their bosoms, which is the strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts. *Tatler*, No. 23.

incitative (in-sī'tā-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *incitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *incitativo*; as *incite* + *-ative*.] A provocative; a stimulant; an incitant.

They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives*, and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote.

incite (in-sīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incited*, ppr. *inciting*. [< F. *inciter* = Sp. Pg. *incitar* = It. *incitare*, < L. *incitare*, set in motion, hasten, urge, incite, < *in*, in, on, + *citare*, set in motion, urge: see *cite*[1].] To move to action; stir up; instigate; spur on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

=Syn. *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), stimulate, urge on, rouse, fire, provoke, excite, encourage, animate, set on, drive, persuade. See list under *impel*.

incitement (in-sīt'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *incitement* = Sp. *incitamento*, *incitamiento* = Pg. It. *incitamento*, < L. *incitamentum*, an incentive, incitement, < *incitare*, incite: see *incite*.] 1. The act of inciting; instigation.—2. That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus; encouragement.

Duke William had *Incitements* to invade England, and some Shew of a Title. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 21.

From the long records of distant age,
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

inciter (in-sī'tẹr), *n.* One who or that which incites or moves to action.

All this [these?] which I have depainted to thee are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6.

incitingly (in-sī'ting-li), *adv.* In an inciting manner; so as to excite to action.

incitive (in-sī'tiv), *a.* [< *incite* + *-ive*.] Having the power or capacity to incite. [Rare.]

The style is thus instructive and *incitive*.
T. W. Hunt, New Princeton Rev., Nov., 1888, p. 363.

incitomotor (in-sī-tọ-mō'tọr), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *incitare*, incite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, inciting to motion; causing muscle to act.

incitomotory (in-sī-tọ-mō'tọ-ri), *a.* [As *incitomotor* + *-y*.] Same as *incitomotor*.

incivil† (in-siv'il), *a.* [= F. *incivil* = Sp. Pg. *incivil* = It. *incivile*, < L. *incivilis*, impolite, uncivil, < *in-* priv. + *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] Uncivil.

Cym. He was a prince.
Gui. A most *incivil* one. The wrongs he did me
Were nothing prince-like. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incivilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incivilité* = Sp. *incivilidad* = Pg. *incivilidade* = It. *incivilità*, < LL. *incivilita(t-)s*, incivility, < L. *incivilis*, uncivil: see *incivil*.] 1†. Lack of civilization; an uncivilized condition.

By this means infinite numbers of souls may be brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and *incivility*, to the worshipping of the true God. *Raleigh.*

2. Lack of civility or courtesy; rudeness of manner toward others; impoliteness.

Cour. How say you now? Is not your husband mad?
Adr. His *incivility* confirms no less.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

3. An act of rudeness or ill breeding.

No person offered me the least *incivility*.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 88.

=Syn. 2. Disrespect, unmannerliness.

incivilization (in-siv'i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *civilization*.] The state of being uncivilized; lack of civilization; barbarism. *Wright.*

incivilly† (in-siv'i-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

incivism (in'si-vizm), *n.* [< F. *incivisme*; as *in-*[3] + *civism*. The words *civisme* and *incivisme* came into use during the first French revolution, when an appearance of active devotion to the existing government was the great test of good citizenship, and incivism was regarded as a crime.] Neglect of one's duty as a citizen.

Give up your *incivisme*, which at most is only a century old, for with all his faults the Irish gentleman of 1782 was Irish, and did not try to be West British.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 251.

There were rumors of coming trouble, and of an unhealthy condition of the banks; but it was considered *incivism* to look too curiously into such matters.
The Century, XXXIII. 869.

inclamation† (in-klā-mā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inclamatio(n-)*, a crying out, < L. *inclamare*, cry out against, < *in*, on, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *exclaim*, etc.] A shout; an exclamation.

She foretold
Troy's ruin: which, succeeding, made her use
This sacred *inclamation*: "God" (said she)
"Would have me utter things uncredited."
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

These idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with *inclamations*. *Bp. Hall*, Elijah with the Baalites.

inclasp, *v. t.* See *enclasp*.

inclaudent (in-klâ'dent), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *clauden(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, not closing.

inclavated (in-klā'vā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *inclavatus*, pp. of *inclavare*, fasten with a nail, < L. *in*, into, + *clavare*, fasten with a nail: see *clavate*[2].] Set; fast fixed.

inclave (in-klāv'), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *clavus*, a nail. Cf. *enclave*.] In *her.*, shaped like a series of dovetails, or cut at the edge in a series of dovetail or patté projections alternating with notches of the same shape: thus, a chief *inclave* projects into the field below in dovetailed projections.

incle[1]†, *v.* See *inkle*[1].

incle[2]†, *n.* See *inkle*[2].

inclemency (in-klem'ẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *inclémence* = Sp. Pg. *inclemencia* = It. *inclemenza*, < L. *inclementia*, < *inclemen(t-)s*, inclement: see *inclement*.] The character of being inclement; lack of clemency. (*a*) Severity of temper; unmercifulness or harshness of feeling or action.

The *inclemencie* of the late pope labouring to forestall him in his just throne. *Bp. Hall*, Impress of God, ii.

(*b*) Severity of climate or weather; tempestuousness.

Or on an airy mountain's top to lie,
Exposed to cold or heaven's *inclemency*.
Dryden, Lucretius, iii. 73.

(*c*) Adversity; disagreeableness.

Providence, tempering the *inclemency* of the domestic situation, sent them Giovanna. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

inclement (in-klem'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *inclément* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclemente*, < L. *inclemen(t-)s*, unmerciful, harsh, < *in-* priv. + *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] Not clement. (*a*) Unmerciful; harsh; severe; adverse. (*b*) Severe, as climate or weather; tempestuous, disturbed, or extreme, as the elements or temperature.

The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, P. L., x. 1063.

inclemently (in-klem'ẹnt-li), *adv.* In an inclement manner.

inclinable (in-klī'na-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inclinable*, < L. *inclinabilis*, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] 1†. Leaning; tending.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last.
Bentley.

His [Otway's] person was of the middle size, about five feet seven inches high, *inclinable* to fatness.
Quoted in *Malone's* Dryden, p. 468, note.

2. Having a mental bent or tendency in a certain direction; inclined; somewhat disposed: as, a mind *inclinable* to truth.

She was more *inclinable* to pity her than she had deserved. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

3. Capable of being inclined.

inclinableness (in-klī'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inclinable; inclination.

Her *inclinableness* to conform to the late establishment of it. *Strype*, Memorials Edw. VI., an. 1551.

inclination (in-kli-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *inclinacioun* = F. *inclinaison*, *inclination* = Pr. *enclinatio* = Sp. *inclinacion* = Pg. *inclinação* = It. *inchinazione*, *inclinazione*, < L. *inclinatio(n-)*, a leaning, bending, inclining, < *inclinare*, lean upon: see *incline*.] 1. The act of inclining, or the state of being inclined; a leaning; any deviation from a given direction or position.

There was a pleasaunt Arber, net by art,
But of the trees owne *inclination* made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

2. In *geom.* and *mech.*, the mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes toward each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination*.—3. The angle which a line or plane makes with the horizon; declivity. In gunnery inclination is the elevation or depression of the axis of a piece above or below a horizontal plane passing through the axis of the trunnions, supposed to be horizontal.

4. An inclined surface; a slope or declivity, as of land.

They [the Arabs] dashed over rocks, . . . up and down steep *inclinations*. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 77.

5. A set or bent of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing or person than to another; a leaning, liking, or preference:

as, an *inclination* for poetry; a strong *inclination* toward law.

An hundred Years on one kind Word I'll feast:
A thousand more will added be,
If you an *Inclination* have for me.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Dict.

When Habit and Custom is joyned with a vicious *Inclination*, how little doth human Reason signifie?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

I shall certainly not balk your *inclinations*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

6. A person for whom or a thing for which one has a liking or preference. [Rare.]

Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine.
Sir W. Temple, Works, i. 458. (*Latham.*)

7. In *Gr.* and *Latin gram.*, same as *enclisis*.—**Angle of inclination.** See def. 2.—**Inclination compass.** Same as *dipping-compass*.—**Inclination of an orbit,** in *astron.*, the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—**Inclination of the groove,** the angle made by the tangent to the groove of a rifled gun at any point with the rectilinear element of the bore passing through that point. See *twist*.—**Inclination or dip of the needle.** See *dip*.—**Prayer of inclination,** in Oriental liturgies, a prayer between the Lord's Prayer and the communion, expressing adoration, humiliation, and a desire for worthy reception of the sacrament. Its character varies considerably, however, in different liturgies. In the liturgies of Constantinople it is introduced by the exhortation "Let us bow down (incline) our heads to the Lord," and other liturgies contain a similar direction, or allusions to this posture of bowing down from which the prayer takes its name. By English liturgiologists it is also called the *prayer of humble access*. The Coptic liturgy of St. Basil has, in addition, a *prayer of inclination after the communion*, preceding the benediction. The name *prayer of inclination* or *of bowing down the head* (εὐχὴ τῆς κεφαλοκλισίας) is also given to a prayer for protection during the night, said at hesperinon (vespers), and to a prayer for forgiveness of sins, at orthron (lauds), in the Greek Church. In the Syriac baptismal offices prayers of inclination are said secretly by the priest, invoking sanctification of the water and of the candidate.=**Syn. 1.** Obliquity, slope, slant.—**5.** *Propensity, Bias*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), proclivity.

inclinatorium (in-klī-nā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inclinatoria* (-ä). [NL. (cf. ML. *inclinatorium*, an elbow-rest), neut. of **inclinatorius*, < L. *inclinare*: see *incline*.] The inclination compass or dipping-needle. See *dipping-needle*.

incline (in-klīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inclined*, ppr. *inclining*. [Formerly also *encline*; < ME. *inclinen, enclinen*, < OF. *encliner, incliner*, F. *incliner* = Pr. *enclinar, inclinar* = Sp. Pg. *inclinar* = It. *inchinare, inclinare*, < L. *inclinare* (= Gr. ἐγκλίνειν), bend down, lean, incline, < *in*, on, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline, declinc, recline*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend down; lean; turn obliquely from or toward a given direction or position; deviate from a line or course; tend: as, the column *inclines* from the perpendicular.

Thei rode a softe paas, theire hedes *enclyned* vnder theire helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

Your nose *inclines*,
That side that's next the sun, to the queen-apple.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

2†. To bow; bend the head or the body, especially as a mark of courtesy or respect.

Whan thei ben thus apparayiied, thei gon 2 and 2 togedre, fulle ordynatly before the Empereour, with outen speche of ony Woord, saf only *enclynynge* to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 234.

If that any neighebor of myne
Wol nat in chirche to my wyf *enclyne*, . . .
Whan she comth home, she rampeth in my face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 14.

3. To have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed; tend, as toward an opinion, a course of action, etc.

[They] holde of hym theire londes and theire fees in honour, ffor he hath made hem alle *enclyne* to hym by his prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judges ix. 3.

4. To tend, in a physical sense; approximate.

The flower itself is of a golden hue,
The leaves *inclining* to a darker blue.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. In *marching*, to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Inclining dial.** See *dial*.

II. *trans.* 1. To bend down; cause to lean; give a leaning to; cause to deviate from or toward a given line, position, or direction; direct.

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's *inclined*.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 150.

2. To bend (the body), as in an act of reverence or civility; cause to stoop or bow.

Soft himselfe *inclyning* on his knee
Downe to that well. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 8.

With due respect my body I *inclined*,
As to some being of superior kind. *Dryden*.

3. To give a tendency or propension to; turn; dispose.

I will *incline* mine ear to a parable; I will open my dark saying upon the harp. Ps. xlix. 4.

Incline my heart unto thy testimonies. Ps. cxix. 36.

The presence of so many of our countrymen was *inclining* us to cut short our stay. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 05.

Inclined dial, engine, plane, etc. See the nouns.

incline (in-klīn′), *n.* [< ME. *encline*, < OF. *enclin*, an inclination, bow, disposition, < *encliner*, incline: see *incline*, *v.*] 1†. An inclination; a bow.

He saluzed the soverayne and the sale aftyr,
Ilke a kynge aftyre kynge, and msd his *enclines*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 82.

2. An inclined plane; an ascent or a descent, as in a road or a railway; a slope.

The traveller does not go there [to Cincinnati] to see the city, but to visit the suburbs, climbing into them, out of the smoke and grime, by steam *inclines* and grip railways. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 430.

3. A shaft or mine-opening having considerable inclination. The words *shaft*, *incline*, and *level* express all possible conditions of a mine-opening in respect to position with reference to the horizontal plane. If the incline is worked "to the rise," the material mined is transported downward by some self-acting arrangement; if "to the deep," it is raised by a steam or other engine.

incliner (in-klī′nėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which inclines.—2. An inclined dial. *Ash.*

inclining (in-klī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *incline*, *v.*] 1. Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

Were you not sent for? Is it your own *inclining*? Is it a free visitation? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2†. Side; party.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my *inclining*, and the rest.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

inclinometer (in-kli-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *inclinare*, incline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. In *magnetism*, an apparatus for determining the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force.—2. An instrument for ascertaining the slope of an embankment; a clinometer or batter-level.—**Chain-inclinometer,** a device attached to a surveyors' chain to indicate its departure from a level.

inclip (in-klip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclipped*, ppr. *inclipping*. [< *in*-[1] + *clip*[1].] To grasp; inclose; surround. [Rare.]

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt have 't. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

incloister (in-kloi′stėr), *v. t.* See *encloister*.

Such a beatific face
Incloisters here this narrow floor,
That possess'd all hearts before.
Lovelace, Epitaph on Mrs. Filmer.

inclose, enclose (in-, en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inclosed, enclosed*, ppr. *inclosing, enclosing*. [< ME. *enclosen*, < OF. (also F.) *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, inclose, include (cf. *enclose*, an inclosure): see *include*. Cf. *close*[1].] 1. To close or shut in; environ or encompass, as a space, or an object or objects within a space; cover or shut up on all sides; include or confine: as, to *inclose* land with a fence; to *inclose* a letter in an envelop.

Thai hadde a semli sigt of a cite nobul,
Enclosed comeliche a-boute with fyn castel-werk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2220.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *inclose* the lock. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 148.

2. To insert in the same cover or inclosure with an original or the main letter, report, or other paper in a matter: as, he *inclosed* a report of the proceedings.

I now dispatch the *inclosed* copies of the treaty, in order to his Majesty's ratification.
Sir W. Temple, To Lord Arlington.

3†. To put into harness.

They went to coach and their horse *incloss*. *Chapman*.

incloser, encloser (in-, en-klō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

The grand *encloser* of the commons, for
His private profit or delight, with all
His herds that graze upon 't are lawful prize.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

inclosing-net (in-klō′zing-net), *n.* See *fish-net*.

inclosure, enclosure (in-, en-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *inclose* + *-ure*. Cf. OF. *enclosture, encloture*, an inclosure.] 1. The act of inclosing, or the state of being inclosed.

The primitive monks were excusable in their retiring and *enclosures* of themselves. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The separation and appropriation of land by means of a fence; hence, the appropriation of things common; reduction to private possession.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common. . . . God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. That which incloses; anything that environs, encompasses, or incloses within limits.

Within the *inclosure* was a great store of houses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 311.

Much more might be written of this antient wise Republic [Venice], which cannot be comprehended within the narrow *Inclosure* of a Letter. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

The kingdom of thought has no *inclosures*, but the Muse makes us free of her city.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 307.

4. That which is inclosed or shut in; a space or an object surrounded or enveloped. Specifically—5. A tract of land surrounded by a fence, hedge, or equivalent protection, together with such fence or hedge.

Delicious Paradise,
Now nearer, crowns with her *enclosure* green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 133.

6. A letter or paper inclosed with another in an envelop. See *inclose*, 2.—**Inclosure Acts,** English statutes, especially those of 1801 (41 Geo. III., c. 109) and 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 118), for acquiring and divesting rights over common and waste lands, usually by allotting them among adjoining landowners, which could previously be done only by means of private acts of Parliament.—**Inclosure commissioner,** in *Eng. law*, an officer, formerly appointed under special acts, but in recent times one of a permanent board, empowered to take proceedings for the inclosing and allotting to private ownership of lands formerly held as commons or as subject to rights of common, which preclude cultivation.

inclosure† (in-klō′zūr-ėr), *n.* [< *inclosure* + *-er*[1].] One who makes an inclosure of land; in the extract, a squatter.

And so live meanly and poorly, and, turning Cottiers or *Inclosurers* on some Highway Side, are commonly given to pilfering and stealing and intertainers of Vagabonds. *Statute* (1665), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 448.

incloud (in-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *cloud*[1].] Same as *encloud*.

include (in-klōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *included*, ppr. *including*. [< ME. *includen, encluden* = OF. *enclore, enclure*, F. *inclure* = Pr. *enclure* = Sp. *incluir* = Pg. *incluir, encludir* = It. *inchiudere, includere*, include, < L. *includere*, shut in, include, < *in*, in, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *conclude, exclude*, etc.] 1. To confine within something; hold as in an inclosure; inclose; contain.

The flouring tree trunk in leed
Enclude, or in an edder skynne it wynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Where likeliest he might find
The only two of mankind, but in them
The whole *included* race. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 416.

2. To comprise as a part, or as something incident or pertinent; comprehend; take in: as, the greater *includes* the less; this idea *includes* many particulars; the Roman empire *included* many nations. In logic a term is said to *include under* it the subjects of which it can be predicated, and to *include within* itself its essential predicates.

The loss of such a lord *includes* all harms.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

3†. To conclude; terminate.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Included clypeus or **nasus,** in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus lying between two lateral produced parts of the front, as in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*. Such a clypeus is often called a *tylus*.—**Included stamens,** in *bot.*, stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in *Cinchona*.—**Included style,** in *bot.*, a style which does not project beyond the mouth of the corolla, as in the pea and dead-nettle.

includible (in-klō′di-bl), *a.* [< *include* + *-ible*.] Capable of being included. *Bentham*.

Inclusa (in-klō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*: see *include*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of his *Acephala testacea*, including the clams, razor-shells, pholades, ship-worms, and some other lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks which have the mantle open at the anterior extremity, or near the middle only, for the passage of the foot. In some the mantle is prolonged at the posterior end to a tube of great length, as in the razor-shells. The bivalves of this tribe are remarkable for their powers of burrowing into clay, sand, wood, or even stone.

incluset, *a.* [ME. *incluse*, < L. *inclusus*, pp. of *includere*, include: see *include*.] Inclosed; shut in; cloistered; recluse.

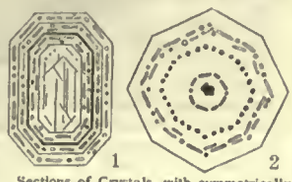
Thou sall be safe as ane ankir *incluse*, and noghte anely thou bot all cristene men.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

inclusion (in-klō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *inclusion* = Sp. *inclusion* = Pg. *inclusão* = It. *inchiusione, inclusione*, < L. *inclusio*(*n*-), a shutting up, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *include*.] 1. The act of including, or the state of being included.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies.
Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond.

The logical process of *Inclusion* is the same both in the mind of the animal and in the mind of a philosopher.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 51.

2. That which is included or inclosed. Used in mineralogy of a body, usually minute, such as a liquid or a small crystal, which is inclosed within the mass of another. Thus, topaz often contains *inclusions* consisting of liquid carbon dioxid. The inclusions in a crystal have often a definite orientation with reference to the crystallographic axes, as for example in the mineral leucite. According to the nature of the inclosed substance, the inclusions are spoken of as *gas inclusions*, *glass inclusions*, *fluid inclusions*, etc., and the cavities themselves are called *gas-cavities* or *gas-pores*, *glass-cavities*, etc.— **Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*. See *copula*.— **Fluid inclusion**. See def. 2.— **Formal inclusion**. See *formal*.



Sections of Crystals, with symmetrically arranged inclusions. 1, augite; 2, leucite. (After Zirkel.)

inclusive (in-klö'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inclusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inclusivo*, < L. as if **inclusivus*, < *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, include: see *inclose*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Inclosing; encircling; comprehensive; including: with *of*.

The *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

2. Included in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extremes: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusive* (that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday).

II. *n.* A term of inclusion.

This man is so cunning in his *inclusives* and exclusives that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatives and disjunctives. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

inclusively (in-klö'siv-li), *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include: as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

incoagulable (in-kō-ag'ū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoagulable* = Sp. *incoagulable*; as *in-*[3] + *coagulable*.] Not coagulable; incapable of being coagulated or concreted. *Boyle*, Works, III. 527.

incoercible (in-kō-èr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *incoercible* = Pg. *incoercivel*; as *in-*[3] + *coercible*.] 1. Not to be coerced or compelled; incapable of being constrained or forced.—2. In *physics*, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure. Certain gases were formerly supposed to have this property. See *gas*.

incoexistence† (in-kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coexistence*.] The opposite of *coexistence*.

The coexistence or *incoexistence* . . . of different ideas in the same subject.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 12.

incog (in-kog'), *a.* An abbreviation of *incognito*.

He has lain *incog* ever since. *Tatler*, No. 230.

What! my old guardian!—What! turn inquisitor, and take evidence *incog*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

incogent (in-kō'jent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogent*.] Not cogent; not adapted to convince. [Rare.]

[They] reject not the truth itself, but *incogent* modes in which it is occasionally presented.
The Nation, Jan. 6, 1870, p. 14.

incogitability (in-koj"i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incogitable, or incapable of being thought, or of being directly and positively thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

incogitable (in-koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incogitable* = It. *incogitabile*, < L. *incogitabilis*, unthinking, unthinkable, < *in-* priv. + *cogitabilis*, thinkable, conceivable: see *cogitable*.] Not cogitable; unthinkable.

If Schelling's hypothesis appear to us *incogitable*, that of Cousin is seen to be self-contradictory.
Sir W. Hamilton.

incogitance, incogitancy (in-koj'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< L. *incogitantia*, thoughtlessness, < *incogitan(t-)s*, thoughtless, unthinking: see *incogitant*.] The quality of being incogitable; want of thought, or of the power of thinking; thoughtlessness.

He passes the time with *incogitancy*, and hates the employment, and suffers the torment of prayers which he loves not. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

incogitant (in-koj'i-tant), *a.* [= OF. *incogitant* = Pg. *incogitante*, < L. *incogitan(t-)s*, unthinking, thoughtless, < *in-* priv. + *cogitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] 1. Not thinking; thoughtless.

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, ii.

2. Not capable of thinking: opposed to *cogitant*.

As mind is a cogitant substance, matter is *incogitant*.
J. Howe, Works, I. 65.

incogitantly (in-koj'i-tant-li), *adv.* In an incogitant manner; without consideration.

I did not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities, as if they might sometimes be but seeming ones.
Boyle, Works, V. 217.

incogitative (in-koj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cogitative*.] Not cogitative; not thinking; lacking the power of thought.

It is as impossible to conceive that ever bare *incogitative* matter should produce a thinking intelligent being as that nothing should of itself produce matter.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10.

incogitativity (in-koj"i-tā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *incogitative* + *-ity*.] The quality of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking. [Rare.]

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, § 9.

incognisable, incognisance, etc. See *incognizable*, etc.

incognita (in-kog'ni-tä), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *incognita*, < L. *incognita*, fem. of *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown or disguised: said of a woman or a girl.

II. *n.* A woman unknown or disguised.

Ha! Violante! that's the lady's name of the house where my *incognita* is. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Wonder, v. 1.

incognito (in-kog'ni-tō), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *incognito*, < It. *incognito*, < L. *incognitus*, unknown, < *in-* priv. + *cognitus*, known: see *cognition*.] **I.** *a.* Unknown; disguised under an assumed name and character: generally with reference to a man, usually of some distinction, who passes, actually or conventionally, as in travel, under an assumed name or in disguise, in order to avoid notice or attention.

I' th' dark o' th' evening I peep out, and *incognito* make some visits. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A man unknown, or in disguise, or living under an assumed name.—2. Concealment; state of concealment; assumption of a disguise or of a feigned character.

His *incognito* was endangered. *Scott.*

incognizability (in-kog"ni- or in-kon"i-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being incognizable or unknown.

incognizable (in-kog'ni- or in-kon'i-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; such as no finite mind can know; not to be known by man; not to be recognized. Also spelled *incognisable*.

The relation of unlikeness . . . is *incognizable* unless there exist other relations with which it may be classed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 381.

incognizance (in-kog'ni- or in-kon'i-zans), *n.* [= OF. *incongnoissance*; as *in-*[3] + *cognizance*.] Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisance*.

This *incognizance* may be explained on three possible hypotheses. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

incognizant (in-kog'ni- or in-kon'i-zant), *a.* [= OF. *incongnoissant*; as *in-*[3] + *cognizant*.] Not cognizant; failing to cognize or apprehend. Also spelled *incognisant*.

Of the several operations themselves, as acts of volition, we are wholly *incognizant*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

incognoscibility (in-kog-nos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *incognoscibilità*; as *incognoscible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incognoscible, or beyond being known.

If . . . the imperial philosopher should censure the still incognoscible author for still continuing in *incognoscibility*, . . . I should remind him of the Eleusinian Mysteries. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xix.

incognoscible (in-kog-nos'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incognoscible* = Sp. *incognoscible* = Pg. *incognoscivel* = It. *incognoscibile*, < L. *incognoscibilis*, not to be known, < *in-* priv. + *cognoscibilis*, to be known: see *cognoscible*.] Not cognoscible; such as cannot be known or recognized; incognizable.

Incognito I am and wish to be, and *incognoscible* it is in my power to remain. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xx.

incoherence (in-kō-hēr'ens), *n.* [= F. *incohérence* = Sp. Pg. *incoherencia* = It. *incoerenza*; as *incoheren(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. Want of physical coherence or cohesion; the state or quality of not holding or sticking together; looseness; separateness of parts: as, the *incoherence* of particles of sand; the *incoherence* of a fluid.

The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to be put in motion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 388.

2. Want of coherence or connection in thought or speech; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another: as, *incoherence* of arguments, facts, or principles.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order shows the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms. *Locke.*

The system of his politicks, when disembroiled, and cleared of all those *incoherences* and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece, will be as follows.
Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

incoherency (in-kō-hēr'en-si), *n.* Incoherence.

incoherent (in-kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *incohérent* = Sp. Pg. *incoherente* = It. *incoerente*; as *in-*[3] + *coherent*.] 1. Without physical coherence or cohesion; loose; unconnected; not coalescing or uniting.

His armour was patched up of a thousand *incoherent* pieces. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

The pollen is so *incoherent* that clouds of it are emitted if the plant be gently shaken on a sunny day.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 401.

2. Without coherence or agreement; not properly related or coördinated; incongruous; inconsistent; inconsecutive: chiefly used of immaterial things: as, *incoherent* thoughts.

No prelate's lawn with hair-shirt lined
Is half so *incoherent* as my mind; . . .
I plant, root up; I build, and then confound.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 166.

These are only broken, *incoherent* memoirs of this wonderful society. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

incoherentific (in-kō-hēr-en-tif'ik), *a.* [< *incoherent* + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing incoherence. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

incoherently (in-kō-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts; disconnectedly.

It . . . [is] the nature of violent passion to . . . make man speak *incoherently*. *Beattie*, Moral Science, IV. i. 3.

The middle section of the country through which somewhat *incoherently* permeated Massachusetts and Virginia ideas. *J. Schouler*, Hist. U. S., p. 11.

incoherentness (in-kō-hēr'ent-nes), *n.* Want of coherence; incoherence. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

incohering† (in-kō-hēr'ing), *a.* Incoherent.

They entirely, or for the most part, consist of lax *incohering* earth. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 2.

incohesion (in-kō-hē'zhon), *n.* [= F. *incohésion*; as *in-*[3] + *cohesion*.] Absence of cohesion; incoherence.

Our own Indian Empire, . . . held together by force in a state of artificial equilibrium, threatens some day to illustrate by its fall the *incohesion* arising from lack of congruity in components. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 450.

incoincidence (in-kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincidence*.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

incoincident (in-kō-in'si-dent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coincident*.] Not coincident; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

incolant† (in'kō-lant), *n.* [As L. *incola*, an inhabitant (< *incolere*, cultivate, inhabit, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*), + *-ant*.] An inhabitant.

The sinful *incolants* of his made earth.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

incolumity† (in-kō-lū'mi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *incolumité* = Sp. *incolumidad*, < L. *incolumita(t-)s*, uninjured state, soundness, < *incolumis*, uninjured, safe, < *in-* intensive + *columis*, safe. Cf. *calamity*.] Safety; security.

The Parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a People, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a Country. *Howell*, Letters.

incombining† (in-kom-bī'ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *combining*, ppr. of *combine*, *v.*] Incapable of combining or agreeing; disagreeing; disjunctive.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions.
Milton, Divorce, i. 1.

incombre†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *encumber*.

incombrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incombustibility (in-kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incombustibilité* = Sp. *incombustibilidad* = Pg. *incombustibilidade* = It. *incombustibilità*; as *incombustible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incombustible.

incombustible (in-kom-bus'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incombustible* = Sp. *incombustible* = Pg. *incombustivel* = It. *incombustibile*; as *in-*[3] + *combustible*.] **I.** *a.* Not combustible; incapable of being burned or consumed by fire.

Manye philosophoris clepid this quinta essencia an olle *incombustible*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

In Eubœa's isle
A wondrous rock is found, of which are woven
Vesta *incombustible*. *Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

II. *n.* A substance or thing that will not burn, or cannot be consumed by fire.

incombustibleness (in-kọm-bus′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incombustibility.

incombustibly (in-kọm-bus′ti-bli), *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

income (in′kum), *n.* [< ME. *income* = D. *inkomen* = G. *einkommen* (in sense 6) = Icel. *innkvāma*, income; cf. D. *inkomst* = Dan. *indkomst* = Sw. *inkomst* (in sense 6); as *in-*[1] + *come*.] 1†. A coming in; arrival; entrance; introduction.

Bot Kayous at the *income* was kepyd unfayre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2171.

At mine *income* I lowted low.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 334.

I would then make in and steep
My *income* in their blood. *Chapman.*

2. A new-comer or arrival; an incomer. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

An *Income*, incola, aduena.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

The new year comes; then stir the tipple; . . .
Let's try this *income*, how he stands,
An' eik us sib by shakin' hands. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 14.

3†. An entrance-fee.

Though he [a farmer] pay neuer so great an annuall rent, yet must he pay at his entrance a fine, or (as they call it) an *income* of ten pound, twenty pound, . . . whereas in truth the purchase thereof is hardly worth so much.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (1583), ii. 29.

4. A coming in as by influx or inspiration; hence, an inspired quality or characteristic, as courage or zeal; an inflowing principle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He . . . that carries and imports into the understanding of his brother notices of faith, and *incomes* of spiritual propositions, and arguments of the Spirit, enables his brother towards the work and practices of a holy life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 751.

Whose presence seemed the sweet *income*
And womanly atmosphere of home.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. A disease or ailment coming without known or apparent cause, as distinguished from one induced by accident or contagion. See *ancome*, *oncome*. [Scotch.]

Her wheel . . . was nae langer of ony use to her, for she had got an *income* in the right arm, and coudna spin.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, III. 101.

Maister John, this is the mistress; she's got a trouble in her breast—some kind o' an *income*, we're thinkin'.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

6. That which comes in to a person as payment for labor or services rendered in some office, or as gain from lands, business, the investment of capital, etc.; receipts or emoluments regularly accruing, either in a given time, or, when unqualified, annually; the annual receipts of a person or a corporation; revenue: as, an *income* of five thousand dollars; his *income* has been much reduced; the *income* from the business is small.

Whose heirs, their honors none, their *income* small,
Must shine by true descent, or not at all.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 350.

Income bonds. See *bond*[1].—**Income tax**, a tax levied in some countries and states on incomes above a specified limit. From 1861 to 1872 an income tax was levied by the United States government. As arranged in 1862, incomes under $5,000 were taxed 5 per cent. (with exemption of $600 and paid house-rent), incomes of over $5,000 and not over $10,000 were taxed 7½ per cent., and those over $10,000 were taxed 10 per cent. without exemption. There were various modifications; the exemption limit was raised in 1865 to $1,000, and in 1870 to $2,000. In Great Britain and Ireland the tax is assessed at a rate per pound fixed from time to time by Parliament. Since 1877 there is an abatement of £120 on incomes under £400, while incomes under £150 are not charged.=**Syn.** *Income*, *Revenue*, *Value*, *Profit*. *Revenue* is the income of a government or state, without reference to expenditures; *profit* is the gain made upon any business or investment when both the receipts and the expenditures are taken into account. Property may have *value* and yield neither *income* nor *profit*.

incomer (in′kum″ėr), *n.* 1. One who comes in; a new-comer; an immigrant.

This body was continually reinforced by fresh *incomers* from the north. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

2. One who comes in place of another; a successor: used of tenants, occupants, office-holders, etc., and opposed to *outgoer*.—3. One resident in a place, but not a native; one who enters a company, society, or community. [Scotch.]

There was Mr. Hamilton and the honest party with him, and Mr. Welsh with the new *incomers*, with others who came in afterwards. *Howie*, Battle of Bothwell-Bridge.

4. In *shooting*, a bird which flies toward the sportsman.

incoming (in′kum″ing), *n.* [< *in-*[1] + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] 1. The act of coming in, entering, or arriving.

He, at his first *incoming*, charg'd his spere
At him that first appeared in his sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income; gain; source of revenue.

Many *incomings* are subject to great fluctuations. *Tooke.*

incoming (in′kum″ing), *a.* [< *in-*[1] + *coming*, ppr. of *come*, *v.*] 1. Coming in as an occupant, office-holder, or the like: as, an *incoming* tenant; the *incoming* administration.—2. Coming in as the produce of labor, property, or business; accruing.

It is . . . the first and fundamental interest of the labourer that the farmer should have a full *incoming* profit on the product of his labour. *Burke*, On Scarcity.

3. Ensuing: as, the *incoming* week. [Scotch.]

incomity† (in-kom′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *comity*.] Lack of comity; incivility. *Coles*, 1717.

in commendam. See *commendam*.

incommensurability (in-kọ-men″sū-rạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incommensurabilité* = Sp. *inconmensurabilidad* = Pg. *incommensurabilidade* = It. *incommensurabilità*, < *incommensurable*: see *-bility*.] The property of being incommensurable.

Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side, and gives a hint of the manner in which it was demonstrated.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

incommensurable (in-kọ-men′sū-rạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommensurable* = Sp. *inconmensurable* = Pg. *incommensuravel* = It. *incommensurabile*; as *in-*[3] + *commensurable*.] **I.** *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure: thus, two quantities are *incommensurable* when no third quantity can be found that is an aliquot part of both; in *arith.*, having no common divisor except unity. See *commensurable*.

All primes together are generally called (by arithmeticians) numbers *incommensurable*, which is as much as to say, as numbers not able to be measured together by any one number; for although all true numbers universally are measurable together by an unit, yet sith unitie causeth no alteration, neyther by division nor yet by multiplication, but the numbers measured or multiplied by it alwayes returne immutably the selfe same both for quotient and product that they themselves were before, therefore they are named numbers *incommensurable*.
T. Hill, Arithmetick (1600), xi.

Incommensurable in power, having incommensurable squares. *Euclid*, x., def. 2.

II. *n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.

incommensurableness (in-kọ-men′sū-rạ-bl-nes), *n.* Incommensurability.

incommensurably (in-kọ-men′sū-rạ-bli), *adv.* In an incommensurable manner.

incommensurate (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *commensurate*.] 1. Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure.—2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate: as, means *incommensurate* to our wants.

incommensurately (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt-li), *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

incommensurateness (in-kọ-men′sū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being incommensurate.

incommiscible (in-kọ-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *incommiscibile*, < LL. *incommiscibilis*, that may not be mixed, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *commiscibilis*, that may be mixed, < L. *commiscere*, mix: see *commix*.] Incapable of being commixed or commingled; that cannot be mixed or combined. *Coles*, 1717.

incommixture† (in-kọ-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *commixture*.] The state of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, . . . we have not met with a good account.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, viii.

incommodate† (in-kom′ọ-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp. of *incommodare*, inconvenience: see *incommode*. Cf. *accommodate*.] To incommode.

The soul is . . . *incommodated* with a troubled and abated instrument. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

incommodate†, *a.* [< L. *incommodatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Uncomfortable.

The scurvy and other diseases, which this long voyage and their *incommodate* condition had brought upon them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 50.

incommodation (in-kom-ọ-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *incommodate* + *-ion*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommodated or incommoded.

incommode (in-kọ-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incommoded*, ppr. *incommoding*. [< F. *incommoder* = Sp. *incomodar* = Pg. *incommodar* = It. *incomodare*, < L. *incommodare*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*, and cf. *commode*.] To subject to inconvenience or trouble; disturb or molest; worry; put out: as, visits of strangers at unseasonable hours *incommode* a family.

I descended more conveniently, tho' not without being much *incommoded* by the sand which falls down from the top. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 53.

'Tis scarce credible that the mind of so wise a man as my father was could be so much *incommoded* with so small a matter. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

=**Syn.** To discommode, annoy, try.

incommode† (in-kọ-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incommode* = Sp. *incómodo* = Pg. *incommodo* = It. *incomodo*, *incommodo*, < L. *incommodus*, inconvenient, < *in-* priv. + *commodus*, convenient: see *commode*.] **I.** *a.* Troublesome; inconvenient.

To be obliging to that Excess as you are . . . is a dangerous Quality, and may be very *incommode* to you.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, Ded.

II. *n.* Something troublesome or inconvenient.

Praying you effectually to follow the same, always foreseeing that the number be not too great, in avoiding sundry *incommodes* and inconveniences that might follow thereof. Quoted in *Strype's* Memorials, an. 1518.

incommodement† (in-kọ-mōd′ment), *n.* [< *incommode* + *-ment*.] The act of incommoding, or the state of being incommoded; inconvenience. *Cheyne*, English Malady (1733), p. 315.

incommodious (in-kọ-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *commodious*, after L. *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble; annoying.

I may safely say that all the ostentation of our grandees is just like a traine, of no use in the world, but horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*. *Cowley*, Greatness.

incommodiously (in-kọ-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

incommodiousness (in-kọ-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

incommodity (in-kọ-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incommodities* (-tiz). [< F. *incommodité* = Pr. *incommoditat*, *encommoditat* = Sp. *incomodidad* = Pg. *incommodidade* = It. *incomodità*, < L. *incommodita(t-)s*, inconvenience, < *incommodus*, inconvenient: see *incommode*, *a.*] 1†. Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage.

Verily she [Nature] commandeth thee to use diligent circumspection, that thou do not seek for thine own commodity that which may procure others *incommodity*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

2. That which is incommodious or troublesome; anything that incommodes or causes loss; an inconvenience; a trouble.

For fear that either scarceness of victuals, or some other like *incommodity*, should chance.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

There came into Ægypt a notable Orator, whose name was Hegesias, who inueyed . . . much against the *incōmodities* of this transitory life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

The . . . voyage . . . has burdened him with a bulk of *incommodities* such as nobody will care to rid him of.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int.

incommunicability (in-kọ-mū″ni-kạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incomunicabilidad* = Pg. *incommunicabilidade*; < *incommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

incommunicable (in-kọ-mū′ni-kạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommunicable* = Sp. *incomunicable* = Pg. *incommunicavel* = It. *incomunicabile*, < LL. *incommunicabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + **communicabilis*, communicable: see *communicable*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.

Hee, contrary to what is heer profess'd, would have his conscience not an *incommunicable* but a universal conscience, the whole Kingdoms conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

incommunicableness (in-kọ-mū′ni-kạ-bl-nes), *n.* Incommunicability.

As by honouring him we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God. *J. Mede*, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 93.

incommunicably (in-kọ-mū′ni-kạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

To annihilate is, both in reason and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine and above nature as is creation itself. *Hakewill*, Apology.

incommunicated† (in-kọ-mū′ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *communicated*.] Not communicated or imparted.

Excellences, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

incommunicating† (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *communicating.*] Not communicating; having no communion or intercourse. *Sir M. Hale.*

incommunicative (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *incommunicativo;* < *in-*[3] + *communicative.*] Not disposed to impart to others, as information or ideas; reserved; uncommunicative.

Her chill, repellent outside—her diffident mien and *incommunicative* habits. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxi.

incommunicatively (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an incommunicative manner.

incommunicativeness (in-kō-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incommunicative.

The Carthusian is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of *incommunicativeness.* *Lamb,* Quakers' Meeting.

incommutability (in-kō-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incommutabilidad* = Pg. *incommutabilidade* = It. *incommutabilità;* as *incommutable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being incommutable.

This order, by its own *incommutability,* keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. *Boëthius* (trans., Oxf., 1674), p. 187.

incommutable (in-kō-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incommutable,* OF. *incommuable* = Sp. *inconmutable* = It. *incommutabile,* < L. *incommutabilis,* unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *commutabilis,* changeable: see *commutable.*] Not commutable; incapable of being commuted or exchanged with another.

incommutableness (in-kō-mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Incommutability.

incommutably (in-kō-mū'ta-bli), *adv.* Without reciprocal change.

incompact (in-kom-pakt'), *a.* [= OF. *incompact;* as *in-*[3] + *compact*[1].] Not compact; of loose consistence as to parts or texture; not solid. *Coles,* 1717.

incompacted (in-kom-pak'ted), *a.* Same as *incompact.* *Boyle,* Works, I. 546.

incomparability (in-kom*-pa-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *incomparabilidade;* as *incomparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incomparable or not admitting comparison; especially, unapproached excellence.

The absolute *incomparability* of work done [in astronomy] with the costliness and variety of the instrumental outfit. *Science,* III. 529.

incomparable (in-kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incomperable,* < OF. (also F.) *incomparable* = Sp. *incomparable* = Pg. *incomparavel* = It. *incomparabile,* < L. *incomparabilis,* that cannot be equaled, < *in-* priv. + *comparabilis,* that can be equaled: see *comparable.*] **I.** *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison; especially, without a match, rival, or peer; unequaled; transcendent.

Her words do show her wit *incomparable.* *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He was of *incomparable* parts and great learning. *Evelyn,* Diary, Nov. 16, 1651.

They are *incomparable* models for military despatches. *Macaulay,* History.

=Syn. Matchless, peerless, unrivaled, unparalleled, nonpareil.

II. *n.* In *ornith.,* the painted finch, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina ciris,* more commonly called *nonpareil.*

incomparableness (in-kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being incomparable; incomparability; excellence beyond comparison.

incomparably (in-kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison.

incompared†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compared,* pp. of *compare*[1], *v.*] Not matched; peerless.

That Mantuane Poetes *incompared* spirit. *Spenser,* To Sir F. Walsingham.

incompass†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encompass.*

incompassion† (in-kom-pash'on), *n.* [= It. *incompassione;* as *in-*[3] + *compassion.*] Lack of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion;* we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs. *Bp. Sanderson,* Sermons (1681), p. 148.

incompassionate (in-kom-pash'on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness. *Sherburne,* Poems, Lydia (1651).

incompassionately (in-kom-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* In an incompassionate manner; without pity or tenderness.

Plead not, fair creature, without sense of pity,
So *incompassionately,* 'gainst a service
In nothing faulty more than pure obedience.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

incompassionateness (in-kom-pash'on-āt-nes), *n.* Lack of compassion or pity. *Granger,* Com. on Ecclesiastes, p. 94.

incompatibility (in-kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *incompetibility;* = F. *incompatibilité* = Sp. *incompatibilidad* = Pg. *incompatibilidade* = It. *incompatibilità;* as *incompatible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being incompatible; incongruity; irreconcilableness.

Whoever, therefore, believes, as we do most firmly believe, in the goodness of God, must believe that there is no *incompatibility* between the goodness of God and the existence of physical and moral evil. *Macaulay,* Sadler's Law of Population.

incompatible (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *incompetible;* = F. *incompatible* = Sp. *incompatible* = Pg. *incompativel* = It. *incompatibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compatible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not compatible; incapable of harmonizing or agreeing; mutually repelling; incongruous.

You are *incompatible* to live withal. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now the necessary mansions of our restored selves are those two contrary and *incompatible* places we call heaven and hell. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. 49.

The critical faculty is not of itself *incompatible* with imaginative and creative power. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 99.

Black and white are not *incompatible* save as attributes of the same thing. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

Specifically—**2.** That cannot coexist or be conjoined, as mutually repellent substances, or ingredients in a medicine which react on each other, causing precipitation or serious change of composition, or remedies which have opposite medicinal properties. Such substances are distinctively called *incompatibles.*—**Syn.** *Incompatible, Inconsistent, Incongruous,* unsuitable, discordant, irreconcilable. *Incompatible* has reference to action or active qualities: as, *incompatible* medicines; those who are of *incompatible* temper cannot well coöperate. *Inconsistent* implies a standard, as of truth, right, or fitness: as, it is *inconsistent* with one's duty or profession. *Incongruity* is a want of suitableness, matching, or agreement, producing surprise, annoyance, or a sense of the absurd: as, *incongruous* colors; he had gathered a party of the most *incongruous* people. Drunkenness is *incompatible* with efficiency in an official, *inconsistent* with his manifest duty and perhaps his pledges, and *incongruous* with the dignity of his place. *Inconsistent* has somewhat wider uses: as, a man, or his course, or his statements, may be quite *inconsistent,* one part of his course or one statement furnishing a standard by which judgment is formed.

II. *n. pl.* Persons or things that are incompatible with each other. See I., 2.

incompatibleness (in-kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompatibility.

incompatibly (in-kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In an incompatible manner; inconsistently; incongruously.

incompetence (in-kom'pē-tens), *n.* [= F. *incompétence* = Sp. Pg. *incompetencia* = It. *incompetenza;* as *incompeten(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *incompetency.*

incompetency (in-kom'pē-ten-si), *n.* [As *incompetence:* see *-cy.*] **1.** The character or condition of being incompetent; lack of competence; inability, whether physical, moral, or intellectual; disqualification; incapacity; inadequacy.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate . . . ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern the motions of natural [heavenly] bodies. *Boyle,* Works, I. 447.

Alleged *incompetency* on the part of the people has been the reason assigned for all state-interferences whatever. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 367.

2. In *law,* lack of qualification for the performance of a legal act, or to serve a legal purpose, as incapacity for acting in court as judge, juror, or witness, from personal interest, lack of jurisdiction, or other special or legal unfitness.

incompetent (in-kom'pē-tent), *a.* [= F. *incompétent* = Sp. Pg. It. *incompetente,* < LL. *incompeten(t-)s,* insufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *competen(t-)s,* sufficient: see *competent.*] **1.** Not competent; wanting ability or qualification; unable; incapable; inadequate.

Some men were ambitious, and by *incompetent* means would make their brethren to be their servants. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Incompetent as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xii.

2. In *law,* not competent; not qualified; incapacitated. In the law of evidence *incompetent* is most appropriately used of evidence not fit for the purpose for which it is offered. *Irrelevant* indicates that kind of incompetence which results from having no just bearing on the subject. *Inadmissible* indicates that form of incompetence which results from there being no suitable allegation in the pleading to justify admission. See *incapacity,* 2.

In matters which the royal tribunal was *incompetent* to decide, a right of appeal under royal licence was recognised. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 403.

=Syn. Insufficient, unfit, disqualified.

incompetently (in-kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In an incompetent manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

incompetibility†, **incompetible**†. Obsolete forms of *incompatibility, incompatible.* *Sir M. Hale; Milton; Hammond.*

Incompletæ (in-kom-plē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. G. Gmelin, 1768), so called as lacking a corolla, fem. pl. of LL. *incompletus,* incomplete.] A division of plants embracing the *Apetalæ.* As used by Batsch, it included the *Amentaceæ, Agrostales,* and *Spadicales;* as used by Reichenbach, the *Amentaceæ, Urticaceæ,* etc. The name is now sometimes used for the *Apetalæ.*

incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *a.* [= F. *incomplet* = Sp. Pg. *incompleto* = It. *incompiuto, incompleto,* < LL. *incompletus,* incomplete, < L. *in-* priv. + *completus,* complete: see *complete.*] Not complete; not fully finished or developed; lacking some part or particular; defective; imperfect.

When I consider that I doubt, in other words that I am an *incomplete* and dependent being, the idea of a complete and independent being, that is to say of God, occurs to my mind with . . . much clearness and distinctness. *Descartes,* Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

Our knowledge of the vibrations of particles will be *incomplete* until the vibration is known from the extreme violet (invisible) to the extreme red (invisible). *J. N. Lockyer,* Spect. Anal., p. 144.

Incomplete equation. See *equation.*—**Incomplete estates.** See *estate,* 5 (*b*).—**Incomplete flower,** a flower wanting some essential component part, as one or more of the four kinds of organs which constitute a complete flower. Such are apetalous, monochlamydeous, staminate, and pistillate flowers.—**Incomplete inference.** See *inference.*—**Incomplete metamorphosis.** Same as *imperfect metamorphosis* (which see, under *imperfect*).—**Incomplete stop,** in *organ-building,* a stop or set of pipes which contains less than the full number of pipes; a half-stop.

incompleted (in-kom-plē'ted), *a.* Uncompleted.

Without entering into the details of an *incompleted* research, I may indicate the general character of the results by means of a diagram. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 415.

incompletely (in-kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

incompleteness (in-kom-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being incomplete; lack of some part or particular; defect.

Incompleteness—want of beginning, middle, and end—is [the] . . . too common fault of [Emerson's poems]. *O. W. Holmes,* R. W. Emerson, xiv.

And I smiled to think God's greatness flowed around our *incompleteness.* *Mrs. Browning,* Rhyme of the Duchess May, Conclusion.

incompletion (in-kom-plē'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *completion.* Cf. *incompletc.*] Incompleteness; the state of being unfinished.

Independence means isolation and *incompletion;* association is the true life. *The Century,* XXVI. 828.

I have lost the dream of Doing,
And the other dream of Done, . . .
First recoil from *incompletion,* in the face of what is won.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.

incomplex (in-kom'pleks), *a.* [= F. *incomplexe* = Sp. Pg. *incomplexo* = It. *incomplesso;* as *in-*[3] + *complex.*] Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

The ear is in birds the most simple and *incomplex* of any animal's ear. *Derham,* Physico-Theology, vii. 2, note 4.

incomplexly (in-kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In an incomplex manner; without complexity or confusion: as, the divine mind cognizes *incomplexly* those things that in their own nature are complex.

incompliable† (in-kom-plī'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliable.*] Not disposed to comply. *Mountagu.*

incompliance (in-kom-plī'ans), *n.* [< *incompliant* + *-ce.*] The quality of being incompliant; refusal or failure to comply; an unyielding or unaccommodating disposition.

They wrote to complain, 18 July, adding that her [Mary's] *incompliance* in religion gave countenance to the disturbances. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

incompliant (in-kom-plī'ant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *compliant.*] Not compliant; not yielding to solicitation; not disposed to comply. Also *uncompliant.*

We find three *incompliant* prelates more this year under confinement in the Tower: Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; Heath, of Worcester; and Day, of Chichester. *Strype,* Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

incompliantly (in-kom-plī'ant-li), *adv.* In an unaccommodating or unyielding manner. Also *uncompliantly.*

incomportable† (in-kom-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incomportable* = Pg. *incomportavel* = It. *incom-*

portabile, incomportevole; as *in-*[3] + *comportable.*] Intolerable; unbearable.

It was no new device to shove men out of their places by contriving *incomportable* hardships to be put upon them. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 39.

incomposed† (in-kọm-pōzd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *composed.*] Discomposed; disordered; disturbed.

With faltering speech and visage *incomposed.*
Milton, P. L., ii. 989.

incomposedly† (in-kọm-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a disorderly or discomposed manner. *Bp. Hall.*

incomposite (in-kọm-poz'it), *a.* [= Sp. *incompuesto* = Pg. *incomposto,* < L. *incompositus,* not well put together, < *in-* priv. + *compositus,* put together: see *composite.*] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.—**Incomposite numbers.** Same as *prime numbers.* See *prime.*

incompossibility (in-kọm-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *incompossibilidad* = Pg. *incompossibilidade* = It. *incompossibilità;* as *incompossible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition of being incompossible; incapability of coexistence; incompatibility. [Rare.]

However, you grant there is not an *incompossibility* betwixt large revenews and an humbie sociablenesse; yet you say it is rare. *Bp. Hall,* Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

"It is yet unknown to men," Leibnitz says on one occasion, "what is the reason of the *incompossibility* of different things" (i. e. the impossibility of different things existing together). *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 83.

incompossible (in-kọm-pos'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompossible* = Sp. *incomposible* = Pg. *incompossivel* = It. *incompossibile;* as *in-*[3] + *compossible.*] Not possible to be or to be true together; incapable of coexistence; incompatible. [Rare.]

Ambition and faith, believing God and seeking of ourselves, are incompetent, and totally *incompossible.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

If there be any positive existences which are *incompossible*—i. e. which cannot be combined without opposition and conflict— . . . then it is obvious that all positive existence cannot be combined in God.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 84.

incomprehense† (in-kom-prē-hens'), *a.* [< LL. *incomprehensus,* not comprehended, < L. *in-* priv. + *comprehensus,* pp. of *comprehendere,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] Not comprehended, or incomprehensible.

Thou must prove immense,
Incomprehence in virtue. *Marston,* Sophonisba, v. 2.

incomprehensibility (in-kom-prē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incomprehensibilité* = Sp. *incomprensibilidad* = Pg. *incomprehensibilidade* = It. *incomprensibilità,* < ML. *incomprehensibilita(t-)s,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that may not be seized: see *incomprehensible.*] The character of being incomprehensible, in either sense of that word.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith. *South,* Sermons, III. 217.

Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence (as the Schools say) so far as affects the mode of the Divine existence in itself, as well as all things real and possible. The *incomprehensibility* of God is sometimes expressed by this formula, "God is in all and beyond all." . . . But *incomprehensibility* must not be confused with ubiquity, for the first is essential to God, the latter is contingent on the existence of place: in other words, on creation.
Ep. Forbes, Explanation of the Nicene Creed, p. 50.

incomprehensible (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< ME. *incomprehensibele,* < OF. *incomprehensible,* F. *incompréhensible* = Pg. *incomprehensivel* = Sp. *incomprensible* = It. *incomprensibile,* < L. *incomprehensibilis,* that cannot be seized, or comprehended, < *in-* priv. + *comprehensibilis,* comprehensible: see *comprehensible.*] 1. Not to be comprehended or comprised within limits; illimitable.

Presence everywhere is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. § 55.

The Father *incomprehensible,* the Son *incomprehensible:* and the Holy Ghost *incomprehensible.* . . . Also there are not three *incomprehensibles,* nor three uncreated: but one uncreated, and one *incomprehensible. Athanasian Creed.*

2. Not to be comprehended or understood; that cannot be grasped by the mind. That is *incomprehensible* which may be known or believed as a fact, but of which the mode of existence or of operation, or of coming to pass, cannot be understood.

Surely Socrates was right in his opinion, that philosophers are but a soberer sort of madmen, busying themselves in things totally *incomprehensible,* or which, if they could be comprehended, would be found not worthy the trouble of discovery. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 50.

Strength is *incomprehensible* by weakness.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

incomprehensibleness (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Incomprehensibility.

The distance, obscurity, *incomprehensibleness* of the joys of another world. *Stillingfleet,* Works, IV. iv.

incomprehensibly (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; to an extent or a degree which is incomprehensible.

Thou art that *incomprehensibly* glorious and infinite self-existing Spirit, from eternity to eternity, in and from whom all things are. *Bp. Hall,* Holy Rapture.

incomprehension (in-kom-prē-hen'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehension.*] Lack of comprehension or understanding. *Bacon.*

incomprehensive (in-kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *comprehensive.*] Not comprehensive; not including or comprising enough; unduly limited or restricted.

A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 4.

incomprehensively (in-kom-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* Not comprehensively; to a limited extent.

incomprehensiveness (in-kom-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being incomprehensive.

incompressibility (in-kọm-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incompressibilité* = Pg. *incompressibilidade;* as *incompressible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incompressible or of resisting compression.

incompressible (in-kọm-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *incompressible* = Pg. *incompressivel;* as *in-*[3] + *compressible.*] Not compressible; incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure.

incompressibleness (in-kọm-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Incompressibility.

incomputable (in-kọm-pū'ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. *incomputabilis,* not computable, < L. *in-* priv. + *computabilis,* computable: see *computable.*] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

inconcealable (in-kọn-sē'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concealable.*] Not to be concealed, hidden, or kept secret; unconcealable.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves . . . will hourly prompt us our corruption.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 10.

inconceivability (in-kọn-sē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inconcevabilité* = It. *inconcepibilità;* as *inconceivable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inconceivable.

That *inconceivability* is the criterion of necessity is manifestly erroneous.
Hamilton, Note to Reid's Intellectual Powers, iv. 3.

The *inconceivability* of its negation is the test by which we ascertain whether a given belief invariably exists or not.
H. Spencer, Psychology (1855), § 7.

The history of science teems with *inconceivabilities* which have been conquered, and supposed necessary truths which have first ceased to be thought necessary, then to be thought true, and have finally come to be deemed impossible.
J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, ix.

The test of inconceivability, the unimaginableness or incredibility of the contradictory opposite of a proposition, regarded as the absolute criterion of truth, or universal postulate. This test had long been used and known by this name, but had been discredited, when brought again into notice by the advocacy of Herbert Spencer. The doctrine is: first, that there is a fixed set of first principles; second, that recognition of the truth of these is attained by the principle of excluded middle, that if one proposition is false its opposite must be true; and third, that inconceivability is a guaranty of impossibility, or at least of a congenital necessity of thought. To understand the real significance of the doctrine, it is to be remarked that it conflicts with the following opinions, more or less widely held: first, that there is no fixed set of first truths, but that reasoners must under different circumstances set out with different assumptions; second, that the evidence of mathematical truth is a positive perception of relations, and not a feeling of dilemma or powerlessness; third, that the principle of excluded middle plays but a small part in reasoning, and that even the principle of contradiction, with which the former is often confounded, is only of secondary importance; and fourth, that inconceivability, as ascertained by direct trial, is exceedingly deceptive evidence that a proposition is impossible or likely long to remain incredible.

inconceivable (in-kọn-sē'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconcevable* = Sp. *inconcebible* = Pg. *inconcebivel* = It. *inconcepibile;* as *in-*[3] + *conceivable.*] Incapable of being conceived, or realized in the imagination; incredible; inexplicable. An expression which conveys no conception whatever, but is mere gibberish, is not called *inconceivable,* but *unintelligible.* The word *inconceivable* (see also *unconceivable*) is used in the following senses in philosophy: (*a*) Involving a contradiction in terms, such as the idea of a non-existent being.

The school-philosophers, . . . to solve the more mysterious phænomena of nature, nay and most of the familiar ones too, they scruple not to . . . have recourse to agents that are not only invisible but *inconceivable,* at least to men that cannot admit any save rational and consistent notions. *Boyle,* Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies.

A necessary truth . . . is a truth . . . the opposite of which is *inconceivable,* contradictory, nonsensical, impossible; more shortly, it is a truth in the fixing of which nature had only one alternative. . . . Nature could not have fixed that two straight lines should . . . enclose a space; for this involves a contradiction.
Ferrier, Institutes of Metaph., Int., § 27.

(*b*) Unacceptable to the mind because involving a violation of laws believed to be well established by positive evidence, as a perpetual motion.

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon, without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable.*
Newton, Opticks.

A contradiction is *inconceivable* only when all experience opposes itself to the formation of the contradictory conception. *Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, 1. xiii.

The mistaking mere effects of association for ultimate facts, the negative of which is really, and not apparently only, *inconceivable.*
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. vi. § 6.

(*c*) Unimaginable by man on account of an inseparable association, although not perhaps involving any contradiction nor even physically impossible, as the perception of color without extension. [This is the sense in which Herbert Spencer professes to use the word exclusively.]

For my part, I see evidently that it is not in my power to frame the idea of a body extended and moved, but I must withal give it some colour or other sensible quality which is acknowledged to exist only in the mind. In short, extension, figure, and motion, abstracted from all other qualities, are *inconceivable.*
Bp. Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 10.

A mere hypothesis . . . which, even as a hypothesis, is absolutely *inconceivable.*
Dr. T. Brown, Phil. of the Human Mind, xxx.

(*d*) Unimaginable to a particular person from novelty, as the idea that parallel straight lines meet at infinity.

It seems *inconceivable* that A should move until B hath left its place. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, vi.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception how matter might at first be made, and begin to exist, by the power of that eternal first Being; but to give beginning and being to a spirit would be found a more *inconceivable* effect of omnipotent power.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. § 18.

(*e*) Capable of being conceived only by a negative or relative notion, such as the idea of infinity.

We cannot think a quality existing absolutely, in or of itself. We are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, or substance; but this substance cannot be conceived by us except negatively—that is, as the unapparent, the *inconceivable* correlative of certain appearing qualities.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. I. (A).

(*f*) Incredible; not to be imagined as believed in by any man, as the supposition of an event undetermined by a cause. [This is the meaning which J. S. Mill undertakes to show is really attached to the word by Spencer.]

Things are often said to be *inconceivable* which the mind is under no incapacity of representing to itself in an image. It is often said that we are unable to conceive as possible that which, in itself, we are perfectly well able to conceive: we are able, it is admitted, to conceive an imaginary object, but unable to conceive it realized. This extends the term *inconceivable* to every combination of facts which to the mind simply contemplating it appears incredible. [*Foot-note.*—I do not mean what is really incredible.] *J. S. Mill,* Examination of Hamilton, vi.

inconceivableness (in-kọn-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconceivable.

An alleged fact is not therefore impossible because it is inconceivable, for the incompatible notions in which consists its *inconceivableness* need not each of them really belong to it in that fulness which involves their being incompatible with each other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 49.

inconceivably (in-kọn-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; beyond the power of conception.

Without foundation, and placed *inconceivably* in emptiness and darkness. *Johnson,* Vision of Theodore.

So *inconceivably* minute a quantity as the one twenty-millionth of a grain. *Darwin,* Insectiv. Plants, p. 272.

inconceptible† (in-kọn-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconceptible;* as *in-*[3] + *conceptible.*] Inconceivable.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, . . . should after be corrupted.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 86.

inconcerning† (in-kọn-sėr'ning), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *concerning.*] Unimportant; trivial.

Trifling and *inconcerning* matters. *Fuller.*

inconcinn†, *a.* [= Sp. *inconcino* = It. *inconcinno,* < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Same as *inconcinnous.*

Dissimilar and *inconcinn* moleculæ, i. e. atoms of different magnitude and figures.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 16.

inconcinnity (in-kọn-sin'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *inconcinnita(t-)s,* inelegance, < *inconcinnus,* inelegant: see *inconcinnous.*] Lack of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion, or an instance of such lack; unsuitableness.

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals.
Dr. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 184.

inconcinnous† (in-kọn-sin'us), *a.* [Also *inconcinn,* q. v.; < L. *inconcinnus,* inelegant, < *in-* priv. + *concinnus,* well-ordered, elegant: see

concinnous.] Unsuitable; incongruous; wanting proportion; discordant. *Craig.*

inconcludent† (in-kon-klö'dent), *a.* [= F. *inconcluant*, < L. *in-* priv. + *concludent(t-)s*, ppr. of *concluderc*, conclude: see *conclude.*] Not conclusive; not furnishing adequate grounds for a conclusion or inference.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

concluding† (in-kon-klö'ding), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concluding.*] Inconclusive. *Bp. Pearson.*

inconclusion (in-kon-klö'zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusion.*] Inconclusiveness. [Rare.]

It was a real trouble to her for a time that Dr. Morrell, after admitting the force of her reasons, should be content to rest in a comfortable *inconclusion* as to his conduct. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

inconclusive (in-kon-klö'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conclusive.*] 1. Not conclusive in evidence or argument; not leading to a determination or conclusion; not decisive or convincing; indeterminate.

Preservation of hair alone, as a trophy, is less general; doubtless because the evidence of victory which it yields is *inconclusive.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 352.

We must not be expected to accept facts and to make inferences in the case of Red Indians and Australians on evidence which we should set aside as *inconclusive* if we were making inquiries about Greeks or Germans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 252.

2. Not conclusive in action; reaching no definite conclusion or result; producing no conclusive effect; ineffective; inefficient: as, *inconclusive* experiments.

Our guide was picturesque, but the most helpless and *inconclusive* cicerone I ever knew.
Howells, Venetian Life, p. 215.

inconclusively (in-kon-klö'siv-li), *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

inconclusiveness (in-kon-klö'siv-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

The novelist must be the blindest of leaders if he fail to secure temporary adherents to his conclusions about life and death and immortality, or worshippers for the moment of his unrecognized *inconclusiveness.*
The Nation, XLVII. 459.

inconcoct† (in-kon-kokt'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concoct*, *a.*] Inconcocted.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert . . . it, it is (all that while) crude and *inconcoct.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 838.

inconcocted† (in-kon-kok'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concocted.*] Not concocted or fully digested; not matured; unconcocted.

When I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted.*
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 23.

inconcoction† (in-kon-kok'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *concoction.*] The state of being undigested; unripeness.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inconcrete (in-kon-krēt'), *a.* [< LL. *inconcretus*, not concrete, bodily, < L. *in-* priv. + *concretus*, concrete.] Not concrete; abstract; discrete.

All our affirmations, then, are only *inconcrete*, which is the affirming not one abstract idea to be another, but one abstract idea to be joined to another.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

inconcurring† (in-kon-kėr'ing), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *concurring.*] Not concurring; discrepant.

Deriving effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency whatever.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconcussible (in-kon-kus'i-bl), *a.* [Also, improp., *inconcussable;* = OF. *inconcussible*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *concussibilis*, that can be shaken, < L. *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake: see *concuss.*] Not concussible; unshakable.

As the roundell or Spheare is appropriat to the heauens, . . . so is the square for his *inconcussable* steadinesse likened to the earth. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

incondensability (in-kon-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incondensable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being incondensable. Sometimes written *incondensibility.*

incondensable (in-kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *condensable.*] Not condensable; incapable of being made more dense or compact. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2. Sometimes written *incondensible.*

incondite (in-kon'dit or in'kon-dīt), *a.* [< L. *inconditus*, not put together, not ordered, disordered, < *in-* priv. + *conditus*, put together: see *condite*2, *condiment.*] Ill constructed; unpolished; rude. [Rare.]

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes, with suiting notes,
And quiver unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

His actual speeches were not nearly so ineloquent, *incondite*, as they look. *Carlyle.*

inconditional† (in-kon-dish'on-al), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditional.*] Unconditional; without qualification or limitation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

inconditionate† (in-kon-dish'on-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conditionate.*] Unconditioned; not limited by conditions; absolute.

Their doctrine who ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election, or reprobation. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

inconform†, *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conform*, *a.*] Not conformed; disagreeing or variant.

A way most charitable, most comfortable, and no way *inconform* to the will of God in His Word.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 291.

inconformable† (in-kon-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conformable.*] Unconformable.

Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions. *Heylin*, Abp. Laud (1671), p. 190.

inconformity† (in-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *conformity.*] Nonconformity; incompliance.

We have thought their opinion to be that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

inconfused† (in-kon-fūzd'), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confused.*] Not confused; distinct; clear.

So that all the curious diversitie of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small crany, *inconfused.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 192.

inconfusion† (in-kon-fū'zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *confusion.*] Freedom from confusion; distinctness.

The confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

inconfutable (in-kon-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *confutable.*] Not to be confuted or disproved.

inconfutably (in-kon-fū'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inconfutable manner; unanswerably. *Jer. Taylor.*

incongealable (in-kon-jē'la-bl), *a.* [= F. *incongelable*, < L. *incongelabilis*, that cannot be frozen, < *in-* priv. + **congelabilis*, that can be frozen: see *congealable.*] Not to be congealed or frozen; uncongealable.

This train oil, swimming upon the surface of the water, and being *incongealable* by the cold. *Boyle*, Works, II. 517.

incongenial (in-kon-jē'nial), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *congenial.*] Uncongenial. *Craig.*

incongrue†, *a.* [< F. *incongru*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent: see *incongruous.*] Incongruous.

To allow of *incongrue* speech, contrary to the rules of grammar. *Blundeville.*

incongruence (in-kong'grö-ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *incongruencia* = It. *incongruenza*, < LL. *incongruentia*, inconsistency, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *incongruent.*] Lack of congruence or agreement; incongruity.

The humidity of a body is but a relative thing, and depends . . . upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor in reference to the pores of those . . . bodies that it touches.
Boyle, Works, I. 391.

incongruent (in-kong'grö-ent), *a.* [= It. *incongruente*, < L. *incongruen(t-)s*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruen(t-)s*, consistent: see *congruent.*] Incongruous.

But sens we be now occupied in the defence of poetes, it shall not be *incongruent* to our matter to shewe what profytte maye be taken by the dyligente redynge of auncient poetes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

incongruity (in-kon-grö'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incongruities* (-tiz). [= F. *incongruité* = Sp. *incongruidad* = Pg. *incongruidade* = It. *incongruità;* as *incongru-ous* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being incongruous; want of congruity or mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another; lack of adaptation.

Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous, and, in its highest development, of the *incongruity* between the actual and the ideal in men and life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 132.

2. That which is incongruous; something not suitably conjoined, related, or adapted: as, this episode is an *incongruity.*

She, after whom what form soe'er we see
Is discord and rude *incongruity.*
Donne, Anat. of World.

What pleasant *incongruities* are these? to see men grow rich by Vows of Poverty, retired from the world, and yet the most unquiet and busie in it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

incongruous (in-kong'grö-us), *a.* [= F. *incongru* = Sp. Pg. It. *incongruo*, < L. *incongruus*, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *congruus*, consistent: see *congruous.*] 1. Not congruous; incapable of reciprocally fitting and agreeing; unsuited or unsuitable; inharmonious.

As the first ship upon the waters bore
Incongruous kinds who never met before.
Crabbe, Works, I. 178.

Incongruous mixtures of opinion. *Is. Taylor.*

The eastern emperours thought it not *incongruous* to choose the stones for their sepulchre on the day of their coronation. *Comber*, Companion to the Temple, iv. 1.

2. Consisting of inappropriate parts, or of parts not fitly put together; disjointed: as, an *incongruous* story.

The result was an *incongruous* framework, covered with her thronging, suggestive ideas.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

=Syn. *Inconsistent*, etc. (see *incompatible*), unsuitable, unsuited, unfit, inappropriate, ill-matched, out of keeping.

incongruously (in-kong'grö-us-li), *adv.* In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; inappropriately; disjointedly.

But in the course of the sentence he drops this construction, and passes very *incongruously* to the personification of art. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxiii.

incongruousness (in-kong'grö-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being incongruous, inharmonious, or inappropriate.

That inequality and even *incongruousness* in his [Dryden's] writing which makes one revise his judgment at every tenth page. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 22.

in-conic (in'kon-ik), *n.* [< *in*1 + *conic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed conic.

inconnected† (in-ko-nek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *connected.*] Unconnected.

It being surely more reasonable to adapt different measures to different subjects than to treat a number of *inconnected* and quite different subjects in the same measure. *Ep. Hurd*, On Epistolary Writing.

inconnection†, **inconnexion**† (in-ko-nek'shon), *n.* [= F. *inconnexion* = Sp. *inconexion* = Pg. *inconnexão;* as *in-*3 + *connection, connexion.*] Lack of connection; disconnection.

Neither need wee any better or other proofe of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders than that of their own Dominicus a Soto.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. 3.

inconnexed† (in-ko-nekst'), *a.* [< LL. *inconnexus, inconexus*, not connected, < L. *in-* priv. + *connexus, conexus*, pp. of *connectere, conectere*, connect.] Lacking connection; disconnected.

inconnexedly† (in-ko-nek'sed-li), *adv.* Without connection or dependence; disconnectedly.

Others ascribe hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

inconnexion†, *n.* See *inconnection.*

inconnu (in-ko-nū'; F. pron. aṅ-ko-nü'), *n.* [F., unknown: see *incognito.*] In *ichth.*, a salmonoid fish, the Mackenzie river salmon, *Stenodus mackenzii*, resembling the whitefishes, *Corego-*

Inconnu, or River-salmon (*Stenodus mackenzii*).

nus, but with a deeply cleft mouth, much-projecting lower jaw, broad lanceolate supramaxillaries, and teeth in bands on the vomer, palatines, and tongue. It inhabits the Mackenzie river and its tributaries in northwestern Canada, and reaches a large size. It was an unknown fish to the Canadian voyageurs who first saw it, and the name perpetuates the impression first conveyed.

inconscient (in-kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *inconscient;* as *in-*3 + *conscient.*] Unconscious; subconscious; wanting self-consciousness. [Rare.]

The old doctrines did not recognize in the brain the organic conditions of thought, and suspected not the immense efficacy of the *inconscient*, which is the foundation of mental life. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 486.

inconscionable† (in-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscionable.*] Unconscionable; not conscientious.

His Lord commaunded him, and it was the least thing he could doe for his Lord to sweare for him; see *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or theyr owne sowles good.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

inconscious (in-kon'shus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *conscious.*] Unconscious. *Beattie.* [Rare.]

inconsecutive (in-kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consecutive.*] Not succeeding in regular order; disconnected.

Clement of Alexandria has preserved excerpts of a very *inconsecutive* character. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 38.

inconsecutiveness (in-kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsecutive, or without order.

The *inconsecutiveness* of the primitive mind is curiously evident in other ways. *Andover Rev.*, VIII. 240.

inconsequence (in-kon'sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *inconséquence* = Sp. *inconsecuencia* = Pg. *inconsequencia* = It. *inconseguenza*, < L. *inconsequentia*, < *inconsequen(t-)s*, inconsequent: see *inconsequent.*] 1. The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of proper or logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

Strange that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning. *Bp. Hurd*, To Rev. Dr. Leland.

2. That which is inconsequent; something that does not properly follow; an unrelated or misplaced sequence.

All this seems remarkable and strange, when we consider only the absurdities and *inconsequences* with which such fictions necessarily abound. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Though Kant certainly did not overlook the *inconsequences*, or over-estimate the value of common sense, yet he clearly recognised that the distinction between it and science is a vanishing one. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

inconsequent (in-kon'sē-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inconséquent* = Sp. *inconsecuente* = Pg. *inconsequente* = It. *inconseguente*, < L. *inconsequen(t-)s*, not consequent, < *in-* priv. + *consequen(t-)s*, consequent: see *consequent.*] 1. Not consequent; not resulting from what has preceded; out of proper relation; irrelevant: as, *inconsequent* remarks; his actions are very *inconsequent.*—2. Not following from the premises; of the nature of an inference the conclusion of which might be false though the premises were true; illogical; formally fallacious.

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

inconsequential (in-kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consequential.*] 1. Not consequential; not following from the premises; without cause or without consequences; illogical; irrational: as, *inconsequential* reasons or actions.

That marvelous and absolutely *inconsequential* principle by which a given man finds himself determined to love a certain woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 116.

2. Of no consequence or value. [Rare.]

As my time is not wholly *inconsequential*, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 3.

Trying to be kind and honest seems an affair too simple and too *inconsequential* for gentlemen of our heroic mould. *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 765.

inconsequentiality (in-kon-sē-kwen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *inconsequential* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being inconsequential.—2. That which is inconsequential. [Rare.]

inconsequentially (in-kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* In an inconsequential manner; without regular sequence or deduction.

He infers *inconsequentially* in supposing that, from the inconsistency of a certain relation concerning revelation, there never was any revelation at all. *Warburton*, View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

inconsequently (in-kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In an inconsequent manner; irrelevantly.

With the exception of its flowery ending, in which, a little *inconsequently*, the author descants on the blessings of universal peace, the whole of this chapter is sensible. *The Academy*, No. 885, p. 269.

inconsequentness (in-kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* The quality of being inconsequent or irrelevant; inconsequence.

There is always some *inconsequentness* or incoherency in madness, but there is more of this in Swift. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 816.

inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconsiderable* = Sp. *inconsiderable* = Pg. *inconsideravel* = It. *inconsiderabile*; as *in-*[3] + *considerable.*] Not considerable; not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; small.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy, iii. 1.

The buildings of what is plainly no *inconsiderable* city stand out against their mountain background. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 95.

The troubles between them were *inconsiderable* till 1448 and 1449, when the hard proceedings of the Constable against others of the friends and relations of Mendoza led him into a more formal opposition. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 333.

=Syn. Petty, slight, trifling, immaterial.

inconsiderableness (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being inconsiderable or unimportant.

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness* in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

inconsiderably (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an inconsiderable manner or degree; very little.

inconsideracy† (in-kon-sid'ėr-a-si), *n.* [< *inconsidera(te)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being inconsiderate; thoughtlessness; want of consideration: as, "the *inconsideracy* of youth," *Chesterfield.*

inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [= F. *inconsidéré* = Sp. Pg. *inconsiderado* = It. *inconsiderato*, < L. *inconsideratus*, not considerate, < *in-* priv. + *consideratus*, considerate: see *considerate.*] 1. Not considerate; not guided by proper considerations; thoughtless; heedless; inadvertent.

Folly and vanity in one of these ladies is like vice in a clergyman: it does not only debase him, but make the *inconsiderate* part of the world think the worse of religion. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

It is too much the fashion of the day to view prayer chiefly as a mere privilege, such a privilege as it is *inconsiderate* indeed to neglect, but only *inconsiderate*, not sinful. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

Like an *inconsiderate* boy,
As in the former flash of joy,
I slip the thoughts of life and death.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxii.

2. Inattentive; negligent; without consideration: followed by *of.*

He . . . cannot be . . . *inconsiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. Inconsiderable; insignificant.

A little *inconsiderate* peece of brass. *E. Terry* (1655).

=Syn. Careless, inattentive, incautious, negligent, hasty, giddy, harebrained.

inconsiderately (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due consideration; thoughtlessly; heedlessly.

The President . . . found his company planted so *inconsiderately*, in a place not only subject to the rivers invndation, but round invironed with many intollerable inconnenientces. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 236.

inconsiderateness (in-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence.

Their *inconsiderateness* therefore brands their bretheren with crimes whereof they were innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Altar of the Reubenites.

Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and *inconsiderateness.* *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. ii. 28.

inconsideration (in-kon-sid-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inconsidération* = Sp. *inconsideracion* = Pg. *inconsideração* = It. *inconsiderazione*, < LL. *inconsideratio(n-)*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consideratio(n-)*, consideration: see *consideration.*] Want of due consideration; disregard of consequences; inconsiderate action.

The greatness of John's love, when he had mastered the first *inconsiderations* of his fear, made him to return a while after into the high priest's hall. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 292.

inconsistence (in-kon-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *inconsistance* = Sp. Pg. *inconsistencia*; as *inconsisten(t)* + *-ce.*] Inconsistency. [Rare.]

What *inconsistence* is this? *Bentley*, Of Free-thinking, § 1.

inconsistency (in-kon-sis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inconsistencies* (-siz). [As *inconsistence*: see *-ency.*] 1. The quality of being inconsistent; want of consistency or agreement between ideas or actions; contradictory relation of parts or particulars; intrinsic opposition in fact or in principle; incongruity; contrariety; discrepancy.

There is no kind of *inconsistency* in a government being democratic as far as the privileged order is concerned and oligarchic as far as concerns all who lie outside the privileged order. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 287.

2. A want of consistency in feeling, idea, or act; lack of agreement or uniformity in manifestation; incongruity.

The fool lies hid in *inconsistencies.* *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 70.

It is good to be often reminded of the *inconsistency* of human nature, and to learn to look without wonder or disgust on the weaknesses which are found in the strongest minds. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. Incoherency, irreconcilability, discrepancy, contradictoriness. See *incompatible.*

inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *inconsistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconsistente*; as *in-*[3] + *consistent.*] 1. Not consistent in conception or in fact; wanting coherence or agreement; discordant; discrepant.

When we say that one fact is *inconsistent* with another fact, we mean only that it is *inconsistent* with the theory which we have founded on that other fact. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Lacking self-agreement or uniformity; self-contradicting.

Now let him alone, Hal, and you shall hear the *inconsistent* old sophist contradicting all he has said to-night. *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

Man, in short, is so *inconsistent* a creature that it is impossible to reason from his belief to his conduct, or from one part of his belief to another. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Incongruous*, etc. See *incompatible.*—2. *Contradictory*, etc. See *contrary.*

inconsistently (in-kon-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In an inconsistent or contradictory manner; incongruously; discrepantly.

This is the only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently.* *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inconsistentness† (in-kon-sis'tent-nes), *n.* Inconsistency.

No contradictious *inconsistentnesse.* *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

inconsistible† (in-kon-sis'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consist* + *-ible.*] Inconsistent; variable. [Rare.]

It hath a ridiculous phiz, like the fable of the old man, his ass, and a boy, before the *inconsistible* vulgar. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 629.

inconsisting† (in-kon-sis'ting), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *consisting.*] Inconsistent.

The persons and actions of a Farce are all unnatural, and the manners false: that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

inconsolable (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconsolable* = Sp. *inconsolable* = Pg. *inconsolavel* = It. *inconsolabile*, < L. *inconsolabilis*, inconsolable, < *in-* priv. + *consolabilis*, consolable: see *consolable.*] Not consolable; incapable of being consoled or alleviated: as, an *inconsolable* mourner; *inconsolable* grief.

Judge what I endured, terrified with dreams, tormented by my apprehensions. I abandoned myself to despair, and remained *inconsolable.* *Dryden*, Letter in Dryden's Life.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable* by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

With *inconsolable* distress she griev'd,
And from her cheek the rose of beauty fled.
Falconer, Occasional Elegy.

inconsolableness (in-kon-sō'la-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsolable.

inconsolably (in-kon-sō'la-bli), *adv.* In an inconsolable manner or degree.

inconsolately† (in-kon'sō-lāt-li), *adv.* [< **inconsolate* (not recorded) (= It. *inconsolato*, < L. *in-* priv. + *consolatus*, consoled, pp. of *consolare*, console: see *console*, *consolate*, *v.*) + *-ly*[2].] Without consolation; disconsolately.

Rejoyce . . . not in your transitory honours, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you *inconsolately* sorrowfull. *Bp. Hall*, Ser. Preached to his Majesty, Gal. ii. 20.

inconsonance (in-kon'sō-nans), *n.* [< *inconsonan(t)* + *-ce.*] Disagreement; want of harmony; discordance.

inconsonancy (in-kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inconsonance.*

inconsonant (in-kon'sō-nant), *a.* [= OF. *inconsonnant*, < LL. *inconsonan(t-)s*, unsuitable, < L. *in-* priv. + *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, suitable: see *consonant.*] Not consonant or agreeing; discordant.

They carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

He is of too honest a breed to resort to . . . measures *inconsonant* with the English tongue. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 250.

inconsonantly (in-kon'sō-nant-li), *adv.* In an inconsonant or discordant manner.

Inconspicuæ (in-kon-spik'ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), fem. pl. of LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous: see *inconspicuous.*] A very heterogeneous group of plants, embracing the *Taxaceæ*, *Santalaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ.*

inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *inconspicuus*, not conspicuous, < L. *in-* priv. + *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous.*] Not conspicuous or readily discernible; not to be easily perceived by the sight; so small or unobtrusive as readily to escape notice.

Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous*, and that a man cannot look upon the sun without being dazzled. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

inconspicuously (in-kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

inconspicuousness (in-kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being inconspicuous.

inconstance† (in-kon'stans), *n.* [< ME. *inconstance*, < OF. *inconstance*, F. *inconstance* = Sp. Pg. *inconstancia* = It. *inconstanza*, < L. *inconstantia*, incoustancy, < *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant: see *inconstant*.] Inconstancy.

But in her face semed great variaunce—
While parfite truth, and whiles *inconstaunce*.
Chaucer, Testament of Creseide.

Some do menace, wrong, and insult over their inferiors, never considering the uncertainty and *inconstance* of mutable fortune, nor how quickly that which was aloft may be flung down. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* [As *inconstance*: see *-cy*. Cf. *constancy*.] 1. Lack of constancy in action, feeling, etc.; mutability or instability; unsteadiness; fickleness: as, the *inconstancy* of a flame, or of one's temper.

A quicke capacitye,
Berayde with blots of light *Inconstancie*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Lack of sameness or uniformity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.
Woodward, Essay towarde a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

=Syn. Changeableness, vacillation, wavering.

inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* [< ME. *inconstaunt*, < OF. (also F.) *inconstant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconstante*, < L. *inconstan(t-)s*, inconstant, < *in-* priv. + *constan(t-)s*, constant: see *constant*.] Not constant; subject to change; not firm; unsteady; fickle; capricious: said chiefly of persons: as, *inconstant* in love or friendship.

O, swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

At several Hopes wisely to fly,
Ought not to be esteem'd Inconstancy;
'Tis more *inconstant* always to pursue
A thing that always flies from you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

The captives gazing stood, and every one
Shrank as the *inconstant* torch upon her countenance shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, viii. 28.

=Syn. Unstable, vacillating, wavering, volatile, unsettled, uncertain.

inconstantly (in-kon'stant-li), *adv.* In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

Inconstrictipedes (in-kon-strik-tip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *in-* priv. + *constrictus*, constricted, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to *Constrictipedes*, and approximately corresponding with the *Præcoces* of Bonaparte, and with the *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

inconsumable (in-kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *consumable*.] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.

Whereof [asbestos] by art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats *inconsumable* by fire.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

When the identical loan is to be returned, as a book, a horse, a harpsichord, it is called *inconsumable*, in opposition to corn, wine, money, and those things which perish.
Paley, Moral Philos., i. 5.

inconsumably (in-kon-sū'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be inconsumable.

inconsummate (in-kon-sum'āt), *a.* [< LL. *inconsummatus*, unfinished, < L. *in-* priv. + *consummatus*, finished: see *consummate*.] Not consummated; unfinished; incomplete.

Conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xiii.

inconsummateness (in-kon-sum'āt-nes), *n.* The state of being inconsummate or incomplete.

inconsumptible† (in-kon-sump'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inconsomptible*, *inconsumptible*; as *in-*3 + *consumpt* + *-ible*.] Not consumable; inconsumable. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, viii.

incontaminate (in-kon-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *incontaminé* = Sp. Pg. *incontaminado* = It. *incontaminato*, < L. *incontaminatus*, not contaminated, < *in-* priv. + *contaminatus*, contaminated: see *contaminate*.] Not contaminated; not adulterated; pure.

Being [as you are] free and *incontaminate*, well borne, and abhorring to dishonour . . . yr selfe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I., Letter to Col. Morley.

incontaminateness (in-kon-tam'i-nāt-nes), *n.* Uncorrupted state.

incontentation† (in-kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *contentation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction. *Goodwin.*

incontestability (in-kon-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontestable*: see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being incontestable.

incontestable (in-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *incontestable* = Sp. *incontestable* = Pg. *incontestavel* = It. *incontestabile*; as *in-*3 + *contestable*.] Not contestable; not admitting of dispute or debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity. *Locke.*

The genius and daring of Bolingbroke were, indeed, *incontestable*, but his defects as a party leader were scarcely less. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 141.

=Syn. Indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable.

incontestableness (in-kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being incontestable.

incontestably (in-kon-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be contested or disputed; in a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

It [tragedy] must always have a hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest, upon whom the attention may be fixed and the anxiety suspended. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 156.

As the company with which I went was *incontestably* the chief of the place, we were received with the greatest respect. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

incontested† (in-kon-tes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *contested*.] Not contested; uncontested.

We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle, that chance never acts in perpetual uniformity and consistence with itself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 543.

incontiguous (in-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [< LL. *incontiguus*, that cannot be touched (not contiguous), < L. *in-* priv. + *contiguus*, touching, contiguous: see *contiguous*.] Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

incontiguously (in-kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* Not contiguously; separately. *Wright.*

incontinence (in-kon'ti-nens), *n.* [< ME. *incontinence*, < OF. (also F.) *incontinence* = Pr. *incontinenza* = Sp. Pg. *incontinencia* = It. *incontinenza*, < L. *incontinentia*, inability to contain, < *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing: see *incontinent*.] 1. The quality of being incontinent; want of continence or holding in; unrestrained movement or flow; superabundant outpour.

The Carlylists, with their theoretic admiration of silence, and their practical *incontinence* of chatter.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

Specifically—2. Lack of due restraint of the appetites or passions; intemperance in sexual intercourse; unchastness; licentiousness.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,
From the rash hand of bold *Incontinence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 397.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 454.

3. In *med.*, the inability of any of the physical organs to restrain discharges of their contents; involuntary discharge or evacuation: as, *incontinence* of urine.

incontinency (in-kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *incontinence*: see *-cy*.] Incontinence.

Come together again, that Satan tempt you not for your *incontinency*. 1 Cor. vii. 5.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incontinent* = Pr. *encontenen* = Sp. Pg. It. *incontinente*, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not containing or retaining, not holding back, immoderate, < *in-* priv. + *continen(t-)s*, containing, continent: see *continent*.] I. *a.* 1. Not continent; not holding or held in; unceasing or unrestrained: as, an *incontinent* tattler; an *incontinent* flow of talk. Specifically—2. Unrestrained in indulgence of appetite or passion; intemperate in sexual intercourse; unchaste; licentious.—3. In *med.*, unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—4. Not delayed; immediate; offhand. [Colloq.]

Hath any one a smoky chimney?—here is an *incontinent* cure! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

II. *n.* One who is incontinent or unchaste.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adv.* [< ME. *incontinent*, *encontynent*, ML. *incontinente*, without holding back, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, not holding back: see *incontinent*, *a.*] Incontinently; instantly; immediately. [Archaic.]

"Madame," quod he, "right now *encontynent*
I wold that he hym self were with yow here."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2819.

And put on sullen black, *incontinent*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6.

So he took his old flat cap, and threadbare blue cloak, and, as I said before, he will be here *incontinent*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

incontinently (in-kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* 1. In an incontinent manner; without restraint; with unrestrained appetites or passions; specifically, with undue indulgence of the sexual appetite.—2. Without holding back; without delay; forthwith; at once.

Who, beeing willyng to haue the matche made, was content *incontinentlye* to procenre the meanes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

I will *incontinently* drown myself. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The rabble *incontinently* took to their heels; even the burgomasters were not slow in evacuating the premises.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 458.

He enjoined the generals *incontinently* to hang and strangle all persons the moment they should be taken.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 189.

incontracted† (in-kon-trak'ted), *a.* Not contracted; uncontracted.

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs. *Blackwall*, Sacred Classicks, i. 288.

incontrollable (in-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *incontroulable*; < F. *incontrôlable*; as *in-*3 + *controllable*.] Not controllable; uncontrollable. [Rare.]

Absolute, irresistible, *incontroulable* power.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, v.

incontrollably (in-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* [Formerly also *incontroulably*; < *incontrollable* + *-ly*2.] Uncontrollably. [Rare.]

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is, for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

incontrovertibility (in-kon-trō-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incontrovertible*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being incontrovertible.

incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *incontrovertible* = Pg. *incontrovertivel* = It. *incontrovertibile*; as *in-*3 + *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.

incontrovertibleness (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incontrovertibility.

incontrovertibly (in-kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *n.* [< ME. *inconvenience*, *ynconvenyns*, < OF. *inconvenience* (also *inconvenance*), F. *inconvenance* = Sp. Pg. *inconveniencia* = It. *inconvenienza*, < LL. *inconvenientia*, inconsistency, ML. inconvenience, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, inconsistent: see *inconvenient*.] 1. The quality of being inconvenient; want of convenience.—2. Incommodiousness; embarrassing character; troublesomeness; unfitness: as, the *inconvenience* of an ill-planned house.

All this *inconuenience* grew by misuse of one word, which being otherwise spoken & in some sort qualified had easily holpen all.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 226.

He only is like to endure austerities who has already found the *inconvenience* of pleasures.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Ded.

3. That which incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness; anything that impedes or hampers; disadvantage; difficulty.

Yf thou be trobyllyd with *ynconvenyens*,
Arme the alway with Inward pacyens.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 70.

Is not this exposition playne? This taketh away all *inconueniences*? By this exposition God is not the auctor of euill? *Barnes*, Works, p. 280.

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniences* every moment. *Tillotson.*

=Syn. Awkwardness, unwieldiness, incommodiousness, trouble, annoyance.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inconvenienced*, ppr. *inconveniencing*. [< *inconvenience*, *n.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode.

For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as our selves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church. *Hales*, Golden Remains, Rom. xiv. 1.

The early Spanish missionaries in America were *inconvenienced* by finding that the only native word they could use for God also meant devil.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 153.

inconveniency (in-kon-vē'nien-si), *n.*; pl. *inconveniencies* (-siz). [As *inconvenience*: see *-cy*.] Same as *inconvenience*. [Rare.]

I think that the want of seasonable Showrs is one of the greatest *Inconveniencies* that this part of the Country suffers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 84.

To attain the greatest number of advantages with the fewest *inconveniencies*. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Hist. Eng.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *inconvenient*, < OF. *inconvenient*, F. *inconvénient* = Pr. *inconvenient*, *inconvenien* = Sp. Pg. It. *inconveniente*, < L. *inconvenien(t-)s*, not accordant, inconsistent, < *in-* priv. + *convenien(t-)s*, accordant, convenient: see *convenient*.] Not convenient. (*a*) Giving trouble or uneasiness; embarrassing; incommodious; inopportune: as, an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs.

Th' emphatic speaker dearly loves t' oppose,
In contact *inconvenient*, nose to nose!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 270.

(*b*) Unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient.

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate, and find
No *inconvenient* diet nor too light fare.
Milton, P. L., v. 495.

=**Syn.** Troublesome, cumbrous, cumbersome, unwieldy, awkward, unhandy.

inconveniently (in-kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; so as to cause trouble or embarrassment; incommodiously.

You speak unseemly and *inconveniently*, so to be against the officers for taking of rewards.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

There is many an holy soul that dwels *inconveniently*, in a crazy, tottering, ruinous cottage, ready to drop downe daily upon his head. *Bp. Hall*, Mourners in Sion.

inconversable (in-kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inconversable* = It. *inconversabile*; as *in-*[3] + *conversable*.] Not conversable; uncommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

inconversant (in-kon'vėr-sant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *conversant*.] Not conversant; not acquainted or familiar.

Though himself not *inconversant* with these, he did not perceive of what utility they could be. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

inconverted† (in-kon-vėr'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *converted*.] Not converted or turned.

Wheresoever they rested, remaining *inconverted*, and possessing one point of the compass, whilst the wind perhaps had passed the two and thirty.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

inconvertibility (in-kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *inconvertibilita(t-)s*, unchangeableness, < *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable: see *inconvertible*.] The quality of being inconvertible; incapability of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, the *inconvertibility* of banknotes or other currency into gold or silver.

inconvertible (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inconvertible* = Sp. *inconvertible* = Pg. *inconvertivel* = It. *inconvertibile*, < LL. *inconvertibilis*, unchangeable, < *in-* priv. + *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else: as, one metal is *inconvertible* into another; *inconvertible* bonds (bonds that cannot be exchanged for others of a different tenor).

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion into the siege. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

There could never exist any motive to make notes legally *inconvertible*, save for the purposes of state-banking.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 437.

inconvertibleness (in-kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Inconvertibility.

inconvertibly (in-kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

inconvincible (in-kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inconvincible* = Sp. *inconvencible*, < LL. *inconvincibilis*, not convincible, < L. *in-*, not, + **convincibilis*, convincible.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.
Government of the Tongue, p. 195.

inconvincibly (in-kon-vin'si-bli), *adv.* So as not to be capable of being convinced. *Sir T. Browne.*

incony†, *a.* [Prob. < F. *inconnu*, unknown (< L. *incognitus*, unknown: see *incognito*), used like the ult. related *uncouth*, in the abbr. form *unco*, in the sense of 'strange, rare, fine.' Cf. *unco*.] Rare; fine; pretty.

O' my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit!
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

O, a most *incony* body!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

O superdainty canon, vicar *incony!*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

incoop†, *v. t.* [Also *incoup*; < *in-*[1] + *coop*.] To coop in; inclose.

With sodain blindness [Elisha] smites the Syrian Troup
The which in Dothan did him round *incoup*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

incoördinate (in-kō-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *coördinate*.] Not coördinate.

incoördinated (in-kō-ôr'di-nā-ted), *a.* Incoördinate.

incoördination (in-kō-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incoordination*; as *in-*[3] + *coördination*.] Lack of coördination.

incopresentability (in-kō-prē-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *incopresentable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being incopresentable. [Rare.]

Certain sensations or movements are an absolute bar to the simultaneous presentation of other sensations or movements. We cannot see an orange as at once yellow and green, though we can feel it at once as both smooth and cold; we cannot open and close the same hand at the same moment, but we can open one hand while closing the other. Such *incopresentability* or contrariety is thus more than mere difference, and occurs only between presentations belonging to the same sense or to the same group of movements. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incopresentable (in-kō-prē-zen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *co-* + *presentable*.] Not presentable together. [Rare.]

At the beginning, whatever we regard as the earliest differentiation of sound might have been *incopresentable* with the earliest differentiation of colour, if sufficiently diffused, just as now a field of sight all blue is *incopresentable* with one all red. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

incoronate (in-kor'ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. as if **incoronatus*, pp. of **incoronare*, < *in*, in, on, + *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.* Cf. *encrown*.] Crowned. [Rare.]

I saw hither come a Mighty One,
With sign of victory *incoronate*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 53.

incorporal† (in-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [= F. *incorporel* = Pr. Sp. *incorporal* = It. *incorporale*, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporalis*, bodily: see *corporal*[1].] 1. Not in bodily form; incorporeal.

Alas, how is 't with you,
That you do bend your eye on vacancy,
And with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Not consisting of matter; immaterial.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*. *Raleigh.*

incorporality† (in-kôr-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporalité* = It. *incorporalità*, < LL. *incorporalita(t-)s*, bodilessness, < L. *incorporalis*, bodiless: see *incorporal*.] The quality of being incorporal; immateriality; incorporeality.

incorporally† (in-kôr'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially; incorporeally.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incorporated*, ppr. *incorporating*. [< L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare* (> It. *incorporare* = Sp. Pg. *incorporar* = Pr. *encorporar*, *incorporar* = F. *incorporer*), unite to a body, embody, < *in*, in, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To form into a body; combine, as different individuals, elements, materials, or ingredients, into one body.

The Apostle affirmeth plainly of all men Christian that, be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

The process of mixing [gunpowder] is in some mills dispensed with entirely, the *incorporating* mills being made to do the work of the drum; but it causes more waste.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 311.

2. To unite with a body or substance; unite intimately; work in; introduce and combine so as to form a part.

To them who are *incorporated* into Christ, their head, there can be no beheading. *Donne*, Letters, lxxvi.

The Haus-Towns, being a Body-politic *incorporated* in the Empire, complain'd hereof to the Emperor.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Every animal sustains itself and grows by *incorporating* either the materials composing other animals or those composing plants. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

3. To place in a body; give material form to; incarnate; embody.

The idolaters who worshipped their images as gods supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein.
Stillingfleet.

4. To form into a body corporate or politic; constitute as a corporation, with power to act as one person and have perpetual succession; confer corporate rights upon: as, to *incorporate* a city or a town; to *incorporate* a bank or a railroad company.

Izacke says that "the cordwainers and curriers were first *incorporated* by grant under the common seal of the city 21 R. II. 1387."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331, note.

Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 678.

Who do not believe Congress has the power to *incorporate* a bank, under any form.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To blend, merge, consolidate.

II. *intrans.* To unite with another body so as to make a part of it; be mixed, blended, or combined; be worked in: usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate with* right so far,
As it might come to seem the same in show.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

I'll wed my Daughter to an Egyptian Mummy, ere she shall *incorporate with* a contemner of Sciences, and a defamer of virtue. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 5.

Far from *incorporating with* them, he was regarded as a foreigner and an enemy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

incorporate[1] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *incorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Incorporated; united in one body; mixed; conjoined; intimately associated.

"True is it, my *incorporate* friends," quoth he [the belly], "That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon." *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

We most heartily thank thee, for that thou . . . dost assure us . . . that we are very members *incorporate* in the mystical body of thy Son.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office.

Gazing on thee, sullen tree,
Sick for thy stubborn hardihood,
I seem to fail from out my blood
And grow *incorporate* into thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

incorporate[2] (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporate*.] 1. Not corporeal; not bodily or material; not having a material body.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation: as, an *incorporate* bank.

incorporation (in-kôr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *incorporacion*, < OF. and F. *incorporation* = Pr. *incorporatio* = Sp. *incorporacion* = Pg. *incorporação* = It. *incorporazione*, < LL. *incorporatio(n-)*, an embodying, embodiment, incorporation, < *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*[1].] The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated. (*a*) The act of combining or mixing different ingredients into one mass; specifically, in *med.*, the mixture or combination of drugs with liquids or soft substances in order to give them a certain degree of consistence.

A mercurial spirit must be superadded, which by its activity may . . . promote the more exquisite mixture and *incorporation* of the ingredients. *Boyle*, Works, I. 540.

(*b*) The act of uniting with another body, substance, or mass; combination into a structure or organization; intimate union.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that society which hath him for their head.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The *incorporation* of one town with another, though effected with brilliant results in the early history of Attika, involved such a disturbance of all the associations which in the Greek mind clustered about the conception of a city that it was quite impracticable on any large or general scale. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

(*c*) The act of placing in a body, or of giving material form; incarnation; embodiment. [Rare.] (*d*) In *law*, the formation or existence of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

This yere, there was a greate controversye betwene the Mayor and Citesens of the one partie, and the companye of the Taylors of the other partie, for and concernynge a new *incorporacion*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

(*e*) The body so formed. [For this sense the more appropriate word is *corporation*.]—**Articles of incorporation.** See *articles of association*, under *article*.—**Incorporation by reference**, the bringing into one document, in legal effect, of the contents of another by referring to the latter in such manner as to adopt it. Thus, the rule that a deed of lands must describe or identify the land is satisfied by its referring to another specified deed, the description in which is then said to be incorporated by reference.

incorporative (in-kôr'pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *incorporate*[1] + *-ive*.] Tending to incorporate. Specifically applied in philology to languages, also called *intercalative* and *polysynthetic*, as the Basque and the languages of the North American Indians, which tend to combine the various modifiers of the verb, as the object and adverbs, into one word with it. Thus, in Basque, *hoyoni*, to wash, *hopocuni*, to wash hands, *hopoaduni*, to wash feet.

incorporator (in-kôr'pō-rā-tor), *n.* [= It. *incorporatore*; as *incorporate*[1] + *-or*.] One who forms a corporation; specifically, one of the persons named in an act of incorporation; one of the original members of an incorporated body or company.

Mr. . . . of Georgia expressed a fear that the *incorporators* would, after getting their Bill, come back and ask the Government to maintain the enterprise by subscriptions. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 58.

incorporeal (in-kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corporeal*. Cf. Sp. *incorpóreo* = It. *incorporeo*, < L. *incorporeus*, bodiless, < *in-* priv. + *corporeus*, bodily: see *corporeal*.] 1. Not corporeal; not consisting of matter, or not having a material body; immaterial.

This time, because it is an *incorporeal* thing, and not subject to sense, we mock ourselves the fineliest out of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense.
Milton, P. L., i. 789.

2. In *law*, existing in contemplation of law, and enjoyable as a right (as distinguished from that which has tangible form), as a franchise, or a right of way.—**Incorporeal hereditament.** See *hereditament.*=**Syn. 1.** Unsubstantial, spiritual, disembodied.

incorporealism (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ism.*] The condition of being incorporeal; immateriality; incorporeal spiritual existence, or belief in such existence.

So in like manner did all the other ancient atomists generally, before Democritus, joyn theology and *incorporealism* with their atomical physiology.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 27.

incorporealist (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ist.*] One who believes in incorporealism or incorporeal existence.

Those atomick physiologies that were before Democritus and Leucippus were all of them *incorporealists.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 26.

incorporeality (in-kôr-pō-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *incorporeal* + *-ity.*] The character of being incorporeal; incorporeity.

incorporeally (in-kôr-pō′rē-al-i), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; without body or embodiment; immaterially.

The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

incorporeity (in-kôr-pō-rē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorporéité* = Pr. *incorporcitat* = Sp. *incorporeidad* = Pg. *incorporeidade* = It. *incorporeità*; as *incorpore(al)* + *-ity.*] The quality of being incorporeal; disembodied existence; immateriality.

incorporing†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of **incorpor*, < L. *incorporare*, embody: see *incorporate*[1].] Incorporation.

Eek of our materes *encorporing.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 262.

incorpse† (in-kôrps′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *corpse*, body.] To incorporate.

He grew into his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demi-natur'd
With the brave beast. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

incorrect (in-kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= F. *incorrect* = Sp. Pg. *incorrecto* = It. *incorretto*, < L. *incorrectus*, uncorrected, unimproved, < *in-* priv. + *corrcctus*, correct: see *correct.*] 1. Not correct in form or structure; not according to a copy or model, or to established rule; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect!*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 45.

2. Not correct as to fact; inaccurate; erroneous; untrue: as, an *incorrect* statement, narration, or calculation.—3. Not correct in manner or character; improper; irregular; disorderly: as, *incorrect* habits.

I will therefore only observe to you that the wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada.

4†. Not corrected or regulated; not chastened into proper obedience.

'Tis unmanly grief;
It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

incorrection† (in-kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorrection* = Sp. *incorreccion* = Pg. *incorrecção* = It. *incorrezione*, < L. as if **incorrectio(n-)*, < *incorrectus*, incorrect: see *incorrect.*] Want of correction; incorrectness.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious. *Arnway*, The Tablet (1661), p. 9.

incorrectly (in-kọ-rekt′li), *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly: as, *incorrectly* copied; *incorrectly* stated.

incorrectness (in-kọ-rekt′nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being incorrect; want of conformity to truth or to a standard or rule; inaccuracy.—2. That which is incorrect; an error.

As to his speech, you see it; people hold it very cheap, tho' several *incorrectnesses* have been altered in the printed copy. *Gray*, Letters, I. 139.

incorrespondence (in-kor-e-spon′dens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *correspondence.*] Lack of correspondence; disproportion. *Coleridge.*

incorrespondency (in-kor-e-spon′den-si), *n.* Same as *incorrespondence.*

incorresponding (in-kor-e-spon′ding), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corresponding.*] Not corresponding. *Coleridge.*

incorrigibility (in-kor′i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incorrigibilité* = Sp. *incorregibilidad* = Pg. *incorrigibilidade* = It. *incorrigibilità*, < ML. *incorrigibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *incorrigibilis*, incorrigible: see *incorrigible.*] The quality or state of being incorrigible; incapability of correction or amendment.

incorrigible (in-kor′i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *incorrigible* = Sp. *incorregible* = Pg. *incorrigivel* = It. *incorrigibile, incorreggibile*, < ML. *incorrigibilis*, not corrigible, < *in-* priv. + *corrigibilis*, corrigible: see *corrigible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Incapable of being corrected or amended.

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Bad beyond correction or reform; irreclaimable: as, an *incorrigible* sinner or drunkard.

There are not only diseases incurable in physic, but cases indissolvable in laws, vices *incorrigible* in divinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

He was long considered as an *incorrigible* dunce.
Goldsmith, Taste.

=**Syn.** Incurable, hopeless, irrecoverable, irreclaimable; graceless, shameless, hardened.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of amendment or reform.

A small room where my *incorrigibles* are kept for forty hours without food in solitary confinement.
Livingstone's Life Work, p. 424.

incorrigibleness (in-kor′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Incorrigibility; the quality of not admitting of correction.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.* *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

incorrigibly (in-kor′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; irreclaimably.

incorrodible (in-kọ-rō′di-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corrodible.*] Incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (in-kọ-rupt′), *a.* [= OF. *incorrupt* = Sp. Pg. *incorrupto* = It. *incorrotto*, < L. *incorruptus*, uninjured, not corrupt, < *in-* priv. + *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt.*] 1. Not corrupt physically; not affected by corruption or decay; not marred, impaired, or spoiled: used of organic matter of any kind.

And mortal food, as may dispose him best
For dissolution, wrought by sin, that first
Distempered all things, and of *incorrupt*
Corrupted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 56.

2. Not corrupt spiritually; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.

Most wise, most honourable, and most *incorrupt* judges.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 1.

incorrupted† (in-kọ-rup′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *corrupted.*] Not corrupted; uncorrupted.

And breath'd into their *incorrupted* breasts
A curious wish, which did corrupt their will.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int. (ed. 1819).

incorruptibility (in-kọ-rup-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. **incorruptibilitee, incorrumptibilctee* = F. *incorruptibilité* = Pr. *incorruptibilitat* = Sp. *incorruptibilidad* = It. *incorrottibilità*, < LL. *incorruptibilita(t-)s*, < *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible: see *incorruptible.*] The character or quality of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

The vertu of brennynge watir is sich that naturely it drawith out of goid alle the vertues and propirteea of it, and it holdith *incorrumptibiletee* and an euene heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

incorruptible (in-kọ-rup′ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incorruptible*, < OF. (also F.) *incorruptible* = Sp. *incorruptible* = Pg. *incorruptivel* = It. *incorrottibile*, < LL. *incorruptibilis*, incorruptible, < *in-* priv. + *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not corruptible physically; incapable of corruption or decay.

The vertu therof [quintessence of antimony] is *incorruptible* and merueilous profitable.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

The dead shall be raised *incorruptible.* 1 Cor. xv. 52.

2. Not corruptible morally; not liable to perversion or debasement; that cannot be affected by contaminating influences, especially bribery or hope of gain or advancement: as, *incorruptible* principles; an *incorruptible* judge.

An integrity *incorruptible*, and an ability that always rose to the need.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

II. *n. pl.* [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the Aphthartodocetæ.

incorruptibleness (in-kọ-rup′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Incorruptibility.

incorruptibly (in-kọ-rup′ti-bli), *adv.* In an incorruptible manner; so as not to admit of corruption.

incorruption (in-kọ-rup′shọn), *n.* [= F. *incorruption* = Sp. *incorrupcion* = Pg. *incorrupção* = It. *incorruzione*, < LL. *incorruptio(n-)*, incorruption, < L. *incorruptus*, not corrupt: see *incorrupt.*] The condition or quality of being incorrupt; absence of or exemption from corruption.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption.*
1 Cor. xv. 42.

incorruptive (in-kọ-rup′tiv), *a.* [= OF. *incorruptif*; as *in-*[3] + *corruptive.*] Not liable to corruption or decay. [Rare.]

[The lyre] struck
For sounds of triumph, to proclaim her toils
Upon the lofty summit, round her brow
To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 435.

incorruptly (in-kọ-rupt′li), *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; without corruption.

Observation will shew us many deep counsellors of state and judges to demean themselves *incorruptly* in the settled course of affairs. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

incorruptness (in-kọ-rupt′nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt, physically or morally; exemption from decay or deterioration; immunity from contaminating influences.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.
Woodward.

incounter†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *encounter.*

incourage†, **incouragement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encourage*, etc.

incrassate (in-kras′āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incrassated*, ppr. *incrassating.* [< LL. *incrassatus*, pp. of *incrassare* (> Pg. *incrassar* = Sp. *incrasar*), make thick, < L. *in*, in, + *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thick or thicker; thicken; specifically, in *phar.*, to make thicker, as a fluid, by the mixture of something less fluid, or by evaporating the more fluid parts.

Some find sepulchral vessels containing liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Of such concernment too is drink and food,
To *incrassate* and attenuate the blood.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become thick or thicker.

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 651.

incrassate (in-kras′āt), *a.* [= Pg. *incrassado*, < LL. *incrassatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thickened, or made thick or thicker; inspissated; fattened; swollen from fatness.

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms.
Hammond, Works, IV. 657.

2. In *bot.*, becoming thicker by degrees; swelling or swollen.—3. In *entom.*, gradually swollen in one part, generally toward the apex.—**Incrassate antennæ**, such antennæ as are much thickened in one part, but not at the base or apex.—**Incrassate femora**, such femora as are much thickened and formed for leaping, as in the grasshoppers.—**Incrassate joint**, a joint thicker than the adjoining ones.—**Incrassate margin**, a margin somewhat swollen and rounded, without any sharp edge.

incrassated (in-kras′ā-ted), *a.* Same as *incrassate.*

incrassation (in-kra-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of incrassating or thickening, or the state of becoming incrassated or thickened; inspissation; fatty enlargement.

The *incrassation* of the hind legs does not, as in the Halticæ, indicate saltatorial powers. *Westwood.*

2. A swelling out as if from fatness; a thickening.

Whatsoever properly nourisheth before its assimulation, by the action of natural heat it receiveth a corpulency or *incrassation* progressional unto its conversion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

incrassative (in-kras′ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *incrassate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

II. *n.* That which has the power to thicken; specifically, a medicine, as a mucilaginous substance, formerly believed to thicken the humors when too thin.

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

increasable (in-krē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *increase* + *-able.*] Capable of being increased.

increasableness (in-krē′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being increasable.

The necessity of enlarging infinitely means no more than that we find an indefinite *increasableness* of some of our ideas, or an impossibility of supposing any end of them. *Law*, Enquiry, i.

increase (in-krēs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *increased*, ppr. *increasing*. [Formerly also *enerease*; < ME. *increassen, incressen, incresen, eneressen, enerescen, eneresen*, < OF. **enereiser, encreistre, encrestre, encroistre, enericier* = Pr. *encreisser* = It. *increscere*, < L. *increscere*, increase, < *in*, in, on, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, *crease*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become greater in any respect; become enlarged, extended, or multiplied; grow or advance in size, quantity, number, degree, etc.; augment; multiply; wax, as the moon.

Of beon the swarmes nowe begynne *encrese*,
Nowe in the hony combe is bredde the bee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The Lord make you to *increase* and abound in love one toward another. 1 Thes. iii. 12.

The people also besprinkle the Bride with wheat, crying out, *Increase* and multiplie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

While the stars burn, the moons *increase*,
And the great ages onward roll. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

II. *trans.* To make greater in any respect; enlarge or extend in bulk, quantity, number, degree, etc.; add to; enhance; aggravate: opposed to *diminish*.

Nothynge elles thei diden but ete and drinke, and *encreced* her peple that assembled enery day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

Hie thee from this slaughterhouse,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I can never see one of those plays which are now written, but it *increases* my admiration of the ancients.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

This *increases* the difficulties tenfold.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

increase (in′krēs, formerly also in-krēs′), *n.* [< ME. *encres, enerese, encresse*, < OF. (AF.) *encresse, 'enereee, enereas*, increase; from the verb.] **1.** A growing larger, as in size, number, quantity, degree, etc.; augmentation; enlargement; extension; multiplication.

Dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful! . . .
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

God made the woman for the use of man,
And for the good and *increase* of the world.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. The amount or number added to the original stock, or by which the original stock is augmented; increment; profit; interest; produce; issue; offspring.

Take thou no usury of him, or *increase*. Lev. xxv. 36.

All the *increase* of thine house shall die in the flower of their age. 1 Sam. ii. 33.

Beyond Roanoak are many Isles full of fruits and other Naturall *increases*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

3. In *astron.*, the period of increasing light or an increasing luminous phase; the waxing, as of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Imperceptible increase. See *imperceptible*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Enlargement, growth, addition, accession, expansion.

increaseful† (in-krēs′fụl), *a.* [< *increase*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of increase; abundantly productive.

To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crops.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 958.

increasement† (in-krēs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *increase* + *-ment*.] Increase; aggrandizement.

Then it is worthy the consideration, how this may import England in the *increasement* of the greatnesse of France, by the addition of such a countrey.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 56.

increaser (in-krē′sėr), *n.* One who or that which increases.

The medicine being the *increaser* of the disease, as when fire is quenched with oile. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Craven's traction-*increaser* . . . has lately been tried on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western.
The Engineer, LXV. 425.

increase-twist (in′krēs-twist), *n.* In *firearms* and *ordnance*, a system of rifling in which the twist or inclination of the spiral grooves to the axis of the bore increases from the breech to the muzzle. See *twist*.

increasingly (in-krē′sing-li), *adv.* In an increasing manner; growingly: as, *increasingly* uncomfortable.

increate (in′krē-āt), *a.* [ME. *increate*; = F. *increé* = Sp. Pg. *increado* = It. *increato*; < L. *in-* priv. + *creatus*, created: see *create*.] Not created; uncreated. [Poetical.]

Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doun be sente to be incarnate. *Lydgate*.

Since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

increated† (in-krē-ā′ted), *a.* Same as *increate*.

The unexpressible notions rising out of a fruitive contemplation of the *increated* verity.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 1.

incredibile dictu (in-krē-dib′i-lē dik′tū). [L.: *incredibile*, neut. of *incredibilis*, incredible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Incredible to relate; strange to say.

incredibility (in-kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *incredibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *incrédibilité* = Sp. *incredibilidad* = Pg. *incredibilidade* = It. *incredibilità*, < LL. *incredibilita(t-)s*, incredibility, incredulity, < L. *incredibilis*, incredible: see *incredible*.] **1.** The quality of being incredible or beyond belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.
Dryden.

2. That which is incredible.

Heat his mind with *incredibilities*. *Johnson*.

incredible (in-kred′i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incredible* (also vernacularly *increable*, F. *incroyable*) = Sp. *increible* = Pg. *incredivel, increivel, incrivel* = It. *incredibile*, < L. *incredibilis*, not to be believed, < *in-* priv. + *credibilis*, to be believed: see *credible*.] **1.** Not credible; that cannot be credited; surpassing the possibility of belief.

Which might amaze the beholders, and seeme *incredible* to the hearers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

Is it *incredible*, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,
That man should love his Maker?
Cowper, Conversation.

An oak growing in the sea, and a sea-weed on the top of a hill, are *incredible* combinations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 27.

2. Surpassing belief as to what is possible; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

In Asia there is no Beer drank at all, but Water, Wine, and an *incredible* variety of other Drinks.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

incredibleness (in-kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Incredibility.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story.
Casaubon, Credulity and Incredulity (1668), p. 180.

incredibly (in-kred′i-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an incredible manner; in a manner to preclude belief.—**2.** Beyond prior belief or conception; unimaginably; inconceivably.

The arts are *incredibly* improved.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 245.

increditable† (in-kred′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *creditable*.] Discreditable.

Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always *increditable*, but in matters of religion monstrous.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 145.

incredited† (in-kred′i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *credited*.] Discredited; disbelieved.

He [Hazael] was brought to this self-*incredited* mischief; as impossible as at first he judged it, at last he performed it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 354.

incredulity (in-krē-dū′li-ti), *n.* [= OF. *encredulitet*, F. *incrédulité* = Pr. *incredulitat* = Sp. *incredulidad* = Pg. *incredulidade* = It. *incredulità*, < L. *incredulita(t-)s*, unbelief, < *incredulus*, unbelieving: see *incredulous*.] The quality of being incredulous or indisposed to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; skepticism; unbelief.

Of every species of *incredulity*, religious unbelief is infinitely the most irrational. *Buckminster*.

The human mind not infrequently passes from one extreme to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute *incredulity*. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

= **Syn.** Disbelief, distrust, doubt.

incredulous (in-kred′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *incrédule* = Sp. Pg. It. *incredulo*, < L. *incredulus*, unbelieving, unbelievable, < *in-* priv. + *credulus*, believing: see *credulous*.] **1.** Not credulous; not disposed to admit the truth of what is related; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; skeptical.

These [witnesses] may be so qualified as to their ability and fidelity that a man must be a fantastical *incredulous* fool to make any doubt of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, l. 1.

"I am the man." At which the woman gave
A half-*incredulous*, half-hysterical cry.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. Not easy to be believed; incredible.

No dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

incredulously (in-kred′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

incredulousness (in-kred′ū-lus-nes), *n.* Incredulity.

incremable† (in-krem′ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *incremable*, < LL. as if **incremabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *cremabilis*, combustible, < L. *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] Incapable of being burned; incombustible.

Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, *incremable* flax, or salamander's wool.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

incremate (in-krē′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incremated*, ppr. *incremating*. [< LL. as if **incrematus*, pp. of **incremare*, < L. *in*, in, + *cremare*, burn, cremate: see *cremate*.] To cremate.

incremation (in-krē-mā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **incrematio(n-)*, < **incremare*, burn: see *incremate*.] The act of burning or of consuming by fire, as a dead body; cremation.

Not very long after we passed those *incremations* I was seated in the drawing-room of the Bengal Club, with mirrors and lights. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 126.

increment (in′krē-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *incrément* = Sp. Pg. It. *incremento*, < L. *incrementum*, growth, increase, < *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] **1.** The act or process of increasing; a growing or swelling in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation.

Divers conceptions there are concerning its [the Nile's] *increment* or inundation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

Faith in every of its stages, at its first beginning, at its *increment*, at its greatest perfection, is a duty made up of the concurrence of the will and the understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 146.

2. Something added; an increase or augmentation; specifically, in *math.*, the excess (positive or negative) of the value which a function would have if its independent variable were increased by any amount, especially by unity, over the value which it has for any particular value of the variable; the difference of a function; also, an arbitrary supposed increase of an independent variable.

Here heaps of gold, there *increments* of honours.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

All scale-readings begin at zero, and extend by practically uniform *increments* to the maximum reading.
Science, XIII. 99.

3. In *rhet.*, a species of amplification which consists in magnifying the importance of a subject (person or thing) by stating or implying that it has no superior, or that the greatest of all others is inferior to it: as, Thou hast slain thy mother. What more can I say? Thou hast slain thy mother.—**4.** In *Latin gram.*, a syllable in another form of a word additional to the number of syllables in the nominative singular of a noun, adjective, etc., or the second person singular of the present indicative active of a verb. The increment nearest the beginning of the word is called the first, and those succeeding it are the second and third respectively, the last syllable not being counted. Thus in *i-1ti-2ne-3ri-bus* from *i-ter*, *au-1di-2vis-3se-tis* from *au-di-o*, *au-dis*, the increments are numbered as indicated.

5. In *her.*, the state of the moon when crescent: as, the moon in her *increment*.—**Method of increments**, the calculus of finite differences, especially that part which treats of the differences and sums of different forms of functions.

incremental (in-krē-men′tạl), *a.* [< *increment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of increment or increase.

The exclusion of the rule of "subtraction" and the substitution of what the writer calls "*incremental* or complementary addition." *Nature*, XXXIII. 29.

incrementation†, *n.* [ME. *incrementacion*, < ML. *incrementatio(n-)*, increase, < L. *incrementum*, increase: see *increment*.] Increase; growth.

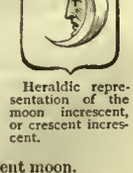
In Marche and September putacion
To chastens is *incrementacion*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

increpate† (in′krē-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *increpatus*, pp. of *increpare* (> It. *increpare* = Sp. Pg. *increpar* = OF. *increper, encreper*), make a noise, exclaim against, < *in*, on, + *crepare*, make a noise: see *crepitate*.] To chide; rebuke.

increpation† (in-krē-pā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *increpation* = Sp. *increpacion* = Pg. *increpação* = It. *increpazione*, < LL. *increpatio(n-)*, a chiding, < L. *increpare*, exclaim against, chide: see *increpate*.] A chiding or rebuking; censure.

God was angry; but yet . . . it was but such an anger as ended in an instruction rather than in an *increpation*.
Donne, Sermons, v.

When they desired to know the time of his restoring their kingdom, . . . his answer was a kinde of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong Instruction to all times.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.



Heraldic representation of the moon increscent, or crescent increscent.

increscent (in-kres′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *increscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *increscere*, increase: see *increase*.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling: specifically applied to the moon.

Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

increst† (in-krest'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *crest.*] To crest.

Two foaming billows flow'd upon her breast,
Which did their top with coral red *increst.*
Drummond, Sonnets, i. 13.

incriminate (in-krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incriminated*, ppr. *incriminating*. [< ML. *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare* (> It. *incriminare* = Sp. Pg. *incriminar* = Pr. *encriminar* = F. *incriminer*), accuse of crime, < L. *in*, on, + *criminare*, accuse of crime: see *criminate*.] 1. To charge with a crime; accuse; criminate.

In cases in which the clerk . . . was accused, the clerical immunity from trial by the secular judge was freely recognised. If the ordinary claimed the *incriminated* clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

The evidence, it is said, does not *incriminate* the higher members of the corporation as individuals, although it shows that they assented to a loose general application of the city's funds. *New York Times*, March 2, 1887.

2. To make a subject of accusation; charge as a crime. [Rare.]

Fifteen years had passed since the *incriminated* acts were committed. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

=Syn. 1. *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

incriminatory (in-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *incriminate* + *-ory.*] Tending to criminate; accusatory. *Athenæum.*

incroach†, **incroachment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *encroach*, etc.

incroyable (F. pron. aṅ-krwo-yä'bl), *n.* [F., lit. incredible: see *incredible.*] In France, during the time of the Directory (about 1795–9), a man or woman who affected a grotesque and extreme foppishness in dress.

The republican [French] young man of fashion, the *incroyable*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 947.

incruciated† (in-krō'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *cruciated.*] Untormented; free from torture.

His ignorance gave him . . . a kind of innocence, whereby he [Œdipus] might have passed away his life *incruciated*, without the sense of so fatal misfortunes.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 31.

incruental† (in-krō-en'tal), *a.* [< L. *incruentus*, not made bloody, < *in-* priv. + *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood.] Not bloody; not accompanied with blood.

He musters out as many places as he can find that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 408.

incrust, encrust (in-, en-krust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *encrouster*, F. *encroûter*, also *incruster* = Sp. Pg. *incrustar* = It. *incrostare*, < L. *incrustare*, cover with a rind or crust, < *in*, on, + *crusta*, crust: see *crust.*] 1. To cover with a crust; form a crust or coating on the surface of; coat; overlay: as, an ancient coin *incrusted* with rust.

In the Persian Gulf a ship had her copper bottom *encrusted* in the course of twenty months with a layer of coral two feet in thickness. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 106.

All the wonderful acuteness and dialectics of the Greek mind were employed for centuries in *incrusting* the Christian faith with the subtile and curious conceits of the Oriental systems. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 256.

As Christianity spread over the Roman world, it became *encrusted* with pagan notions and observances.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 79.

2. In *decorative art*, to cover with a different and generally more precious material in plates or pieces of appreciable thickness, requiring to be held in place by cramps, hooks, cement, or other appliances.

The principal [chapels of St. Peter's] are four, *incrusted* with most precious marbles and stones of various colours.
Evelyn, Diary, Rome, Nov. 19, 1644.

3. To apply or inlay, as mosaic, slabs of precious marbles, enameled tiles, or the like, so as to form a decoration or covering.

The form of the cross, the domes, the *incrusted* decoration [of St. Mark's], were all borrowed from the East, and all had their prototypes in Byzantine buildings.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

In good [mosaic] work not a trace [of cement] should appear between the *encrusted* stones and the marble, not even when seen through a magnifying glass.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 49.

Incrusted enamel. See *enamel.*—**Incrusted work**, in metal, work the surface of which is decorated by attaching to it ornaments also in metal, as silver on copper, copper on brass, etc. In some instances one metal is incrusted on another, as tin on brass, and then cut through in figured patterns. A modern mechanical method consists in painting the design on the metal surface in water-color, then varnishing the unpainted parts, and placing the object in a dilute bath of nitric acid. After the painted parts are bitten in by the acid, the object is electroplated, the deposit forming on the unvarnished parts. On removing the varnish, the plated parts appear as incrusted.

Incrustata (in-krus-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *incrustatus*, incrustate: see *incrustate*, *a.*] A division of cyclostomatous polyzoans: same as *Inarticulata*, 2: opposed to *Radicata.*

incrustate (in-krus'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp. of *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] To incrust; form an incrustation on. [Rare.]

If it was covered with mud, it must have been *incrustated* mud. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

Masses of calcareous tufa which have been formed upon the borders of *incrustating* springs.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 187.

incrustate (in-krus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *incrustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Incrusted.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Coated, as with earthy matter. (*b*) Growing so firmly to the pericarp as to appear to have but one integument: said of seeds. —3. Incrusting; forming a crust, as a polyzoan or a lichen.

incrustation (in-krus-tā'shon), *n.* [Also rarely *encrustation*; = F. *incrustation* = Sp. *incrustacion* = Pg. *incrustação*, < LL. *incrustatio*(*n-*), < L. *incrustare*, incrust: see *incrust.*] 1. The act of incrusting; the act of covering or lining with any foreign substance; the state of being incrusted.

It [St. Mark's] is the purest example in Italy of the great school of architecture in which the ruling principle is the *incrustation* of brick with more precious materials.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 24.

2. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering, coating, or scale, as of mineral substances deposited by a spring or stream, or by the water in a steam-boiler; an efflorescence, as of salt or soda on the surface of the ground.

The application of hydrochloric acid removed the stalactite *encrustation* by which the letters had hitherto been obscured. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 235.

The country at this point is inexpressibly dreary and volcanic-looking, the salt *incrustations* lying thick upon the earth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, i.

A merely sceptical age will create nothing; but an age of unimquiring credulity will hand down to later generations its most sacred truths disfigured and imperilled by a thick *incrustation* of error.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 266.

3. An inlaying of anything, as a plaque, tile, lacquer, veneer, mosaic, or the like, into or upon the surface, as of a cabinet, mantelpiece, etc.

Had the whole church been finished as it was designed, it would have presented one splendid though bizarre effect of *incrustation*. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

4. An incrusted or inlaid object or substance.

The material of the structure was brick, but the whole surface of the building [St. Mark's], within and without, was to be covered with precious *incrustations* of mosaic or of marble.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 54.

The doorways are a labyrinth of intricate designs, in which the utmost elegance of form is made more beautiful by *incrustations* of precious agates and Alexandrine glass-work. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

Cameo incrustation. See *cameo.*

incrustive (in-krus'tiv), *a.* [< *incrust* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to a crust, or to the formation of a crust.

incrustment (in-krust'ment), *n.* [= It. *incrostamento*; as *incrust* + *-ment.*] That which is formed as a crust; incrustation; hence, any foreign matter with which something is overlaid or surrounded. Also *encrustment.*

The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error. *Is. Taylor.*

incubate (in'kū-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incubated*, ppr. *incubating*. [< L. *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare* (> Sp. *encobar*, *incubar* = Pg. *incubar*), lie in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *cubare*, lie.] **I.** *trans.* To sit upon for the purpose of hatching; hatch out, or produce by hatching: often used figuratively: as, to *incubate* eggs; to *incubate* a book or a project.

Still fewer [fishes] nidificate and *incubate* their ova.
Owen, Comp. Anat., viii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sit, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brood: as, a bird that *incubates* for two weeks.—2. In *pathol.*, to go through the stage or process of incubation. See *incubation*, 2.

incubation (in-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incubation* = Sp. *incubacion* = Pg. *incubação* = It. *incubazione*, < L. *incubatio*(*n-*), < *incubare*, lie in or upon: see *incubate.*] 1. The act of sitting, as on eggs, for the purpose of hatching; brooding; hatching: often used figuratively, as of writings, schemes, etc.

First, the Swiss Republicks grew under the guardianship of the French monarch. The Dutch Republicks were hatched and cherished under the same *incubation.*
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Incubation is performed, as is well known, by the female of nearly all Birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

2. In *pathol.*, the unnoticed or unknown processes or changes which occur in the interval between the exposure to an infectious disease and the development of its first symptoms.

This [whooping-cough] has generally one week, or even two, of *incubation* before the first febrile and catarrhal symptoms appear. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. A lying in or within; specifically, the act of sleeping in a temple for the purpose of obtaining revelations by dreams, or in the hope of being visited by the god and relieved of some ailment, as in the Greek sanctuaries of Æsculapius.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation*, i. e. sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

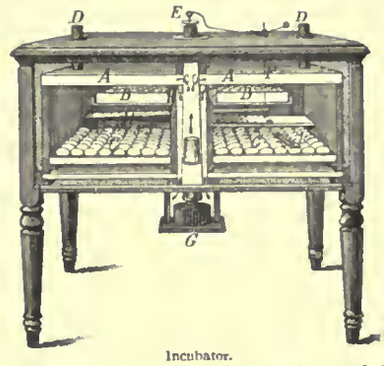
A type of the usual method, which was called *incubation* or *ἐγκοίμησις*, is the oracle of Amphiaraus near Oropus, beside the spring where the hero had risen from the earth to become a god. The inquirer, after abstaining from wine for three days and from all food for twenty-four hours, slept in the temple on the skin of a ram which he had sacrificed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 808.

Artificial incubation, the hatching of eggs by artificial warmth, as practised from antiquity in Egypt and China. Of late years this industry has become general in Europe and America.—**Period of incubation.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, the length of time required to hatch eggs, or during which a bird incubates them. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the period that elapses between the introduction of the morbific principle and the outbreak of the disease.

incubative (in'kū-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; of the nature of incubation; in *pathol.*, relating to the period during which a disease is supposed to be hatching in the system before manifesting itself.

The germs of all the *incubative* diseases are reproduced in the bodies of the sick. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

incubator (in'kū-bā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *incubator*, one who lies in a place, < L. *incubare*, lie in or upon, incubate: see *incubate.*] One who or that which incubates, as a bird. Specifically—(*a*) A bird that sits upon or shows a disposition to sit upon eggs. (*b*) A machine for the artificial incubation of eggs. While many different incubators are in use, they are essentially alike



Incubator.

A A, hot-air tank; *B B*, tray for holding pans of water; *C, C*, egg-trays; *D, D*, ventilators; *E*, automatic regulator; *F*, rod connecting thermostat with regulator; *G*, lamp; *H*, thermostat; *I*, thermometer.

in principle, and comprise a case containing one or more drawers or trays for holding the eggs, some form of hot-water or hot-air apparatus (usually a lamp for heating), and, in the most practical forms, a thermostat of some kind for regulating the temperature, besides ventilators, appliances for saturating the heated air in the interior with moisture, etc. Some incubators are also fitted with appliances for turning the eggs without opening the machine.

On the [ostrich] "farm," the egg which the birds themselves cannot cover may be hatched artificially in an *incubator*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 37.

(*c*) A suitable appliance for the artificial development of germs in the cultivation of micro-organisms.

Artificial cultivations of micro-organisms in suitable nourishing media in the *incubator*.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 9.

incubatory (in-kū'bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *incubate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to incubation; employed in the process of incubation. See *ovicyst.*

The ascidiozooids develop *incubatory* pouches.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 617.

incube† (in-kūb'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *cube.*] To make a cube of; place or fix as if forming part of a cube.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

incubi, *n.* Latin plural of *incubus.*

in-cubic (in'kū-bik), *n.* [< *in*1 + *cubic.*] In *math.*, an inscribed cubic.

incubiture† (in-kū'bi-tūr), *n.* [< L. *incubitus*, pp. of *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate.*] 1. The act of incubating; incubation.

The *incubiture* of the female [bird] on the back of the male. *Ellis*, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 153.

2. The state of being covered, as in incubation; a covering.

The last [circumstance] is the use of those strings, as Cardan supposes, for the better keeping them together in this *incubiture*.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

incubous (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *a.* [< NL. *incubus*, adj., lying upon: see *incubus*.] In *bot.*, imbricate in such a manner that the apex of a leaf lies ou the base of the next one above, as in the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

incubus (ing'- or in'kū-bus), *n.*; pl. *incubuses*, *incubi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [ME. *incubus*; = F. *incube* = Sp. *incubo* = Pg. It. *incubo*; < LL. *incubus*, nightmare, ML. a demou supposed to be the cause of nightmare, < L. *incubare*, lie upon: see *incubate*.] 1. The nightmare.—2. An imaginary being or demon, supposed to be the cause of nightmare; especially, such a being of the male sex who was supposed to consort with women in their sleep. In the middle ages this belief was accepted by the church and the law. Deformed children were supposed to be the results of such association. Compare *succubus*.

For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the lymytour hym self, . . .
Wommen may now go saufly up and doun;
In every bussh or under every tree,
Ther is noon oother *incubus* but he,
And he ne woi doon hem but dishonour.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 24.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *Incubus*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 152.

A not less distinct product of the savage animistic theory of dreams, as real visits from personal spiritual beings, lasted on without a shift or break into the belief of mediæval Christendom. This is the doctrine of the *incubi* and succubi, those male and female demons which consort with men and women.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 173.

3. Figuratively, a heavy or oppressive burden; especially, a heavy weight on the mind; anything that prevents the free use of the faculties.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey.
Farley, Resources of Turkey.

4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of parasitic hymenopters of the family *Braconidæ*: synonymous with *Microgaster* of Latreille. *Schrank*, 1802.

incudal (ing'kū-dal), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the incus.

incudate (ing'kū-dāt), *a.* [< *incus* (*incud-*) + *-ate*[1].] Having an incus, as the mouth-parts of a rotifer: as, trophi *incudate*.

incudes, *n.* Plural of *incus*.

incudius (ing-kū'di-us), *n.*; pl. *incudii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *incus* (*incud-*), anvil: see *incus*.] A muscle or ligament of the tympanum, oftener called *laxator tympani*: correlated with *malleolus* and *stapedius*. *Coues*, 1887.

in cuerpo. See *cuerpo*.

inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculcated*, ppr. *inculcating*. [< L. *inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare* (> It. *inculcare* = Sp. Pg. *inculcar* = F. *inculquer*), tread in, tread down, force upon, < *in*, in, on, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx*, heel: see *calk*[1].] To impress by frequent admonitions, or by forcible statement or argument; enforce or stamp upon the mind.

I shall be pardoned if I have dwelt long on an argument which I think . . . needs to be *inculcated*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. v. 16.

Innocent had sent to London two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation, both by admonition and example.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. *Ingraft*, *Instil*, etc. See *implant*.

inculcation (in-kul-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculcation* = Sp. *inculcacion* = It. *inculcazione*; from the verb.] The act of inculcating or impressing by repeated admonitions; forcible or persistent teaching.

By these frequent *inculcations* of the Archbishop and some of his fellow Bishops, and by their discreet behaviour towards the Queen, she was at length brought off from the fancy of images. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, I. 193.

The days that are to follow must pass in the *inculcation* of precepts already collected, and assertions of tenets already received. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 151.

inculcator (in-kul'kā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *inculcador* = It. *inculcatore*, < LL. *inculcator*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] One who inculcates or enforces.

Des Cartes, . . . the greatest example and *inculcator* of this suspension [of assent], declares that he would have it practised only about human speculations, not about human actions. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 183.

inculcatory (in-kul'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculcate* + *-ory*.] Intended or fitted to inculcate.

As typical and *inculcatory*, nothing could have been more admirable than these sacrifices.
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p. 233.

inculk† (in-kulk'), *v. t.* [< F. *inculquer*, < L. *inculcare*, tread in or down: see *inculcate*.] To inculcate.

I am here compelled to *inculk* and iterate it with so many words.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 245.

Pride and covetousnesse, by corrupt blast blowne,
Into my hart *inculked* by fancie fond.
J. Heywood, The Spider and the Flie (1556).

inculpt†, *v. t.* [< F. *inculper*, < ML. *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] To inculpate.

For if Chrysostom's impatience and headlong desire slew him, why shuld mine honest proceeding and care be *inculped* therewithal? *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 6.

inculpable (in-kul'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *incoupable*, F. *inculpable* = Sp. *inculpable* = Pg. *inculpavel* = It. *incolpabile*, < LL. *inculpabilis*, unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + *culpabilis*, blamable: see *culpable*.] Not culpable; not meriting blame; innocent.

The case is such in the rules of morality that no ignorance of things lying under necessary practice can be totally *inculpable*. *South*, Works, VII. x.

inculpableness (in-kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being inculpable; blamelessness.

True puritee consisteth in the *inculpablenesse* and innocencie of the heart. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

inculpably (in-kul'pa-bli), *adv.* In an inculpable manner; without blame; innocently.

Those things which are not in our power—that is, such things in which the flesh is *inculpably* weak.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 675.

inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inculpated*, ppr. *inculpating*. [< ML. *inculpatus*, pp. of *inculpare* (> It. *incolpare* = Sp. *inculpar* = Pr. *encolpar* = F. *inculper*), bring in fault, < L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault: see *culpable*, *culprit*.] To expose to blame or imputation of wrongdoing; incriminate.

They renewed their prayers to be excused from serving in the council of state, in order that they might not be afterwards *inculpated* for the faults of others.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 385.

inculpation (in-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inculpation* = It. *incolpazione*, < ML. **inculpatio(n-)*, < *inculpare*, inculpate: see *inculpate*.] The act of inculpating, or the state of being inculpated; incrimination.

Among the lower, or rather the lowest, political tactics, *inculpation* of a retiring administration has often been resorted to for promoting the success of the opposite party. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 246.

inculpatory (in-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to inculpate or criminate; criminatory: opposed to *exculpatory*: as, *inculpatory* disclosures.

It furnished especial facilities for destroying *inculpatory* evidence. *The American*, VIII. 69.

incult (in-kult'), *a.* [= F. *inculte* = Sp. Pg. *inculto* = It. *incolto*, *inculto*, < L. *incultus*, untilled, uncultivated, < *in-* priv. + *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] Untilled; uncultivated; wild; hence, unpolished; unrefined; rude, as style. [Rare.]

Let them be rude, stupid, ignorant, *incult*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 62.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 884.

incultivate (in-kul'ti-vāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] Uncultivated; untaught. [Rare.]

Hence grew the impostures of charms, and amulets, and other insignificant ceremonies: which to this day impose upon common belief, as they did of old upon the barbarism of the *incultivate* heathen.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

incultivated (in-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* [< *incultivate* + *-ed*[2].] Uncultivated.

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour that it procreates without seed.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 380.

incultivation† (in-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *cultivation*.] Lack or neglect of cultivation.

In that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 108.

inculture† (in-kul'tūr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *inculturа*; < L. *in-* priv. + *cultura*, culture: see *culture*.] Lack or neglect of culture.

The *inculture* of the world would perish into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 49.

incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.*; pl. *incumbencies* (-siz). [= Sp. Pg. *incumbencia* = It. *incumbenza*; as *incumben(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being incumbent; a lying or resting on something: as, the *incumbency* of a burden. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. That which is incumbent; a superincumbent weight, physical, mental, or moral; hence, a grave duty, responsibility, or obligation. [Rare.]

We find them more fragil, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.
Evelyn, Sylva, I. iii. § 17.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

3. The state of being an incumbent or holder of an office; the discharge of official or stated functions of any kind, especially of ecclesiastical functions; specifically, the state of holding or being in possession of a church benefice.

Some things are mine by possession, some by use; some by title, some by *incumbency*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop during his *incumbency* in the same sec. *Swift*.

incumbent (in-kum'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *incumbere*, lay oneself down upon, recline upon, < *in*, on, + **cumbere*, nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cumbent*. Cf. *incubate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or resting on something.

He steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 226.

Meanwhile, *incumbent* o'er the shining share
The master leans. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 41.

Specifically—2. Lying, leaning, or resting lengthwise, in whole or in part, upon a surface to which there is only one point of actual attachment or none. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of cotyledons when the back of one is applied to the radicle, as in some of the *Cruciferæ*; said of an anther when it is fixed by the middle or any other part of the back, and lies along the inner side of the filament. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, said of hairs, spines, etc., and of organs which lie against the surface to which they are joined. (*c*) In *ornith.*, said of the hallux or hind toe of a bird when its whole length rests on the ground or is applied to a supporting object, owing to its insertion on a level with the anterior toes. (*d*) In *entom.*, said of wings which, in repose, lie horizontally one over the other.

3. Lying or resting as a duty or obligation; imposed, and pressing to performance.

The goodness and excellency of God are more *incumbent* and actually pressing upon their spirit than any considerations of reward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 842.

It . . . appeared a duty *incumbent* upon me to attempt to reclaim them. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

II. *n.* One who discharges stated functions; the holder of an office of any kind; especially, one who discharges ecclesiastical functions; one who holds a benefice.

Many livings in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Northampton were rendered vacant by the suspension of the *incumbents* from the steeples of their churches. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

incumbentess† (in-kum'ben-tes), *n.* [< *incumbent* + *-ess*.] A female incumbent. [Rare.]

You may make your court to my Lady Orford by announcing the ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last *incumbentess*.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 371.

incumbently (in-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

incumber, incumberingly. See *encumber*, *encumberingly*.

incumbition† (in-kum-bish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *incumbere*, lie or lean upon (see *incumbent*), + *-ition*.] A lying upon or among something.

The souls of connoisseurs themselves, by long friction and *incumbition*, have the happiness, at length, to get all be-virtued, be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

incumbrance, incumbrancer. See *encumbrance*, *encumbrancer*.

incumbrous†, *a.* Same as *encumbrous*.

incunabula (in-kū-nab'ū-lä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl., cradle-clothes, swaddling-clothes, hence a cradle, birthplace, origin, < *in*, in, + *cunabula*, neut. pl., a cradle, dim. of *cunæ*, fem. pl., a cradle. Cf. *cunabula*.] 1. The cradle or early abode; the place in which a thing had its earliest development, as a race, an art, etc.; hence, first trace; beginning; origin.

It is also in Orissa, if anywhere, that we may hope to find the *incunabula* that will explain much which is now mysterious in the forms of the temples and the origin of many parts of their ornamentation.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 435.

2. In *ornith.*, a breeding-place; the resort of a bird to breed.—3. In *bibliography*, books printed in the infancy of the art; generally, books printed before the year 1500: in this sense rarely with a singular *incunabulum*.

Including such rare works as 430 *Incunabula*, from A. D. 1469 to 1510. *Cat. Union Theol. Sem.*, 1882–3.

incur (in-kėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurred*, ppr. *incurring*. [Early mod. E. also *incurr*, *incurre*; < ME. *incurren*, *encorren*, < OF. *encorre*, *encorir*, *encourir*, F. *encourir* = Pr. *encorre*, *encorrer* = Sp. *incurrir* = Pg. *incorrer* = It. *incorrere*, < L. *incurrere*, run into, run toward, meet, < *in*, into, on, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†.

To run upon; impinge upon; run against or strike.

He that is no longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense, and suffers not itself to be disregarded, is far from being grateful. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

2. To encounter, as some undesirable or injurious consequence; become liable or subject to through one's own action; bring upon one's self: as, to *incur* liabilities.

For so Actæon, by presuming far,
Did, to our grief, *incur* a fatal doom.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

I know I *incur* the imputation of unnecessary hardness and stoicism from those who compose the Court and Parliament of Love. *Emerson*, Love.

Sweden was slow in *incurring* the resentment of Napoleon. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 407.

II.† *intrans.* To enter; pass; occur; come to pass.

If anything *incurr* to you of curiens, . . . you will greately oblige that assembly of virtuosi [the Royal Society] in communicating any productions of the places you travell thro. *Evelyn*, To Mr. William London at Barbados.

Light is discerned by itself, because by itself it *incurrs* into the eye. *South*, Works, V. vii.

incurability (in-kūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incurabilité* = Pg. *incurabilidade*; as *incurable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being incurable.

incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *incurable*, < OF. (also F.) *incurable* = Pr. Sp. *incurable* = Pg. *incuravel* = It. *incurabile*, < LL. *incurabilis*, not curable, < *in-* priv. + *curabilis*, curable: see *curable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not curable; beyond the power of skill or medicine: as, an *incurable* disease.

Your Absence, if it continue long, will prove to me like the Dust of Diamonds, which is *incurable* Poison. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

It is . . . the last attempt that God uses to reclaim a people by, and if these Causticks [fires] will not do, it is to be feared he looks upon the wounds as *incurable*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

2. Not admitting correction: as, *incurable* evils.

=Syn. Irremediable, remediless, hopeless, irreparable, incorrigible.

II. *n.* A person diseased beyond the possibility of cure.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital. *Swift*.

incurableness (in-kūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Incurability.

incurably (in-kūr'a-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable; to an extent or degree that renders cure or remedy impossible; irretrievably.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke*.

incuriosity (in-kū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *incuriosité* = It. *incuriosità*, < LL. *incuriosita(t-)s*, carelessness, < L. *incuriosus*, careless: see *incurious*.] The state or character of being incurious; want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.

But his [Pilate's] *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, . . . shews him in a light much less excusable. *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

incurious (in-kū'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *incurieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *incurioso*, < L. *incuriosus*, careless, negligent, < *in-* priv. + *curiosus*, careful: see *curious*.] **1.** Not curious; careless; negligent; indifferent.

The gods look down,
Incurious of themselves.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

Of immortality the soul when well employed is *incurious*. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

His faint *incurious* ease he nursed.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 177.

2. Not curious or striking; deficient in interest.

In confirmation of these truths, we may conclude this part of our subject with a not *incurious* anecdote. *John Brown*, An Estimate, etc., I. 57.

It is no *incurious* part of the economy of nature that manure and high cultivation should banish those coarse hardy plants, and substitute the finer grasses in their room, in a scanty degree, which are commonly gone by November. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

incuriously (in-kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an incurious manner.

incuriousness (in-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being incurious; incuriosity.

incurrence (in-kur'ens), *n.* [< *incurren(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The act of incurring, bringing on, or subjecting one's self to something: as, the *incurrence* of guilt.—**2.** Incursion; entrance. *Davies*. [Rare in both uses.]

We should no more think of the Blessed Deity without the conceit of an infinite resplendence than we can open our eyes at noonday without an *incurrence* and admission of an outward light. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 421.

incurrent (in-kur'ent), *a.* [< L. *incurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *incurrere*, run into or upon: see *incur*.] Running inward; entrant: with reference to the place of entrance or inflow: as, an *incurrent* orifice.

Running down the middle of the triangular plate is the central string of tissue, the rachis, and at its end the *incurrent* blood-vessel. *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 39.

incursion (in-kėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *incursion* = Sp. *incursion* = Pg. *incursão* = It. *incursione*, < L. *incursio(n-)*, a running against, onset, < *incurrere*, run against: see *incur*.] A running in or into something; an inroad or invasion.

The Moorish cavaliers, whose greatest delight was a tala, or predatory *incursion* into the Christian territories. *Irving*, Granada, p. 7.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South*, Sermons.

=Syn. Irruption, raid.

incursive (in-kėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *incursif*, < L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, run in (see *incur*), + *-ive*.] Making incursions; invading; aggressive.

incurtain† (in-kėr'tān), *v. t.* Same as *encurtain*.

incurvate (in-kėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incurvated*, ppr. *incurvating*. [< L. *incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvare*, bend in: see *incurve*.] To turn from a right line or straight course; curve; crook.

Age doth not rectify, but *incurvate* our natures, turning bad dispositions into worser habits. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

incurvate (in-kėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *incurvatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curved inward or upward.

incurvation (in-kėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *incurvation* = It. *incurvazione*, < L. *incurvatio(n-)*, a bending, < *incurvare*, bend: see *incurve*.] **1.** The act of incurving or bending.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated, as *incurvation* and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet*.

2. The state of being incurved or bent; curvature, as of the spine; crookedness.

The first reflections of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary *incurvation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 252.

incurvature (in-kėr'vā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. *encorvadura* = It. *incurvatura*, incurvature, < ML. *incurvatura*, incurvature (applied to a bishop's staff); as *incurvate* + *-ure*.] A curving or the state of being curved.

The greater *incurvatura* of the wind in rear than in front of hurricanes in the southern Indian Ocean is next considered. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 359.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being curved inward. (*b*) A part or margin curved inward, or toward the median line.

incurve (in-kėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *incurved*, ppr. *incurving*. [= Sp. *encorvar* = Pg. *encurvar*, < L. *incurvare*, bend in, < *in*, in, + *curvare*, bend: see *curve*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make crooked; bend; curve; specifically, to cause to curve or bend inward: as, the *incurved* antennæ of an insect.

You hollow trunk,
That with its hoary head *incurv'd* saintes
The passing wave. *Somerville*, The Chase.

II. *intrans.* To curve or bend inward.

To find the direction of the storm-centre, we must know the *incurving* angle of the wind's spiral. *Science*, III. 42.

incurvity (in-kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *incurvus*, bent (< *in*, in, + *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*), + *-ity*.] The state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.

Being the hieroglyphick of celerity, and swifter than other animals, men best expressed their [the dolphins'] velocity by *incurvity*, and under some figure of a bow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

incus (ing'kus), *n.*; pl. *incudes* (ing'kū-dēz). [L., an anvil, < *incudere*, forge with a hammer: see *incuse*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the bones of the inner (middle) ear of a mammal: so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It is the middle one of the chain of bones, or ossicula auditus, the other two being the malleus and the stapes. The human incus strikingly resembles a bicuspid tooth; it has a body and two processes, short and long, diverging from each other at nearly a right angle. The long process ends in a small globular head, the *orbicular* or *lenticular process*, tipped with cartilage and articulated with the head of the stapes. The body of the incus articulates with the malleus. Both articulations are movable. The lenticular process exists as a separate ossification in early life. In vertebrates below mammals the homologies of the incus are much disputed, and different bones or cartilages have been taken as its representative, especially those which constitute a proximal element of the hyoidean arch. See *ear*1, and cut under *tympanic*. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the anvil or median piece of the trophi of a wheel-animalcule, upon which the mallei work. See *malleus*, *mastax*.

incuse (in-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *incused*, ppr. *incusing*. [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with a hammer, lit. pound down, < *in*, on, + *cudere*, strike, pound.] To impress by striking or stamping, as a coin. [Rare.]

The back of this coin is *incused* with a rudely-executed impression of a lion's head. *H. N. Humphreys*.

incuse (in-kūz'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudere*, forge with the hammer: see *incuse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Hammered, stamped, or struck in; having a pattern impressed or stamped upon the surface.

The coin has been driven into the die, and not struck with it, and the *incuse* impression has been made before or after the other. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 63.

In some few instances the types of two cities are combined on the same coin, in token of an alliance. As art advanced, the *incuse* repetition fell into disuse, and a type in relief was substituted for it. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 407.

The reverse type [of a coin] is a flaming torch in an *incuse* square. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

Incuse square, in *numis.*, the intaglio impression or sinking produced on Greek coins by the punch or die from which they were struck. Such rude sinkings constituted the sole "type" of one side of many of the earliest Greek coins; but later Greek coins have a design in relief placed within the incuse square. The incuse square is chiefly found on coins issued before 400 B. C.

1

2

1. Reverse of coin of Ægina, with early incuse square.—British Museum. 2. Reverse of coin of Phocis, with later incuse square, inclosing the type.—British Museum. (Each coin size of the original.)

II. *n.* An impression; a stamp, as that on a coin made by the surface upon which the object rests to be struck by the die.

Antiquaries have supposed this *incuse* to be merely the impression of something put under the coin to make it receive the stroke of the die more steadily. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 63.

incusst, *v. t.* [< L. *incussus*, pp. of *incutere*, strike upon: see *incute*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] To strike. *Hallwell*.

The first events are those which *incusse* a dauntingnesse or daring. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

in custodia legis (in kus-tō'di-ä lē'jis). [L.: *in*, in; *custodiā*, abl. of *custodia*, custody; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *custodia*, *custody*, *legal*, *lex*.] In the custody of the law; taken into the charge of an officer of the court under its authority: said of property of which the court thus assumes charge pending litigation about it.

incut (in'kut), *a.* Set in by or as if by cutting; specifically, in *printing*, inserted in a reserved space of the text instead of in the margin: as, *incut* notes at the sides of the pages in a book.

incutet, *v. t.* [= It. *incutere*, < L. *incutere*, strike upon or into, inspire with, < *in*, in, on, + *quatere*, shake, strike.] Same as *incuss*.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God, which expelleth sin. *Becon*, Works (1843), p. 63.

ind. An abbreviation (*a*) of *indicative*; (*b*) of the Latin *in dies*, daily, every day, used in medical prescriptions.

indagate† (in'dā-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indagatus*, pp. of *indagare* (> It. *indagare* = Sp. Pg. *indagar*), trace out, track, investigate.] To seek or search out. *Bailey*.

indagation† (in-dā-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *indagacion* = Pg. *indagação* = It. *indagazione*, < L. *indagatio(n-)*, a searching, investigation, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.

In her [the soul's] *indagations* ofttimes new scents put her by. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Chymists seem not to have taken notice of what importance such experiments may be in the *indagation* of the nature, and especially of the number of the elements. *Boyle*, Works, I. 483.

indagative† (in'dā-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ive*.] Searching or inclined to search into or after; investigating.

The church might not be ambitious or *indagative* of such employment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 244.

indagator† (in'dā-gā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indagador* = It. *indagatore*, < L. *indagator*, < *indagare*, search: see *indagate*.] A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.

Awake, ye curious *indagators*, fond
Of knowing all but what avails you known.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

indagatory† (in'dā-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *indagate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to indagation.—**Indagatory suspension of opinion**, reserve of definitive judgment with the intention of further inquiry.

indamage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

indanger†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endanger*.

indart (in-därt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endart*; < *in*-2 + *dart*.] To dart inward.

But no more deep will I *endart* mine eye
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

indet, *a.* [ME., also *ynde*, < OF. *inde*, *ynde*, azure, violet-colored, < L. *India*, India: see *India*.] Azure-colored.

It had hewes an hundred payre
Of gras and flouris, *ynde* and pers.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 67.

The tother hew next to fynde
Is al blew, men callen *ynde*. *Cursor Mundi.*

indeart, indearingt, etc. Obsolete forms of *endear*, etc.

indeavourt (in-dev'ọr), *v.* An obsolete form of *endeavor*.

indebtt (in-det'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *debt*. Earlier in p. a. *indebted*.] To place in debt; bring under obligation.

Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

indebted (in-det'ed), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *indetted*, < ME. *endetted*, after OF. *endeté*, *endebté*, F. *endetté* = Sp. *endeudado* = Pg. *endividado* = It. *indebitato*, < ML. *indebitatus*, pp. of *indebitare*, charge with debt, *indebitari* (> It. *indebitare* = Sp. *endeudar* = Pg. *endividar* = Pr. *endeptar* = OF. *endeter*, *endetter*), be in debt, < L. *in*, in, + *debitum*, debt: see *debt*.] 1. Owing; being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital.

And yet I am *endetted* so therby
Of gold that I have borowed, trewely,
That whyl I lyve, I shal it quyte never.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 181.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 57.

2. Beholden; under obligation; owing gratitude, care, recognition, and the like.

Few consider how much we are *indebted* to government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand
For more than half the tresses it [her head] sustains.
Cowper, Task, iv. 543.

indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being indebted, without regard to ability or inability to pay the debt.—2. The amount owed; debts collectively: as, the *indebtedness* of an individual or a corporation.

indebtment (in-det'ment), *n.* [< *indebt* + *-ment*.] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs willingly live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.

The gentlemen of this country had . . . become deeply involved in that state of *indebtment* which has since ended in so general a crush of their fortunes.
Jefferson, in Wirt's Patrick Henry (ed. 1841), p. 45.

indecencet (in-dē'sęus), *n.* [< F. *indécence* = Sp. Pg. *indecencia* = It. *indecenza*, < L. *indecentia*, unbecomingness, unseemliness, < *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent: see *indecent*.] Same as *indecency*.

Carried to an *indecence* of barbarity.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, III., Int.

indecency (in-dē'sęn-si), *n.*; pl. *indecencies* (-siz). [As *indecence*: see *-cy*.] 1. The quality or condition of being indecent; want of decency; unbecomingness; especially, extreme vulgarity or obscenity of speech, action, or representation; immorality.

Pope . . . was shocked at the *indecency* of a rake who, at seventy, was still the representative of the monstrous profligacy of the Restoration. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. That which is indecent or unbecoming; language, or behavior, or pictorial representation, etc., that violates modesty or decorum; specifically, that which is obscene or grossly vulgar.

They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies* I allude to, are pests of society. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

Public indecency, in *law*, the exhibition of something indecent: an indefinite term, ordinarily excluding mere indecency of language. The courts, by a kind of judicial legislation, in England and the United States, have usually limited the operation of the term to public displays of the naked person, the publication, sale, or exhibition of obscene books or prints, or the exhibition of a monster—acts which have a direct bearing on public morals, and affect the body of society. *McJunkins* v. *State*, 10 Ind. 145.

=Syn. 1. *Indelicacy*, etc. (see *indecorum*); immodesty, grossness, obscenity.

indecent (in-dē'sent), *a.* [= F. *indécent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indecente*, < L. *indecen(t-)s*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, < *in-* priv. + *decen(t-)s*, becoming, seemly, decent: see *decent*.] Not decent. (*a*) Unbecoming; unseemly; violating propriety in language, behavior, etc.

Who [Job] behaved himself with admirable patience and submission to the will of God, under all his severe afflictions, insomuch that he did not suffer an *indecent* expression to come from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

(*b*) Grossly vulgar; offensive to modesty; obscene; lewd.

When wine has given *indecent* language birth,
And forc'd the floodgates of licentious mirth.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 263.

=Syn. (*b*) Indelicate, indecorous, immodest, gross, shameful, impure, filthy, obscene, nasty.

Indeciduа (in-dē-siḍ'ū-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *indeciduus*, not deciduous: see *indeciduous*.] A series of placental mammalians which are indeciduate; the *Nondeciduata*: opposed to *Deciduata*.

indeciduate (in-dē-siḍ'ū-āt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *deciduate*.] Not deciduate, as a placenta: applied also to those placental mammals in which the uterus develops no decidua or deciduous membrane. See *deciduate*.

indeciduous (in-dē-siḍ'ū-us), *a.* [< NL. *indeciduus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *deciduus*, falling: see *deciduous*.] Not deciduous or liable to fall, as leaves; lasting; evergreen.

The *indeciduous* and unshaven locks of Apollo.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

indecimablet (in-des'i-mą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + **decimable*, < *decima(te)* + *-able*.] Not liable to decimation; not liable to the payment of tithes. *Cowell.*

indecipherable (in-dē-sī'fėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

indecision (in-dē-sizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *indécision* = Sp. *indecision* = Pg. *indecisão*; as *in-*3 + *decision*.] Want of decision; vacillation of purpose; irresolution.

Indecision . . . is the natural accomplice of violence.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

=Syn. *Irresolution*, etc. (see *decision*); vacillation, hesitation, uncertainty.

indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), *a.* [= F. *indécisif*; as *in-*3 + *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a decision; inconclusive.

Hence it was that operations languid and *indecisive* beyond any recorded in history . . . make up the military history of Italy during the course of nearly two centuries.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

indecisiveness (in-dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

indeclinable (in-dē-klī'ną-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indéclinable* = Sp. *indeclinable* = Pg. *indeclinavel* = It. *indeclinabile*, < L. *indeclinabilis*, inflexible, unchangeable, indeclinable, < *in-* priv. + *declinabilis*, declinable: see *declinable*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, not declinable; not varied by declension; showing no variety of form for case, number, or the like.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that is not declined.

In ways first trodden by himself excels,
And stands alone in *indeclinables*:
Conjunction, preposition, adverb.
Churchill, Roscisd.

indeclinably (in-dē-klī'ną-bli), *adv.* 1†. Without declining or turning aside.

To follow *indeclinably* . . . the discipline of the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 111.

2. Without grammatical declension.

indecomposable (in-dē-kọm-pō'zą-bl), *a.* [= F. *indécomposable*; as *in-*3 + *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition, or of being resolved into parts or elements.

The general *indecomposable* character of the lava in this Archipelago. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 129.

indecorous (in-dē-kō'rus or in-dek'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [= It. *indecoro* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *indecoroso*, < ML. *indecorosus*), < L. *indecorus*, unseemly, unbecoming, < *in-* priv. + *decorus*, seemly, becoming: see *decorous*.] Not decorous; violating propriety or the accepted rules of conduct; unseemly.

Graceful and becoming in children, but in grown . . . men *indecorous*, as the sports of boyhood would seem in advanced years. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 123.

=Syn. Unbecoming, unseemly, improper, rude, unmannerly.

indecorously (in-dē-kō'rus-li or in-dek'ọ̄-rus-li), *adv.* In an indecorous manner.

indecorousness (in-dē-kō'rus-nes or in-dek'ọ̄-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or good manners.

indecorum (in-dē-kō'rum), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *indecoro*, indecorum, < L. *indecorum*, neut. of *indecorus*: see *indecorous*.] 1. Lack of decorum; impropriety of behavior; violation of the accepted rules of conduct.—2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

As if a herald, in the atchievement of a king, should commit the *indecorum* to set his helmet sidewsys and close, not full-faced and open in the posture of direction and command. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Indecorums in respect of style may possibly be accounted for as attempts at humor by one who has an imperfect notion of its ingredients.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 261.

=Syn. *Indecorum*, *Indelicacy*, *Indecency*. An *indecorum* violates a rule or rules of civility or order: as, it is an *indecorum* to interrupt a speaker in debate; an *indelicacy* and an *indecency* are a low and a high degree of violation of the rules of modesty: as, there would be a manifest *indelicacy*, not to say *indecency*, in his putting himself forward for a public office; *indelicacies* or *indecencies* in speech or action. *Indecency* is used rather freely for anything shameful in conduct.

indeed (in-dēd'), *adv.* [< ME. *indede*; being the prep. phrase *in deed*, sometimes with adj. *in very deed*, in fact: see *in*1 and *deed*.] In fact; in reality; in truth: used emphatically, or as noting a concession or admission; or interjectionally, as an expression of surprise; or interrogatively, for the purpose of obtaining confirmation: as, do you believe it? yes, *indeed; indeed!* that is surprising; *indeed?* I can hardly believe it.

Be it done euyn *in dede* as thi dissire is!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.

Behold an Israelite *indeed*, in whom is no guile!
John i. 47.

No man can justly censure or condemn another, because *indeed* no man truly knows another.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

The name of freedom, *indeed*, was still inscribed on their banners, but the spirit had disappeared.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

[Originally written separately as two words, as still when an adjective, as *very*, qualifies the noun.

And *in very deed* for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power. Ex. ix. 16.]

indefatigability (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefatigable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being indefatigable; unweariedness; persistency.

His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled.
Life of Bp. Andrews (1650).

indefatigable (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indefatigable*, < L. *indefatigabilis*, that cannot be tired out, < *in-* priv. + **defatigabilis*, that can be tired out: see *defatigable*.] Not defatigable; incapable of being fatigued; not easily exhausted; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

Of all men they [learned men] are the most *indefatigable*, if it be towards any business that can hold or detain their mind. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 21.

The French were *indefatigable* in their efforts to obtain a naval ascendency on the coast.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=Syn. Unwearied, untiring, tireless, unflagging, persevering, assiduous, persistent, sedulous.

indefatigableness (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bl-nes), *n.* Indefatigability.

indefatigably (in-dē-fat'i-gą-bli), *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the service of the church and state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryden.*

indefatigationt (in-dē-fat-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *defatigation*.] Unweariedness.

Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 267.

indefeasibility (in-dē-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefeasible*: see *-bility*.] The quality or character of being indefeasible, or not liable to be made void: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

indefeasible (in-dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indefeisible*; < *in-*3 + *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void; that cannot be set aside or overcome.

Others objected that, if the blood gave an *indefeasible* title, how came it that the Lady Jane's mother did not reign? *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

indefeasibleness (in-dē-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Indefeasibility.

indefeasibly (in-dē-fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In an indefeasible manner; so as not to be defeated or made void; so as not to be set aside or overcome.

As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

indefectibility (in-dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indefectibilité* = Sp. *indefectibilidad* = Pg. *indefectibilidade* = It. *indefettibilità*; as *indefectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being indefectible, or subject to no defect or decay.

His [God's] unity first, then his eternity and *indefectibility*, his immense omnipresence.
Barrow, Works, II. viii.

indefectible (in-dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéfectible* = Sp. *indefectible* = Pg. *indefectivel* = It. *indefettibile*, < ML. **indefectibilis* (in deriv. *indefectibiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **defectibilis*, defectible: see *defectible*.] Not defectible; not liable to defect, failure, or decay; unfailing; not defeasible.

Certitudes, indeed, do not change, but who shall pretend that assents are *indefectible?*
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 232.

indefective (in-dē-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *indefectivo* = It. *indefettivo*, < ML. *indefectivus*, not defective, imperishable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *defectivus*, imperfect: see *defective*.] Not defective; perfect; complete. [Rare.]

Repentance and forgiveness stand in the breach, and supply the impossibilities of *indefective* obedience.
South, Works, VIII. xii.

indefeisible†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *indefeasible*. *Dr. H. More.*

indefensibility (in-dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being indefensible.

indefensible (in-dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *endefensible*, also *indefensable;* as *in-*3 + *defensible*.] Not defensible; that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified, by either force or speech: as, an *indefensible* frontier; conduct that is *indefensible*.

Thomas . . . had seen three instances of persons raised from the dead by our Saviour, . . . which must needs . . . render his unbelief and doubting of our Saviour's own resurrection (so unquestionably attested) utterly *indefensible*.
South, Works, V. iv.

indefensibleness (in-dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indefensible; indefensibility.

indefensibly (in-dē-fen'si-bli), *adv.* In an indefensible manner; so as to admit of no defense.

If there is propriety, however, in thus representing the amours of guilty intoxication, by which figure Milton calls it, some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate. *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix., note 32.

indefensive† (in-dē-fen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *defensive*.] Having no defense; undefended.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 337.

indeficiency† (in-dē-fish'ēn-si), *n.* [< *indeficien(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being indeficient or unfailing.

A sermon about the *indeficiency* of faith, final perseverance, etc. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1595.

indeficient† (in-dē-fish'ent), *a.* [= OF. *indeficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *indeficiente*, < LL. *indeficien(t-)s*, not deficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *deficien(t-)s*, deficient: see *defieient*.] Unfailing.

In this field [Heaven]
The *indeficient* spring no winter fears.
Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death, st. 37.

indefinable (in-dē-fī'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *definable*.] Not definable; incapable of being defined or exactly described; not susceptible of definition: as, an *indefinable* boundary; an *indefinable* word; *indefinable* sensations.

That scramble after the undefined and *indefinable* rights that ends always in despotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

indefinably (in-dē-fī'na-bli), *adv.* In an indefinable manner; so as not to be capable of definition.

indefinite (in-def'i-nit), *a.* [= F. *indéfini* = Sp. *indefinido* = Pg. *indefinido*, *indefinito* = It. *indefinito*, < L. *indefinitus*, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *definitus*, limited, definite: see *definite*.] 1. Not definite; not defined; not precise; vague: as, an *indefinite* time, proposition, term, or sensation.

It were to be wished that, now that those begin to quote chymical experiments that are not themselves acquainted with chymical operations, men would leave off that *indefinite* way of vouching "the chymists say this" or "the chymists affirm that." *Boyle*, Works, I. 460.

2. Infinite in number. The term was introduced by Pascal. Descartes distinguished between the *indefinite*, which has no particular limit, and the *infinite*, which is incomparably greater than anything having a limit. The distinction is considered as highly important by many metaphysicians.

The *indefinite* is sometimes confounded with the infinite; though there are hardly two notions which, without being contradictory, differ more widely. The indefinite has a subjective, the infinite an objective relation. The one is merely the negation of the apprehension of limits, the other the negation of the existence of limits.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iv.

The strength of a bar of metal is the total effect of an *indefinite* number of molecular adhesions.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, uncertain in number or too great to be easily counted: for example, the stamens when more than 10, and not clearly in multiples of the ground number of the flower, are said to be *indefinite*.—4. In *logic*, indeterminate in logical quantity; not distinguishing between "some" and "all."

Indefinite propositions, those in which the subject is not overtly or articulately declared to be either universal, particular, or individual. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiii.

Indefinite article. See *article*, 11.—**Indefinite growth of branches**, the mode of growth of those branches that grow onward indefinitely until arrested by the cold of autumn, as in the rose, raspberry, sumac, and honey-locust. The terminal or uppermost buds are consequently young and unmatured, and are usually killed by the frosts of winter.—**Indefinite inflorescence**, a flower-cluster that develops internode after internode of the axis, and one or more bracts at each node, with a flower in the axil of each bract, until its strength or capability is exhausted. Also called *indeterminate inflorescence*.—**Indefinite integral**, in *math.*, an integral in which the limits of integration are not fixed, the upper limit being variable and the lower limit being usually left arbitrary.—**Indefinite numeral, pronoun**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indefinite proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which has for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, "man is mortal."—**Indefinite term**, in *logic*, an infinite or infinitated term: a term with a sign of negation prefixed, as *non-man*.—**Syn. 1.** Undefined, loose, unlimited, indeterminate, uncertain, vague, inexact, obscure, indistinct, confused.

indefinitely (in-def'i-nit-li), *adv.* With indefiniteness; without settled limitation or precision; infinitely.

In his [Theobald's] reports of copies and editions he is not to be trusted without examination. He speaks sometimes *indefinitely*, when he has only one.
Johnson, Pref. to Shakespeare.

indefiniteness (in-def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The character of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

The *indefiniteness* of the charge implies a generality.
Bp. Hall, Best Bargain.

indefinitude (in-dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= It. *indefinitudine;* as *in-*3 + *definitude*.] 1. Number or quantity beyond determination or estimation. [Rare.]

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Indefiniteness; want of precision.

This is indeed shown in the vacillation or *indefinitude* of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, iv.

indefinity† (in-dē-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< *indefinite* + *-ity*.] Vagueness; indefinitude.

He can insinuate the vilest falsehoods in the world, and upon trial come off upon the ambiguity or *indefinity* of his expressions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 144.

indeformable (in-dē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *deformable*.] Rigid; incapable of deformation.

No visible motion is produced in an ordinary *indeformable* body, such as we meet in nature, by the action of two equal forces acting in opposite directions along the same line. *Minchin*, Statics, I. 5.

indehiscence (in-dē-his'ens), *n.* [< *indehiscen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the property of being indehiscent.

indehiscent (in-dē-his'ent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *dehiscent*.] In *bot.*, not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when mature, as a capsule or anther.

The capsule is *indehiscent*, and the spores are set free only by its decay. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 358.

indelebility, indeleble, etc. See *indelibility*, etc.

indelectable (in-dē-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indelectable;* as *in-*3 + *delectable*.] Not delectable; unpleasant; unamiable.

Then stiffened and starched . . . into dry and *indelectable* affectation, one sort of these scholars assume a style as rough as frequently are their manners.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 327.

indeliberate (in-dē-lib'e-rāt), *a.* [= F. *indélibéré* = Sp. Pg. *indeliberado* = It. *indeliberato;* as *in-*3 + *deliberate*.] Not deliberate; unpremeditated.

A man drinks himself into a present rage, or distraction of mind; in which condition he is perhaps carried to commit a rape or a murder, which action is indeed in itself sudden and *indeliberate*. *South*, Works, VII. x.

indeliberated† (in-dē-lib'e-rā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *deliberated*.] Not deliberated upon.

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.
Abp. Bramhall.

indeliberately (in-dē-lib'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an indeliberate manner; without deliberation or premeditation.

indeliberation (in-dē-lib-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indélibération* = Sp. *indeliberacion* = Pg. *indeliberação* = It. *indeliberazione;* as *in-*3 + *deliberation*.] Lack of deliberation.

She should have no liturgy at all, but the worship of God be left to the managing of chance, and *indeliberation*, and a petulant fancy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 253.

indelibility, indelebility (in-del-i-bil'i-ti, -ē-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indelible:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being indelible.

My lords, upon a late occasion this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this house. *Horsley*, Speech, April 13, 1804.

indelible, indeleble (in-del'i-bl, -ē-bl), *a.* [Prop. *indeleble;* = F. *indélebile* = Sp. *indelebile* = Pg. *indelevel* = It. *indelebile*, < L. *indelebilis*, that cannot be destroyed, < *in-* priv. + *delebilis*, that can be destroyed: see *deleble*.] 1. Not deleble; not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or obliterated.

Moreover, the character of the chancellour is esteemed so sacred and inviolable that it remains altogether *indeleble* but by death onely. *Evelyn*, State of France.

There is an *indelible* mark of goodness in those who sincerely possess it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

He carried with him into his new service the brand not only of failure, but of *indelible* disgrace.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not to be annulled. [Rare.]

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household. *Bp. Sprat.*

Indelible ink. See *ink*1. = **Syn. 1.** Ineffaceable, ingrained, abiding.

indelibleness, indelebleness (in-del'i-bl-nes, -ē-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being indelible.

indelibly, indelebly (in-del'i-bli, -ē-bli), *adv.* So as to be indelible; so as not to be blotted out or effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

indelicacy (in-del'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *indelicacies* (-siz). [< *indelica(te)* + *-cy*.] The character or quality of being indelicate; want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language; offensiveness to modesty or refined taste.

There is no wonder, therefore, that Lord Kaimes . . . should have expressed himself upon this subject of the *indelicacy* of English comedy. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xlvii.

= **Syn.** *Indecency*, etc. (see *indecorum*), grossness, vulgarity.

indelicate (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* [= F. *indélicat;* as *in-*3 + *delicate*.] Not delicate; wanting delicacy; offensive to a refined sense of propriety, or to modesty or purity of mind; beyond the bounds of proper reserve or restraint.

He . . . seemed . . . most eager to preserve the acquaintance, and without any *indelicate* display of regard . . . was soliciting the good opinion of her friends.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 225.

Immorality and indelicacy are different things. Rabelais is *indelicate* to the last degree, but he is not really immoral. Congreve is far less *indelicate*, but far more immoral. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 347.

indelicately (in-del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In an indelicate manner; with indelicacy; unbecomingly; indecently.

indemnification (in-dem'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *indemnify* + *-ation:* see *-fication*.] 1. The act of indemnifying or securing against loss, damage, or penalty.—2. That which indemnifies; reparation; reimbursement.

indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indemnified*, ppr. *indemnifying*. [< L. *indemnis*, unhurt, + *facere*, make: see *indemnity* and *-fy*.] 1. To preserve or secure against loss, damage, or penalty; save harmless: followed by *against*, formerly by *from*.

I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will *indemnify* them *from* all that shall fall out. *Sir W. Temple*, To Lord Arlington.

2. To make good to; reimburse; remunerate: followed by *for*.

Its enterprising navy *indemnified* the nation *for* the scantiness of its territory at home.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Of the servile Hindoos we are told that "they *indemnify* themselves *for* their passiveness to their superiors by their tyranny, cruelty, and violence to those in their power." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. To engage to make good or secure against anticipated loss; give security against (future damage or liability). = **Syn.** *Compensate, Recompense, Remunerate, Reimburse, Indemnify, Requite.* *Compensate* and *recompense* are very general words for paying or rendering an equivalent, in money or otherwise. Either of them may mean to make a loss good to one. *Remunerate* has not this meaning, being confined to the idea of payment for expense or service with money or its equivalent. To *reimburse* a person is to make a loss or expenditure good to him with money. *Indemnify* formerly meant to save a person from damage or loss, but now much more often means to make good after loss or the damage of property. To *requite* is to render a full return. *Requite* is perhaps more often used in a bad sense. Archaically *recompense* may be used in a good or a bad sense for *return:* as, "*Recompense* to no man evil for evil," Rom. xii. 17; "*Recompense* injury with justice, and *recompense* kindness with kindness," *Confucius*, Analects (trans.), i. 4. The others are always used in a good sense. See *requital*.

indemnitee (in-dem-ni-tē'), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-ee*1.] The person to whom indemnity or promise of indemnity is given. [This word is of recent origin; and although objection has been made to its formation, its analogy to other legal terms and its convenience have given it considerable currency.]

indemnitor (in-dem'ni-tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *indemnit(y)* + *-or*.] One who has promised to indemnify another person against loss or liability.

indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *indemnité* = Sp. *indemnidad* = Pg. *indemnidade* = It. *indennità*, < LL. *indemnita(t-)s*, security from loss or damage, < L. *indemnis*, unhurt, undamaged, < *in-* priv. + *damnum*, hurt, damage: see *damage*.] 1. Security given against or exemption granted from damage, loss, injury, or punishment.

I am content to graunt him for the while that they wyl sufficiently prouide for th*indempnitye* of the witnesses.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 970.

2. Indemnification; compensation for loss, damage, or injury sustained; reimbursement.

A promise is held out of an *indemnity*, in the shape of new territory, for the expenses of Prussia in the war, should it come to a happy issue.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 408.

3. In *law*, that which is given to a person who has assumed or is about to assume a responsibility at the request or for the benefit of another, in order to make good to him any loss or liability which has or may come upon him by so doing. More specifically—(*a*) The actual reimbursement of such loss or discharge of such liability. (*b*) A transfer, mortgage, or pledge of property, or the giving of an obligation, to provide for future reimbursement or discharge in case loss or liability should occur. There is an important distinction, in this latter use of the term as designating a contract for future protection, between indemnity against loss and indemnity against liability. If the object of a contract for indemnity is expressed as being to secure against loss or damage, or in other equivalent words, the obligation becomes enforceable only when actual loss or damage has been incurred. If it is expressed to be against liability, or in equivalent words, the obligation is enforceable whenever the person to whom it is given becomes liable, by conduct or forbearance such as was contemplated, and the other does not promptly relieve him of the liability by satisfying it at once, so as to prevent his incurring loss or damage. Thus, upon an indemnity "against costs," the party is entitled to receive not what costs he is liable to pay, but only what costs he has actually paid.—**Act of indemnity**, an act or decree absolving a public officer or other person who has used doubtful powers, or usurped an authority not belonging to him, from the technical legal penalties or liabilities therefor, or from making good losses incurred thereby. In Great Britain an indemnity act was formerly passed every year, until the general act of 31 and 32 Vict., c. 72, § 16, was passed to absolve those who had failed to take an oath of office required of them.—**Bond of indemnity.** See *bond*[1].

indemonstrability (in-dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indemonstrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being indemonstrable.

indemonstrable (in-dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= F. *indémontrable* = Sp. *indemostrable*, < LL. *indemonstrabilis*, that cannot be proved, < *in-* priv. + *demonstrabilis*, that can be proved: see *demonstrable*.] 1. Not demonstrable; incapable of being demonstrated.

Because the degree of malignity in every errour was oftentimes undiscernable, and most commonly *indemonstrable*, their zeal was alike against all.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 2.

2. Immediately evident; axiomatical; not capable of being made more evident.

We find likewise some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms, and as *indemonstrable* principles of mathematical reasoning.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, vi. 7.

indemonstrableness (in-dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indemonstrable.

indenization (in-den-i-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *endenization*.

indenize† (in-den'īz), *v. t.* Same as *endenize*.

indenizen (in-den'i-zn), *v. t.* Same as *endenizen*.

indent[1] (in-dent'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *dent*[1], after *indent*[2].] 1. To make a dent or depression in, as by a blow or by pressure; dent or dint.

With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

2. To dent or press in; form as a dent or depression.

There was a struggle within her, which found expression in the depth of the few last lines the parasol *indented* into the table-cloth. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 2.

indent[2] (in-dent'), *v.* [< ME. *indenten*, *endenten*, indent (def. I., 2), < OF. *endenter*, F. *endenter* = Sp. Pg. *endentar* = It. *indentare*, < ML. *indentare*, make notches in like teeth, notch, jag, indent (a document), < L. *in*, in, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make notches in resembling teeth; cut into points or jags like a row of teeth; notch; jag; serrate.

Our sfluer Medway (which doth deepe *indent*
The Flowrie Medowes of My natiue Kent).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Thus did he *indent* a passage for this Riuer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 83.

Fold upon fold of the *indented* hills and islands melting from the brightness of the sea into the untempered brilliance of the sky.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 208.

The niches which surround the three high doors . . . and *indent* the four great buttresses.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 11.

Specifically—2. Formerly, to notch the edges of (two copies of a writing, as a deed, covenant, articles of agreement, etc., in which two parties had an interest), as a conventional means of identification and security. It was the custom to write duplicates of the deed or covenant on one sheet, and then cut them apart by a waving or jagged line. One part was given to each party in interest, and its genuineness could be subsequently attested by the coincidence of its indented margin with the indented margin of the other part.

And for to deliuere, be bill *endented*, to the newe Aldirman and maistres, alle manere of ornemens and other diuerse nescesaries to the fraternite longynge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

Articles of agreement, *indented*, between the spectators or hearers . . . and the author.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

Hence—3. To covenant or bargain for; transfer by covenant; indenture.

We should follow his word in serving of him, and take it no less than idolatry or image-service, whatsoever thing is *indented* by man, saint, or angel, and not by him, concerning his worship and service.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 318.

Below them [the upper and ruling classes] were the *indented* servants, some of whom were convicts, and some of whom had bound themselves for a term of years to defray the expenses of their transportation.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. ii.

4. In *type-setting* and *writing*, to throw or sink inward by a blank space in the margin, as the first line of a paragraph; hence, to begin, or exceptionally to begin and end, with a fixed amount of blank space, whether evenly or unevenly, as lines of poetry or of type specially arranged. See *indention*[2].

Indenting after a Break . . . is an m Quadrat . . . set at the beginning of a line. But when verses are *indented*, two, three, or four m Quadrats are used.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises, II. 220.

Authors should make the beginning of a new paragraph conspicuous to the compositor, by *indenting* the first line of it far enough to distinguish it from the preceding line.
Stower, Printer's Grammar, p. 164.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To move in a zigzag course; wind in and out; double in moving.

His head growes giddy, and his foot *indents*,
A mighty fume his troubled brain torments.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch [the hare] Turn and return, *indenting* with the way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

2. To contract; bargain; make a compact.

Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with feres?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

The Polanders *indented* with Henry Duke of Anjou, their new chosen king, to bring with him an hundred families of artificers into Poland.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 58.

I fire with indignation, when I see persons wholly destitute of education and genius *indent* to the press.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

indent[2] (in-dent'), *n.* [< *indent*[2], *v.*] 1. A cut or notch in the margin, or a recess like a notch; an indentation.

It [the Trent] shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

The deep-worn ruts
Of faith and habit, by whose deep *indent*
Prudence may guide if genius be not lent.
Lowell, The Brakes.

The Bay of Chaleurs or other important *indents* of the coasts. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 402.

2. A writing, as a deed, covenant, contract, order for goods, articles of agreement, etc., having the edges indented (see *indent*[2], *v. t.*, 2, 3); hence, any covenant.

In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their fauour by humilitie, and not by sternnesse, nor to trafficke with them by way of *indent* or condition, but frankly, and by manner of submission to their wils.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 299.

3. An indented certificate issued by the United States government at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Burrill.*

indentation[1] (in-den-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *indent*[1] + *-ation*. In form the same as *indentation*[2], which goes with *indent*[2], the verbs *indent*[1] and *indent*[2] being partly confused: see *indent*[1] and *indention*[1].] A small hollow or depression; a dent or slight pit, as from a blow or from pressure; an impressed cavity: as, the *indentations* in a battered shield.

She showed the *indentations* made by the lieutenant-governor's sword-hilt in the door-panels of the apartment.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

An indistinct *indentation* of a round stamp, about the size of an American one-cent piece.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 270.

indentation[2] (in-den-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *indentation* = Pg. *endentação*, < ML. as if **indentatio(n-)*, a notching, < *indentare*, notch, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; the act of notching, or of cutting into points or inequalities like a row of teeth.—2. A cut or notch in a margin; a recess or depression.—3. In *printing*. See *indention*[2].

indented (in-den'ted), *p. a.* [< *indent*[2] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. equiv. F. *indenté* = Sp. Pg. *endentado*, < ML. *indentatus*, pp. of *indentare*, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. Having the edge or margin cut into points like teeth; zigzag: as, an *indented* paper; an *indented* molding. Indented moldings are a common ornamental feature in medieval architecture.


Indented Molding.

It [a snake] unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having one or more angular notches: said of margins and of the edges of color-marks. (*b*) Having one or more sharp depressions: as, an *indented* stria or surface.—3. In *her.*, like dancetté, but cut with smaller teeth: thus, a fesse *indented* will have eight or nine points, as opposed to three or four of dancetté. Also *inraced* and *danché*.—**Indented at a distance**, in *her.*, having notches or projecting teeth with a short horizontal outline between them. It is usual to express in the blazon the number of dents—that is, notches or projections.—**Indented battery.** See *battery*.—**Indented embowed**, in *her.*, same as *hacked*.—**Indented in point**, in *her.*, having the dents or notches of the whole width of the bearing, so that the points reach alternately to the opposite sides. Thus, a fesse *indented in point*, or a fesse *indented per fesse in point*, is divided by a zigzag line which touches both of its edges.—**Indented line**, in *fort.*, a serrated line having salient and reëntering angles and sides which defend each other.—**Indented parapet**, a parapet having vertical recesses in its interior slope, forming standing-places for the men to fire along the front of the work.


Indentee border-wise.

indentee (in-den-tē'), *a.* [< F. *indenté*, indented: see *indented*.] In *her.*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

indentilly (in-den-til'i), *a.* [< OF. *endentelé*, equiv. to *endenté*, indented: see *indented*, and cf. *dentil*, *dentel*.] In *her.*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined: as, a fesse *indentilly* at the bottom.


Fesse Indentilly at the bottom.

indention[1] (in-den'shọn), *n.* [< *indent*[1] + *-ion*.] A dent or denting in; an impressed hollow; a slight depression.

Should the piece of paper [adhering to the block] remain unnoticed for some time, it will make a small *indention* in the block, and occasion a white or grey speck in the impressions printed after its removal.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 564.

indention[2] (in-den'shọn), *n.* [A short form for *indentation*[2], with ref. to *indent*[2], *indenting*, in printers' use.] In *type-setting* and *writing*, an indenting or sinking inward by a blank space, as of the beginning of a line beyond that of adjoining lines; hence, any determinate space left before the beginning, or exceptionally after the end, of lines, whether alternating or equal throughout, as in poetry, etc.

The mere *indention* of an em [is] scarcely perceptible when the measure is very long.
Adams, Typographia, p. 113.

Diamond indention, in *printing*, an indenting of every line after the first with even shortening on both sides, and with an increasing blank, so that the printed lines tend to a point on the last line.—**Hanging indention**, an indention of uniform amount at the beginning of each line except the first, that one being of full width, and so overhanging the others, as with the matter below a title-word in this dictionary. A paragraph so indented is called a *hanging paragraph*.—**Motto indention**, an indention forming a blank of about one half the width of the measure on the left-hand side.

indentment† (in-dent'ment), *n.* [< *indent*[2] + *-ment*.] Indenture. *Bp. Hall.*

indenture (in-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *endenture*, < ML. *indentura* (cf. It. *indentatura*), an indenture, < *indentare*, indent: see *indent*[2].] 1. The act of indenting, or the state of being indented; indentation.

The general direction of the shore . . . is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional *indentures* and projections of bays and promontories.
Mitford, Hist. Greece (ed. 1829), VIII. 317.

Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp *indenture*.
A. C. Swinburne, A Cameo.

2. In *law:* (*a*†) A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, having the edge indented for identification and security. See *indent*[2], *n.*, 2.

Their [the Javans'] Crisses or Daggers are two foote long, waned *Indenture* fashion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 542.

Each [deed] should be cut or indented . . . on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed so made is called an *indenture*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

(*b*) Now, in general, a deed or sealed agreement between two or more parties.

It was a common clause in the *indentures* of children apprenticed in Hereford that they should not be compelled to live on Salmon more than two days in a week.
Quoted in *Walton*'s Complete Angler, p. 126.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, Cov'nants, Articles they draw.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 94.

The sheriff is himself to bring up the names of the persons chosen and the writ, until by the statute of Henry IV. in 1406 the *indenture* tacked to the writ is declared to be the sheriff's return. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 419.

indenture (in-den'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indentured*, ppr. *indenturing*. [< *indenture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To indent; wrinkle; furrow.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow.
Wolfy, Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by indenture: as, to *indenture* an apprentice.

I was suspected to be some runaway *indentured* servant.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* To run in a zigzag course; double in running.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook;
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man scap'd.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 134.

indepartable†, *a.* [ME., < *in*-[3] + *departable*.] Not to be parted; indivisible.

Thre persona *in-departable* perpetuel were euere,
Of o wyl, of o wit. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 27.

independence (in-dē-pen'dens), *n.* [= F. *indépendance* = Sp. Pg. *independencia* = It. *indipendenza*, *indipendenza*, < NL. **independentia*, < **independen(t-)s*, independent: see *independent*.] 1. The state of being independent; exemption from dependence upon another or others, or from another's control; self-support or self-government.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*. *Pope*.

We commonly say that the rich man can speak the truth, can afford honesty, can afford *independence* of opinion and action; — and that is the theory of nobility.
Emerson, Farming.

By *independence* we intend to set forth the negative side of sovereignty — that is, to deny that any other state has any right to interfere with the exercise of a state's rights and sovereign powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 37.

2. That which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others; a competency.

In old-fashioned times an *independence* was hardly ever made without a little miserliness as a condition.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Declaration of Independence, in *U. S. hist.*, a document promulgated by the second Continental Congress, setting forth the reasons for severing the connection of the thirteen colonies with Great Britain, and proclaiming their existence as "free and independent states." The Declaration opens with a preamble in regard to human rights, recapitulates the offenses of the reigning king (George III.) toward the colonies, recounts the efforts made by them for reconciliation, and closes with a solemn assertion of independence. A resolution in favor of independence was introduced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, June 7th, 1776, and after debate was referred to a committee of five. The chairman of this committee, Thomas Jefferson, drafted the Declaration, which was reported June 28th, debated from the 1st to the 3d of July, slightly modified, and, after considerable opposition, passed on July 4th by the votes of 12 of the 13 colonial delegations (the New York delegation refusing to vote). The signatures of the members were affixed at different times. — **Independence day.** See *day*[1]. — **Law of independence.** See *laws of motion*, under *motion*. = **Syn. 1.** *Liberty*, etc. See *freedom*.

independency (in-dē-pen'den-si), *n.* [As *independence:* see *-cy*.] 1. Independence.

To support the *independency* of the other powers of Europe. *Goldsmith*, Seven Years' War, i.

There is no such thing as an absolute *independency* of antecedents. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

2. *Eccles.*, the principle that the individual congregation or church is a society strictly voluntary and autonomous, standing directly under the authority of Jesus Christ, living in immediate dependence on him, and responsible to him alone for its beliefs and acts as a Christian society; specifically, the principles of the Independents or English Congregationalists, as distinguished from those of the Congregationalists of the United States. Independency is distinguished from Episcopacy by having no gradation of ministerial or clerical orders, and no officials superior to the laity and invested with administrative or judicial authority; and from Presbyterianism by having no gradation of courts or representative bodies possessed of legislative and judicial functions. (See *Independent*, *n.*, and *congregationalism*.) In its extreme form it is the absolute freedom of the local church from external control of any kind. Also *independentism*.

The Leyden church is the purest of *Independency*, alike in England and America. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 725.

Independency is possible without Congregationalism.
R. W. Dale, Manual of Cong. Principles, p. 76.

independent (in-dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *independant;* = F. *indépendant* = Sp. Pg. *independente* = It. *independente*, *indipendente*, < NL. **independen(t-)s*, not dependent, < L. *in-* priv. + *dependen(t-)s*, dependent: see *dependent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not dependent; not requiring the support or not subject to the control or controlling influence of others; not relying on others for direction or guidance; not subordinate; of things, not standing in a relation of dependence to something else: used absolutely or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on:* as, a person's fortunes in life are quite *independent of* the configuration of the planets at his nativity.

The town of St. Gaul is a Protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison*.

Let us, for a moment, imagine the legislature of New York *independent on* that of Great Britain.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 55.

I am *independent*, sir, as well as rich; I am my own mistress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

2. Not due to or connected with dependence; pertaining to or permitting freedom of action; free of control or restraint: as, an *independent* income, estate, or position; *independent* action.

Choosing rather far
A dry but *independent* crust, hard earn'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 409.

3. Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing.

For a' that, an' a' that,
His riband, star, an' a' that,
The man o' *independent* mind,
He looks an' laughs at a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

4. Proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence; free; easy; self-confident; bold; unconstrained: as, an *independent* air or manner. — 5. Irrespective; exclusive; without taking note or notice: followed by *of*.

A gradual change is also more beneficial, *independent of* its being more safe. *Brougham*.

I mean the account of that obligation in general under which we conceive ourselves bound to obey a law, *independent of* those resources which the law provides for its own enforcement. *R. Ward*.

6. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists; belonging to the Independents.

A very famous *Independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison*, Spectator.

How had that man of God and exemplary *Independent* minister, Mr. Ainsworth, of persecuted sanctity, conducted himself when a similar occasion had befallen him at Amsterdam? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xv.

7. In *math.*, not depending upon another for its value: said of a quantity or function. — 8. Having a competency; able to live well without labor; well-to-do.

As I am an idle personage, . . . and pay my bill regularly every week, I am looked upon as the only *independent* gentleman of the neighborhood.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

Functions independent of a group of operations, a set of *n* functions such that none of the *n* operations of the group performed on any one of them gives another of them. — **Independent chord** or **harmony**, in *music*, a chord that is complete, concordant, and final in itself, not needing another chord to form a resolution or completion of it. — **Independent circuits**, in *math.* See *circuit*. — **Independent company, contractor, covenant.** See the nouns. — **Independent drill**, a machine-tool containing four drills so arranged that each drill in turn may be used in forming the same hole. See *drill*[1]. — **Independent equations.** See *equation*. — **Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church*. — **Independent party.** Same as *Greenback party* (which see, under *greenback*). — **Independent treasury, variable**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 6.** *Congregational, Independent.* See *congregational*.

II. *n.* 1. One who acts with independence; one who acts in accordance with his own will, judgment, or conscience. — 2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one who maintains the principles of independency, or the freedom of the local church from external control; specifically, in England, a name given to a Congregationalist. The Independents of England differ from the Congregationalists of the United States in laying less stress upon and making less provision for the fellowship of the local churches. The name *Congregationalists* is assumed by both the English and American bodies; the use of the name *Independent* as a denominational title is almost exclusively confined to Great Britain. The English Independents attained great political power at the time of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *politics:* (*a*) One who acts independently of any organized party; one who opposes or supports measures or men on independent grounds.

When the Chicago convention was held, the Young Republicans of Massachusetts and the *Independents* of Pennsylvania joined with the scratchers of New York in sending a representation. *The Nation*, XXXV. 422.

(*b*) One of an organized party assuming the name "Independent"; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a member of the party otherwise called the Greenback party.

The ground being . . . cleared for the work of reform, the *Independents* propose in their resolutions to get rid of "the gold base fallacy," and issue paper money on "the faith and resources of the Government."
The Nation, XVIII. 388.

independented† (in-dē-pen'den-ted), *a.* [< *independent* + *-ed*[2].] Governed by the principles of the Independents.

The new titles or style of bodyed and congregated, associated or *independented*, and new-fangled Churches.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 43.

independentism (in-dē-pen'den-tizm), *n.* [< *independent* + *-ism*.] Same as *independency*, 2.

Anabaptisme or Presbyterisme, or *Independentisme*, . . . rudely justled Episcopacy out of the Church of England.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 564.

independently (in-dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* 1. In an independent manner; with independence. — 2. Apart from or without regard to something else: followed by *of:* as, *independently of* being safe, it is more beneficial.

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing everything *independently* the one *of* the other. *Dryden*.

Independently of the strength of its works, it [Tarento] was rendered nearly inaccessible by its natural position.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

independingt (in-dē-pen'ding), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *depending*.] Not depending or dependent; independent.

These, therefore, being distinct and proper actions, do necessarily evince an *independing* and self-subsisting agent. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. 1.

indepravate† (in-dep'rā-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *indepravatus*, uncorrupted, < L. *in-* priv. + *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, corrupt, deprave: see *deprave*.] Undepraved; pure.

O let these Wounds, these Woundes *indeprauate*,
Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

indeprecable (in-dep'rē-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *indeprecabilis*, that cannot be averted by prayer, < *in-* priv. + *deprecabilis* (LL.), that may be entreated: see *deprecable*.] Incapable of being deprecated. *Colcs*, 1717.

indeprehensible† (in-dep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indeprehensibilis*, indiscoverable, < *in-* priv. + **deprehensibilis*, that can be seized: see *deprehensible*.] Incapable of being seized or apprehended; incomprehensible.

A case perplexed and *indeprehensible*.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Impnt., p. 174.

indeprivable (in-dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *deprivable*.] 1. Incapable of being deprived. — 2. Incapable of being taken away. [Rare.]

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and . . . *indeprivable*.
Harris, Happiness, i.

inder (in'dèr), *a.* and *n.* [ME. **inder* (in adv. *inderly*), var. of *enter*, entire: see *entire*.] **I.**† *a.* Entire.

II. *n.* A large quantity. [Prov. Eng.]

inderly†, *adv.* [ME., a var. of *enterly*, *entirely*.] Entirely; fully.

For certeyne she was right *inderly* fayre,
And, as the writeng makith remembraunce,
ffull womanly of speche and countenaunce.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 675.

Than whan sche wiste it *indirly*,
Myn hope schulde be the mere.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

indescribable (in-des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *describable*.] **I.** *a.* Not describable; incapable of being described.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers. [A humorous euphemism.]

A pair of *indescribables* of most capacious dimensions.
Dickens, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

indescribably (in-des-krī'ba-bli), *adv.* In an indescribable manner; so as not to admit of description.

indescriptive (in-des-krip'tiv), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *descriptive*.] Not descriptive; not containing a just description. [Rare.]

indesert (in-dē-zèrt'), *n.* [< *in*-[3] + *desert*[2].] Lack of merit or desert. [Rare.]

'Tis my own *indesert* that gives me fears.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

indesinent (in-des'i-nent), *a.* [= It. *indesinente*; < *in-*[3] + *desinent.*] Not ceasing; perpetual. [Rare.]

The last kind of activity . . . is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible than the first.
A. Baxter, Human Souls, I. 351.

indesinently (in-des'i-nent-li), *adv.* Without cessation. [Rare.]

His verdant blood
In brisk saltation circulates and flows
Indesinently vigorous.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, i.

indesirable† (in-dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *desirable.*] Undesirable.

indestructibility (in-dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indestructibilité* = Sp. *indestructibilidad* = Pg. *indestructibilidade*; as *in-*[3] + *destructibility.*] The character of being indestructible: as, the *indestructibility* of matter and energy.

indestructible (in-dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *indestructible* = Sp. *indestructible* = Pg. *indestructivel* = It. *indistruttibile*; as *in-*[3] + *destructible.*] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.

Our consciousness of the Absolute is not negative but positive, and is the one *indestructible* element of consciousness, "which persists at all times, under all circumstances, and cannot cease until consciousness ceases."
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 455.

indestructibleness (in-dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indestructibility.

indestructibly (in-dē-struk'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be indestructible.

indeterminable (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *indéterminable* = Sp. *indeterminable* = Pg. *indeterminavel* = It. *indeterminabile*, < LL. *indeterminabilis*, that cannot be defined, < *in-* priv. + *determinabilis*, that can be defined: see *determinable.*] 1. Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed.

Either the question is *indeterminable*, or, which is worse, men will never be convinced.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 3, Ded.

2. Not to be determined or ended; interminable. [Rare.]

His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable, ever remembering to do us good.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

3. In *nat. hist.*, not definable; incapable of specialization: said of a specimen which, from its nature or condition, cannot be properly classified and named.

indeterminableness (in-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminable.

indeterminate (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *indeterminat* = F. *indéterminé* = Sp. Pg. *indeterminado* = It. *indeterminato*, < LL. *indeterminatus*, undefined, unlimited, < L. *in-* priv. + *determinatus*, defined, limited: see *determinate, a.*] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; not exclusively possessing either of a pair of contradictory attributes.

The greatest part of the questions and controversies that perplex mankind, depending on the doubtful and uncertain use of words, or (which is the same) *indeterminate* ideas, which these are made to stand for.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions.
Newton, Opticks.

New laws are too apt to be voluminous, perplexed, and *indeterminate*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Indeterminate analysis, a branch of algebra in which there is always given a greater number of unknown quantities than of independent equations, on which account the number of solutions is indefinite.—**Indeterminate coefficients**, in *math.*, a method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of the form

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant, and x a variable which may be supposed as small as we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessarily equal to 0.—**Indeterminate constant, contract, curvature, equation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Indeterminate form**, in *math.*, one of the forms

$$\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \times \infty, 0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty, \text{etc.},$$

whose values are indeterminate until some equation is established between the two quantities which enter into each of them.—**Indeterminate inflorescence**, in *bot.*, same as *indefinite inflorescence*. See *indefinite.*—**Indeterminate multiplier**, in *alg.*, a multiplier whose value is at first left indeterminate, and afterward fixed to suit the exigencies of the problem.—**Indeterminate problem**, in *math.*, a problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions, or one in which there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required results.—**Indeterminate quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity that admits of an infinite number of values.—**Indeterminate series**, in *math.*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

indeterminately (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-li), *adv.* So as to be indeterminate; indefinitely; without precision.

The unpractised mind . . . *indeterminately* feels and thinks about itself and the field of its existence.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 18.

indeterminateness (in-dē-tėr'mi-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being indeterminate; lack of settled limits; want of precision; indefiniteness.

We have but to remember that, growing clustered together as Oysters do, they must interfere with one another in various ways and degrees, to see how the *indeterminateness* of form and the variety of form are accounted for. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 251.

Index of indeterminateness. See *index.*

indetermination (in-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indétermination* = Sp. *indeterminacion* = Pg. *indeterminação* = It. *indeterminazione*; as *in-*[3] + *determination.*] Lack of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause. *Abp. Bramhall*, Ans. to Hobbes.

indetermined (in-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Undetermined.

The eternal height of *indetermin'd* space!
The eternal depth of condescending grace!
Brooke, Universal Beauty, v.

indeterminism (in-dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *determinism.*] The doctrine that, though the will is somewhat influenced by motives, it is not entirely governed by them, but has a certain freedom and spontaneity. *Hodgson.*

The cloisters of Christendom resounded . . . with disputations about determinism and *indeterminism*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 441.

indeterminist (in-dē-tėr'mi-nist), *n.* [As *indetermin-ism* + *-ist.*] A believer in indeterminism.

indevirginate† (in-dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devirginate.*] Not devirginate or deprived of virginity.

Pallas, . . .
Who still lives *indevirginate*.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Venus.

indevote† (in-dē-vōt'), *a.* [= F. *indévot* = Sp. Pg. *indevoto* = It. *indevoto, indivoto*, < LL. *indevotus*, undevout, < *in-* priv. + L. *devotus*, attached, faithful, LL. devout: see *devote, devout, a.*] Not devout; indevout.

There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age. *Bentley*, Letters, p. 181.

indevoted† (in-dē-vō'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devoted.*] Not devoted.

Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, iii., note.

indevotion (in-dē-vō'shon), *n.* [= F. *indévotion* = Sp. *indevocion* = Pg. *indevoção* = It. *indevozione, indivozione*; as *in-*[3] + *devotion.*] Lack of devotion; absence of devout affections; impiety; irreligion.

If we live in an age of *indevotion*, we think ourselves well assoiled if we be warmer than their ice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 57.

The greatness of the example may entice us on a little farther than the customs of the world, or our own *indevotions*, would engage us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

indevout (in-dē-vout'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *devout.* Cf. *indevote.*] Not devout; irreligious.

A wretched, careless, *indevout* spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Sermon (1658).

index (in'deks), *n.*; pl. *indexes, indices* (in'dek-sez, -di-sēz). [Formerly also *indice* (< F.); = F. *index*, formerly *indice* = Sp. *indice* = Pg. It. *indice*, an index, < L. *index* (*indic-*), a discoverer, informer, spy; of things, an indicator, the forefinger, a title, superscription; < *indicare*, point out, show: see *indicate.*] 1. That which points out; anything that shows, indicates, or manifests.

Whatever stripes of ill-luck La Fleur met with in his journeyings, there was no *index* in his physiognomy to point them out by. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 34.

The standing army, the arsenal, the camp, and the gibbet do not appertain to man. They only serve as an *index* to show where man is now; what a bad, ungoverned temper he has, what an ugly neighbor he is; how his affections halt; how low his hope lies. *Emerson*, War.

2. In *logic*, a sign which signifies its object by virtue of being really connected with it. Demonstrative and relative pronouns are nearly pure indices, because they denote things without describing them; so are the letters on a geometrical diagram, and the subscript numbers which in algebra distinguish one value from another without showing what those values are.

3. Something intended to point out, guide, or direct, as the hand of a clock or a steam-gage, the style of a sun-dial, an arm of a guide-post, or the figure of a hand (☞).

There was a sun-dial in the centre of the court; the sun shone on the brazen plate, and the shadow of the *index* fell on the line of noon.
Peacock, Melincourt, xxxii.

4. A detailed alphabetic (or, rarely, classified) list or table of the topics, names of persons, places, etc., treated or mentioned in a book or a series of books, pointing out their exact positions in the volume.

Methinks 'tis a pitiful piece of knowledge that can be learnt from an *index*, and a poor ambition to be rich in the inventory of another's treasure.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

English grammars usually draw the distinction that *indexes* is the form used in speaking of the plural of *index*, as of a book, while *indices* is the scientific term, as in algebra. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 69.

5†. Prelude; prologue.

Ah me, what act,
That roars so loud, and thunders in the *index*?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

6. (*a*) In *anat.*, the forefinger or pointing finger. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the principal or middle digit of the wing of a bird: so called by those who hold that it is homologous with the forefinger of a mammal; by those who hold that the middle digit of the wing is the middle digit of a mammal, the pollex or thumb of a bird's wing is called the *index*.— 7. In *math.*, the figure or letter which shows to what power a quantity is involved; the exponent. In the *theory of numbers* the *index* of a number to a given base for a given prime modulus of which that base is a prime root is the *index* of the power of the base which is congruous to the number. (See *exponent*, 3.) The *index-law* is the principle that $a^b a^c = a^{b+c}$. The word *index* is, besides, used in various special senses in mathematics. See phrases below.

8. In *crystal.*, in the notation of Whewell and Miller, one of three whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal: in the notation of Bravais, four numbers constitute the indices of a face of a hexagonal crystal.— 9. In *musical notation*, a direct.— 10. [*cap.*] Same as *Index Expurgatorius.*

The *Index* and Inquisition still survive, and the censures of the Church are not obsolete, though her last offices are more frequently rejected than withheld.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 297.

Alveolar, basilar, cephalic, facial, etc., **index.** See *craniometry.*—**Discriminantal index.** See *discriminantal.*—**Index finger.** See def. 6 (*a*), and *index-finger.*—**Index Librorum Prohibitorum** (Index of Prohibited Books), **Index Expurgatorius** (Expurgatory Index), catalogues of books comprising respectively those which Roman Catholics are absolutely forbidden to read, and those which they must not read unless in editions expurgated of objectionable passages. They are prepared by the Congregation of the Index, a body of cardinals and their assistants. Pope Paul IV. published a list of forbidden books in 1557 and 1559. The Council of Trent in 1562 attempted the regulation of the matter, but finally referred it to the Pope. He (Pius IV.) published the "Index Tridentinus" in 1564, often reprinted with additions under the title "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."—**Index of a line** relatively to a quadric surface, the quotient of the square of its secant by the fourth power of the parallel semidiameter.—**Index of a logarithm**, otherwise called *the characteristic*, the integral part which precedes the logarithm, and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. Thus, if the given number consist of four figures, the index of its logarithm is 3; if of five figures the index is 4, and so on. See *logarithm.*—**Index of a plane** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its distances from its pole and from the center of the quadric.—**Index of a point** relatively to a quadric surface, the product of its two distances from the surface in any direction divided by the square of the parallel semidiameter.—**Index of a series of curves** of order n satisfying $\frac{1}{2}n(n+3)-1$ conditions, the number of these curves passing through an arbitrary point.—**Index of friction.** Same as *coefficient of friction* (which see, under *coefficient*).—**Index of indeterminateness** of a problem, the excess of the number of unknowns over that of the really independent equations.—**Index of refraction**, in *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction for a ray of light passing from one medium (usually the air) into another. Thus, this ratio for a ray passing from air into water is about 4:3, or, more exactly, 1.336, which is therefore the index of refraction of water. Also called *refractive index.* See *refraction.*

The *index of refraction* in the passage of light from one medium into another must be equal to the relation that the rapidity of propagation of light in the first medium bears to its rapidity in the second.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 236.

Index rerum, an index of subjects.—**Index verborum**, an index of words; a verbal index.

index (in'deks), *v. t.* [< *index, n.*] 1. To point out, as an index; indicate. [Rare.]

Whose iron-gray wool and wrinkled face *indexed* his age at near seventy years. *The Century*, XXIX. 683.

2. To make an index to, or place in an index: as, to *index* a book, or the contents of a book.

Where are the Somerset County records kept? Have they been *indexed* and calendared; or are they still in utter confusion? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 69.

index-correction (in'deks-kō-rek'shon), *n.* In *astron.*, the correction that has to be applied to an observation taken with an instrument that has an index-error.

index-digit (in'deks-dij'it), *n.* The forefinger; the index-finger; also, that digit in other animals which represents the human index.

index-error (in'deks-er'or), *n.* The reading of the graduated limb of an astronomical or other instrument in the position of the telescope in which the reading ought to be zero.

index-finger (in'deks-fing'gėr), *n.* The forefinger: so called from its being used in pointing.

index-gage (in'deks-gāj), *n.* A measuring instrument with a pointer and dial, or some other means of indicating the distance between its jaws. The object to be measured is placed between the jaws, and the scale gives the measurement.

index-glass (in'deks-glȧs), *n.* In reflecting astronomical instruments, a plane speculum, or mirror of quicksilvered glass, which moves with the index, and is designed to reflect the image of the sun or other object upon the horizon-glass, whence it is again reflected to the eye of the observer. See *sextant*.

indexical (in-dek'si-kal), *a.* [< *index* + *-ic-al*.] Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

Besides lists of indexes and *indexical* works. *The American*, VIII. 267.

indexically (in-dek'si-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an index.

I would have the names of those scribblers printed *indexically* at the beginning or end of the poem, with an account of their works for the reader. *Swift*.

index-law (in'deks-lâ), *n.* In *math.* See *index*, 7.

indexless (in'deks-les), *a.* [< *index* + *-less*.] Destitute of an index.

My bewildering *indexless* state. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

indexlessness (in'deks-les-nes), *n.* The state of being without an index. [Rare.]

Certainly no reader of the last year's volume of the Gazette can complain, in Carlylean phrase, of its *indexlessness*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 174.

index-machine (in'deks-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *weaving*, a modification of the Jacquard loom mechanism, in which the cards of the original Jacquard device are replaced by a shedding motion, effecting the same results as the cards so far as the pattern is concerned, but affording some advantages not obtainable in the primitive device; a dobby. In one form of index-machine pins arranged in accordance with the prescribed pattern are inserted in the bars or slats of a lath-work, the bars corresponding to the cards of the older device. In all kinds of index-machines the devices employed have for their object to throw in or out of action a series of hooks or bars which actuate the healds to form a shed for the passage of the shuttle according to a previously conceived system. The attachment is sometimes placed at the top and sometimes at the end of the loom. In Eccles's improvement a device is added for throwing the shedding motion out of action, and to permit the weaving of plain borders for handkerchiefs, etc.

indexterity (in-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indextérité*; as *in-*3 + *dexterity*.] Lack of dexterity, skill, or readiness in any respect; clumsiness; awkwardness; unskilfulness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

indfine (ind'fin), *n.* [Ir., < *ind*, head, + *fine*, tribe, family.] One of the groups into which the ancient Irish clans were divided. See *geilfine*.

The eldest member of the Iarfine moved into the *Indfine*; and the eldest member of the *Indfine* passed out of the organization altogether. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

India (in'di-ą). [< L. *India*, < Gr. Ἰνδία, India: see *Indian*.] In an attributive use: Indian; pertaining to India or the East Indies; made in, named from, or connected with India: as, *India* goods; the *India* trade. In English law or usage India generally means "all territories and places within her Majesty's dominions which are subject to the Governor-General of India." The principal territories under British administration are Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Northwestern Provinces, Central Provinces, Panjâb, Assam, and Burma. Many native states are under British protection.—**East India Company**, a company formed for carrying on commerce in India and the East Indies. Various companies were organized under this name about the seventeenth century, as the Dutch, Swedish, Danish, French, etc., East India Companies. The most famous was the English East India Company, chartered in 1600; it founded many factories in India in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth acquired extensive political power over a large part of the country. It was governed by a court of directors, chosen from the wealthiest stockholders. A joint share in the government was in 1784 given to a board of control in London, and in 1834 the property of the company was vested in the crown and administered for it by the company; but in consequence of the Indian mutiny of 1857–58 all power was in 1858 transferred to the crown.—**India cotton**, a heavy kind of figured chintz, used for upholstering.—**India docks**, in London, extensive docks and warehouses for the accommodation of the shipping engaged in the East and West India trade.—**India ink**, or **China ink**, or **Chinese ink**, a black pigment made originally and principally in China and Japan (though inferior imitations are made elsewhere). It is probably made from a carefully prepared lampblack, which is formed into a paste with a solution of gum in water and pressed into and dried in molds, forming sticks of various shapes. Also *Indian ink*.—**India matting**, a kind of grass matting made in India, usually from *Papyrus corymbosus*.—**India mull**, a thin, soft muslin made in India, and used for dresses and trimmings. See *mull*.—**India myrrh**. See *myrrh*.—**India opium**. See *opium*.—**India paper**, a thin, soft, absorbent paper, usually of a pale-buff tint, made in China and Japan, and imitated in Europe and the United States, where it is used for the first or finest impressions of engravings, called *India proofs*.—**India proof**, an early and choice impression taken from an engraved plate or block on India paper.—**India rubber**. See *india-rubber*.—**India senna**. See *senna*.—**India shawl**, a Cashmere shawl. See *Cashmere*.

indiadem (in-di'ą-dem), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *diadem*.] To place or set in a diadem, as a gem. [Rare.]

Whereto shall that be likened? to what gem
Indiademed? *Southey*.

Indiaman (in'di-ą-man), *n.*; pl. *Indiamen* (-men). In general, a ship engaged in the India trade; specifically and strictly, a ship of large tonnage, formerly officered and armed by the East India Company for that trade.

Indian (in'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also in U. S. colloq. or dial. use *Injin*, *Injun*; = F. *Indien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Indiano* (cf. D. *Indiaansch* = G. *Indianisch* = Dan. Sw. *Indiansk*, a.), < LL. *Indianus*, < L. *India*, Gr. Ἰνδία, India, L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, an Indian, < L. *Indus*, Gr. Ἰνδός, the river so called, OPers. *Hindu*, Zend *Hindu*, Pers. Hind. *Hind*, < Skt. *sindhu*, a river.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to India or to the Indies (now specifically called the *East Indies* in distinction from the *West Indies*), or to the languages of India.

The springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, *Indian* streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 436.

Ere yet the morn
Breaks hither over *Indian* seas.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

2. Pertaining or relating (*a*) originally to the West Indies or their inhabitants; (*b*) now, in an extended sense, to the whole race of American Indians or aborigines: as, *Indian* arrows; an *Indian* blanket; an *Indian* name.

Then smote the *Indian* tomahawk
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

Listen to this *Indian* Legend,
To this Song of Hiawatha!
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Prol.

3. Made of maize or Indian corn: as, *Indian* meal; *Indian* bread.

If I don't make a johnny-cake every day, Kier says, "Ma, why don't you make some *Indian* bread?"
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 70.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, an officer of the Interior Department of the United States government charged with the management of the Indian tribes and of the transactions of the government with them.—**East Indian cork-tree**. See *cork-tree*.—**Indian aconite**. Same as *Nepal aconite* (which see, under *aconite*).—**Indian agency**. See *agency*, 4.—**Indian apple**, the May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Indian architecture**, the architecture peculiar to India or Hindustan. It comprehends a great variety of styles, which have been classified as the Buddhist styles, as exemplified not only in the Buddhist works within the borders of Hindustan, but also in those of Burma, Ceylon, Java, China, and Tibet (see *Buddhist*); the Jain style, developed from preëxisting styles after A. D. 450; the Dravidian or Tamul style of southern India (see *Tamul*); the Northern Hindu, Indo-Aryan, or Sanskrit style, a cognate style occurring in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries (see *Sanskrit*); the Chalukyan style, prevailing in the intermediate region between the last two; the Modern Hindu, Indian-Saracenic, or Mohammedan, comprehending the forms assumed by Indian architecture under the influence of Mohammedan ideas and traditions; and the local developments peculiar to Cashmere and some other districts. No stone architecture existed in India before 250 B. C. The earliest stone buildings reproduce closely the details and constructive forms of the elaborately framed and decorated wooden architecture previously practised, forms more proper to construction in stone being gradually developed. The buildings of the first five or six centuries of stone architecture are Buddhist. Among the most remarkable of the works of Indian architecture are the rock-cut temples and halls, such as those at Ellora, where series of courts, pillared chambers, porches, cells, and cloisters extend for miles, all excavated from the solid rock, and covered with elaborate carving. Lofty towers and pagodas, and the conical pseudo-domes of the Jains, built in horizontal courses, are also characteristic. A system of horizontal architraves is consistently applied; and many of the piers and columns in the later works display capitals resembling closely those of some medieval styles of Europe. But no regular order appears, like those of the classical styles; nor can the development of an arched style be consecutively traced, in spite of many patent resemblances to European art, as in the palace of Madurs. The carved decoration is usually exceedingly rich and varied, introducing freely human and animal forms, and often cov-

Indian Architecture, Dravidian style.
Detail of Horse Court, Temple of Madura.

ering piers, arches, and flat surfaces, both without and within. Sculpture was at its best in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but shows the Oriental characteristic of decline almost from the beginning. Animals and botanical details are well done; the human figure, though lifelike, is conventionalized and not beautiful. Indian architecture has been very thoroughly and intelligently treated by native writers.—**Indian balm**, the purple trillium or birthroot, a native of North America. See *Trillium*.—**Indian bark, bay, bean, bee-king**. See the nouns.—**Indian berry**, *Anamirta paniculata*, a climbing shrub of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, a native of India and the Malay islands. It bears panicles of flowers 1 to 1½ feet long. The fruit, when dried, is known as *Cocculus Indicus*. See *Cocculus*.—**Indian blue**. Same as *indigo*.—**Indian bread**. See def. 3.—**Indian chickweed**. See *chickweed*.—**Indian chocolate**. See *Geum*.—**Indian club**, a heavy club shaped somewhat like a large bottle, used in gymnastic exercises to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Indian copal**. Same as *white dammar-resin* (which see, under *dammar-resin*).—**Indian corn**, a native American plant, *Zea Mays*, otherwise called *maize*, and its fruit. See *maize*.

The Summers [in New England] are commonly hot and dry, there being seldom any Rain, yet are the Harvests good, the *Indian Corn* requiring more heat than wet to ripen it. *S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in America (1670), p. 29.

Indian couch-grass, a name sometimes given to the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.—**Indian Councils Act**. See *council*.—**Indian country**, a term which has varied in application with the changes in Indian occupation of lands within the territory of the United States. It is now understood as meaning all the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, whether within a reservation or not, except, perhaps, the regions occupied by Indians in Alaska, whose title to the soil, or right of occupancy, is disputed.—**Indian cress**. See *cress*.—**Indian crocus**, a name for some of the species of the genus *Cælogyne* (*Pleione*), of the *Orchideæ*. They are dwarf epiphytal plants with large, handsomely colored flowers, and are natives of the alpine regions of northern India.—**Indian cucumber**. Same as *cucumber-root*.—**Indian currant**. See *currant*2.—**Indian dart** or **dart-iron**, a peculiar harpoon used in killing swordfish.—**Indian drug**†, a name for tobacco. *Nares*.

His breath compounded of strong English beere
And th' *Indian drug* would suffer none come neere.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Indian elm, the slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*.—**Indian fan-palm, fig**. See the nouns.—**Indian file**. See *file*3.

The party . . . moved up the pathway in single or *Indian file*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxviii.

Indian fire, a pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and niter. It burns with a brilliant white flame.—**Indian fort**. See *mound-builder*.—**Indian geranium**. See *geranium*.—**Indian ginger**. Same as *wild ginger*. See *ginger*1.—**Indian giver**, one who takes back a gift after having bestowed it upon another: in allusion to the fact that an Indian expects an equivalent for his gift, or its return. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Indian grass**. See *millet*.—**Indian greenfinch**. Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*1).—**Indian hazelnuts**. Same as *bonduc-seeds*.—**Indian heliotrope, hemp, indigo**. See the nouns.—**Indian hen**, the American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus*. See *bittern*2.—**Indian ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Indian ipecac, ivy, jalap, lake**, etc. See the nouns.—**Indian meal**, meal made from maize or Indian corn.—**Indian millet**. See *sorghum*.—**Indian mound**. See *mound-builder*.—**Indian myrobalan**. Same as *hara-nut*.—**Indian oak**, the teak-tree, *Tectona grandis*. See *teak*.—**Indian ocher**. Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*).—**Indian ox**, the brahminy bull.—**Indian physic**. See *Gillenia*.—**Indian pipe**. See *Indian-pipe*.—**Indian plague**. See *plague*.—**Indian plantain**. See *Cacalia*.—**Indian pudding**. (*a*) Same as *hasty-pudding*, 2. [Rare.]

He was making his breakfast from a prodigious earthen dish, filled with milk and *Indian pudding*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 152.

(*b*) A baked, boiled, or steamed pudding made with Indian meal, molasses, and suet, and in New England in former times almost universally, and still quite extensively, forming a part of the Sunday dinner.

The *Indian pudding*, with its gelatinous softness, matured by long and patient brooding in the motherly old oven. *H. B. Stowe*, Minister's Wooing, xvi.

Indian red, reed, reservation, rice, etc. See the nouns. —**Indian ringworm.** Same as *dhobie's itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot*.—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz*.—**Indian summer,** in the United States, a period in autumn characterized by calm and absence of rain. This condition is especially well manifested in the upper Mississippi valley, where it is in conspicuous contrast with the climatic phenomena which precede and follow it. West of the belt of States lying adjacent to the Mississippi the rainfall is so small that the chief characteristic of the Indian summer is not exceptional enough to excite attention; and from the Mississippi valley eastward, the autumnal periods of calm and dryness become more and more irregular in their occurrence, and are, on the whole, of shorter duration. Hence in the Eastern States any period of unusually quiet, dry, and hazy weather, even if it lasts only a few days, may be designated the Indian summer, provided it occurs at any time between the middle of September and the early part of December. The haze which fills the air at such times is simply the dust and smoke which are not blown away by the wind, but float near the earth's surface. The name is due to the fact that the phenomena of the Indian summer are much more distinctly marked in the region chiefly occupied by the Indians at the time this term became current than they are in the more eastern regions, to which the white population was chiefly limited prior to the beginning of the present century.

That delicious season known as "*Indian Summer*" is often prolonged into December, when a calm, soft, hazy atmosphere fills the sky, through which, day after day, the sun, shorn of his beams, rises and sets like a globe of fire. *J. W. Foster*, The Mississippi Valley, p. 205.

What visionary tints the year puts on,
When falling leaves falter through motionless air!
Lowell, An *Indian-Summer* Reverie.

The warm, late days of *Indian Summer* came in, dreamy and calm and still, with just frost enough to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm trances of benignant, sunny hours at noon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 337.

Indian tobacco, a plant, *Lobelia inflata*: same as *gagroot*. —**Indian turnip,** a North American plant, *Arisæma triphyllum*, which has a very acrid root resembling a small turnip, one or two leaves, divided into three leaflets, and bloasoms resembling those of plants of the genus *Arum*.—**Indian walnut.** See *walnut*.—**Indian yellow.** See *yellow*.—**Order of the Indian Empire,** an order instituted in 1878 for British subjects in India, to commemorate the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India, and open to natives as well as to persons of European extraction.—**West Indian bark.** See *bark*[2].

Indian Turnip (*Arisæma triphyllum*). *a*, flower with spathe turned back; *b*, *c*, male and female spadix.

II. *n.* 1. A member of one of the native races of India or the East Indies; an East Indian.

The fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day, to *Indians* known,
In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms.
Milton, P. L., Ix. 1102.

2. A European who resides or has resided in the East Indies; an Anglo-Indian.

He [Colonel Newcome] appeared at Bath and at Cheltenham, where, as we know, there are many old *Indians*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxi.

Our best *Indians*, . . . in the idleness and obscurity of home [Great Britain], . . . look back with fondness to the country where they have been useful and distinguished. *Elphinstone*, in Colebrooke, I. 366.

3. An aboriginal native of North or South America: so named by Columbus and other early navigators, who thought that the lands discovered by them were parts of India. In English writers of the sixteenth century this name is confined to those tribes with whom the Spaniards came in contact; after 1600 it is applied also to the aboriginal inhabitants of North America generally.

Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the *Indians*; . . .
Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

He was an *Indian* of the Llanos, . . . and had actually been upon the Oronoco. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxi.

Mr. Prescott, in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, also states that the North American *Indians* do not pray to the Great Spirit. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilization, p. 254.

East Indian, a native or an inhabitant of the East Indies. —**Red Indian,** one of the aborigines of America: so called from the copper color of their skin. Also called *red man*, and, colloquially, *redskin*.—**West Indian,** a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies.

Indian (in'di-an), *v. i.* [< *Indian*, *n.*, 3.] To prowl about or live like an Indian. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jake Marshall and me has been *Indianing* round these 'ere woods more times 'n you could count. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 189.

indianaite (in-di-an'a-īt), *n.* [< *Indiana* + *-ite*[2].] A kind of white clay found in Lawrence county, Indiana, and used in making porcelain.

Indian-arrow (in'di-an-ar'ō), *n.* The burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpurea*, a small ornamental American shrub.

Indian-cup (in'di-an-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*; a pitcher-plant.

Indianeer (in'di-a-nēr'), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-eer*.] An Indiaman. [Rare.]

Indian-eye (in'di-an-ī), *n.* A pink, *Dianthus plumarius*: so called from the eye-shaped marking of the corolla.

Indian-heart (in'di-an-härt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, particularly *C. corindum*: so called from the prominent, white, heart-shaped scars on the seed, which mark the point of attachment.

Indianian (in-di-an'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Indiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Indiana, one of the interior States of the United States.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Indiana.

Indianist (in'di-an-ist), *n.* [< *Indian* + *-ist*.] A student of, or an expert in, the languages and history of India.

The problems remained unsolved, because the Sinologues had known no Sanskrit and the *Indianists* had known no Chinese. *F. W. Farrar*, Families of Speech, p. 13.

indianite (in'di-an-īt), *n.* [< *Indian*, *a.*, 1, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of anorthite found in the Carnatic, where it is the gangue of corundum.

Indian-pipe (in'di-an-pīp), *n.* The corpse-plant or pine-sap, *Monotropa uniflora*: so named from the resemblance of the plant when in flower to a white clay pipe. See cut under *Monotropa*.

Indian-poke (in'di-an-pōk), *n.* The American white or false hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

Indian-root (in'di-an-röt), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

Indian-sal, Indian-saul (in'di-an-sal, -sâl), *n.* A large East Indian tree, *Shorea robusta*, the wood of which is widely used in Bengal, and ranks next to teak. Also called *sal-tree*.

Indian's-dream (in'di-anz-drēm), *n.* A North American fern, *Pellæa atropurpurea*.

Indian-shoe (in'di-an-shö), *n.* The moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium*: so called from the resemblance of the inflated lip to a moccasin.

Indian-shot (in'di-an-shot), *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna*, particularly *C. Indica*: so called from the hard shot-like seeds, of which there are several in the pod. See cut under *Canna*.

india-rubber (in'di-ä-rub'ėr), *n.* 1. An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of various tropical plants; caoutchouc; gum elastic. There are several plants which produce india-rubber: an Indian plant, *Ficus elastica*; several African plants of the genus *Landolphia*, the most important of which are *L. Kirkii* and *L. Petersiana*; and a Central American species, *Castilloa elastica*. Brazilian or Ceara rubber is the product of *Manihot Glaziovii*. The Para rubber is the product of several species of the genus *Hevea*, particularly *H. Brasiliensis* and *H. Guianensis*. Pure india-rubber is whitish, and in thin sheets is semi-transparent. Its specific gravity is given as 0.925; its density is not permanently increased by pressure. It is the most freely elastic of all known substances. Its elasticity may be removed by stretching it and placing it in this condition in cold water, but is regained by immersion in warm water. It yields to pressure in any direction, and returns instantly to its original form when the pressure is removed. Cold renders it hard and stiff, but never brittle. Heat makes it supple. It melts at a temperature of 248° F., partially decomposing, and forming a viscous mass which does not again become solid when cold. It vaporizes at 600° F. At a red heat it yields a gas at the rate of 30,000 cubic feet per ton, which has a high illuminating power. When ignited in contact with the air it burns freely, with a bright flame and a great deal of smoke. India-rubber dissolves in bisulphid of carbon, naphtha, benzol, washed ether, and chloroform, and in the oils of cajeput, lavender, sassafras, and in turpentine. An oily liquid which is an excellent solvent is obtained from the gum itself by exposing it to a temperature of 600° F. in a close vessel. When treated with sulphur, as in the process of vulcanizing, india-rubber becomes black and takes a horny consistence, retaining its elasticity even when cold, and is more easily worked, so that its value for many commercial purposes is greatly increased. Since the process of vulcanization was discovered (by Charles Goodyear in 1844), pure rubber is rarely used, the vulcanized or changed rubber being far preferable for almost every use.

2. An overshoe made of india-rubber. [Colloq., U. S.]—**India-rubber tree,** the name of several trees which produce india-rubber, but particularly of *Ficus elastica*. In Florida and the West Indies *F. pedunculata* is so designated.—**India-rubber vine,** an East Indian twining asclepiadaceous plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, now also introduced sparingly into the West Indies. It yields a very pure caoutchouc.

Indic (in'dik), *a.* [< L. *Indicus*, < Gr. *Ἰνδικός*, pertaining to India or the Indians, < *Ἰνδία*, India, *Ἰνδός*, Indian: see *Indian*.] Originating or flourishing in India: a comprehensive epithet sometimes applied to the Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, including the ancient Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali, and the modern Hindi, Hindustani, Marathi, Bengali, etc.

indical† (in'di-kal), *a.* [< L. *index* (*indic-*), an index, + *-al*.] Related to or derived from indexes.

I confess there is a lazy kind of Learning which is only *indical*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norfolk.

indican (in'di-kan), *n.* [< NL. *indicum*, indigo (see *indigo*), + *-an*.] The natural glucoside ($C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$) by the decomposition of which indigo blue is produced from the various species of indigo-producing plants. It forms a transparent brown syrup, the aqueous solution of which has a yellow color, bitter taste, and slightly acid reaction. By the action of dilute mineral acids it splits up, forming indigo blue, indigo red, and indiglucin.

indicant (in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *indican(t-)s*, ppr. of *indicare*, show, point out: see *indicate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to indicate, point out, or suggest.

II. *n.* That which serves to point out or indicate; specifically, in *med.*, that which indicates a suitable remedy or treatment, as a symptom or combination of symptoms, or the history of the case.

indicate (in'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indicated*, ppr. *indicating*. [< L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indicare* (> It. *indicare* = Sp. Pr. *indicar* = F. *indiquer*), point out, indicate, < *in*, in, to, + *dicare*, declare, orig. point: see *diction*. Cf. *index*.] 1. To point out; show; suggest, as by an outline or a word, etc.: as, the length of a shadow *indicates* the time of day; to *indicate* a picture by a sketch.

Above the steeple shines a plate
That turns and turns to *indicate*
From what point blows the weather.
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

A white-washed, high-roofed, one-storied building in front was *indicated* as the dâk bungalow and posting station. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 135.

2. Especially, to give a suggestion of; serve as a reason or ground for inferring, expecting, using, etc.; also, merely suggest; hint: as, a falling barometer *indicates* rain or high wind; certain symptoms *indicate* certain remedies in the treatment of disease.

Surely the uniformity of the phænomenon *indicates* a corresponding uniformity in the cause. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Indicated duty, the work done by a steam-engine per unit weight of coal consumed, as shown by the steam-engine indicator.—**Indicated horse-power.** See *horse-power*.—**Indicated power,** the power of the steam-engine as measured by the instrument called an *indicator*.—**Syn.** To mark, signify, denote, manifest, evidence, betoken.

indication (in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *indication* = Pr. *indicatio* = Sp. *indicacion* = Pg. *indicação* = It. *indicazione*, < L. *indicatio(n-)*, a showing, < *indicare*, show: see *indicate*.] 1. The act of indicating or pointing out; a showing; exhibition; manifestation; prognostication.

Without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which serves to indicate or point out; intimation; information; mark; token; sign; symptom.

And that in the plain table there had not been only the description and *indication* of hours, but the configurations and *indications* of the various phases of the moon, the motion and place of the sun in the ecliptick, and divers other curious *indications* of celestial motions. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 340.

There is a wonderful passion, if I may so speak, in human nature for the immutable and unchangeable, that gives no slight *indication* of its own Immortality. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 109.

indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indicatif* = Pr. *indicatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *indicativo* = G. *indicativ*, < LL. *indicativus*, serving to point out, < L. *indicare*, pp. *indicatus*, point out.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious; showing.

And I understand . . . the truth of this manner of operation in the instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative*, optative, enunciative.
Jer. Taylor, Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.

It often happens that clouds are not so *indicative* of a storm as the total absence of clouds.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 674.

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb which indicates (that is, simply predicates or affirms), without any further modal implication: as, he *writes;* he *is writing;* they *run; has* the mail *arrived?*

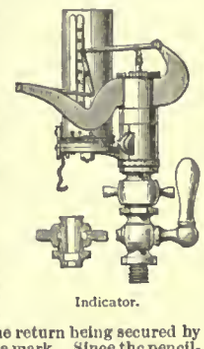
II. *n.* In *gram.*, the indicative mode. See I., 2. Abbreviated *ind.*

indicatively (in-dik'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

indicator (in'di-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *indicateur* = Sp. Pg. *indicador* = It. *indicatore*, < LL. *indicator*, one who points out, < L. *indicare*, point out: see *indicate*.] 1. One who indicates or points out; that which points out, directs, or reports, as a grade-post on a railroad, the pointer on a steam-gage, etc. It is used in compound names to describe a number of gaging or indicating appliances: as, leak-*indicator*, speed-*indicator*, etc.

Reasoning by analogy, we find that, in many cases of bodily disease, the state of the mind is the first *indicator* of the mischief going on in the system.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 213.

Specifically—(*a*) A steam (cylinder) pressure-gage. It is an apparatus for recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam-engine. The accompanying cut represents a type of the indicator. The pipe with the stop-cock is screwed to the cylinder so that when the cock is opened the pressure of the steam within may enter the cylinder above, press the piston upward against the action of a spring constructed to give a definite resistance in pounds per square inch, and cause the lever-arm to rise and mark on the hollow cylinder at the left a vertical trace, the altitude of which measures the pressure. A card or a sheet of paper may be fitted to this cylinder, and the trace be made on the paper. The hollow cylinder is free to revolve, if drawn by the loose cord hanging from it. To operate the indicator, the cord is connected with some moving part of the engine so that a single stroke of the piston causes the cylinder and the card to revolve once (the return being secured by a spring) as the pencil makes one mark. Since the pencil-mark is timed to one stroke of the engine, the resulting curved line on the card gives a graphic report of the pressure or vacuum of the steam during one complete stroke. Such graphic curves are called *indicator-diagrams*, the marked card being called an *indicator-card*. See *indicator-diagram*, under *diagram*. (*b*) The dial and pointer of a signal-telegraph used on private lines, where rapidity of delivery of the messages is not important. It consists of a dial having the letters of the alphabet printed upon it, and a pointer that traverses the circle, pausing before the letters of the word transmitted, thus spelling out the message. See *telegraph*. (*c*) In a microscope, an arrangement for marking the position of a particular object in the field of view. Quekett's indicator was a steel finger connected with the eyepiece. (*d*) In *mining*, an arrangement by means of which the position of the cage in the shaft is known to the man in charge of the winding-engine. (*e*) In the *theory of numbers*, the exponent of that power of any number less than and prime to any modulus, which power is the least power of the same number congruous to unity. (*f*) In *anat.*, the extensor indicis, a muscle which extends the forefinger, as in the act of pointing. It arises from the back of the ulna, and is inserted into the index-finger, which can thus be straightened independently of the other fingers. [In this sense only the plural is *indicatores*.]


Indicator.


Wheatstone's Indicator-telegraph.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A honey-guide; a species of the genus *Indicator* or family *Indicatoridæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of *Indicatoridæ*, established by Vieillot in 1816. *I. major* and *I. minor* are examples. See *Indicatoridæ*.—**Celestial indicator**, an apparatus for finding the relative positions of the principal stars and constellations.—**Hydraulic indicator.** See *hydraulic*.—**Indicator-card.** See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator-diagram.** See def. 1 (*a*), above.—**Indicator muscle**, the extensor indicis.—**Low-water indicator**, a device for showing the depth of water in a steam-boiler. The usual form is a glass tube, placed vertically at the end of the boiler, in which the water rises: commonly called a *water-gage*. In another form the depth of water is indicated by a pointer on a dial.—**Stock indicator**, an electric-telegraph machine which records automatically in letters and figures, on a strip of paper called a tape, the names and prices of stock and other funds sent out from a central office, and, in general, news of a character likely to affect the money-market. Also called *ticker*.

Indicatoridæ (in'di-kā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-idæ*.] A family of zygodactyl picarian birds, related to the barbets (*Capitonidæ*) and woodpeckers (*Picidæ*); the honey-guides or indicators. It is a small family of about 12 species of small dull-colored birds, noted for serving as guides to places where honey may be found. They build pensile nests, lay white eggs, and some are said to be parasitic, like cuckoos. Three species inhabit the Oriental region, *Indicator xanthonotus* of India, *I. malayanus* of Malacca, and *I. archipelagicus* of Borneo. The rest are African, as *I. major*, etc.

Indicatorinæ (in-di-kā-tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indicator* + *-inæ*.] The honey-guides as a subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, or of some other family of zygodactyl birds. *W. Swainson; G. R. Gray; A. H. Garrod.*

indicatory (in'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *indicate* + *-ory*.] Serving to show or make known; showing.

The box which covers the coil and *indicatory* part of the thermometer is merely to protect it from accidental injury. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 294.

indicatrix (in-di-kā'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. to *indicator*.] 1. In *geom.*, the curve of intersection of any surface with a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point. The indicatrix is a hyperbola, a pair of parallel lines, or an ellipse, according as the surface is anticlastic, cylindrical, or synclastic, at the point of tangency.

2. In the theory of equations, a curve which exhibits the joint effect of the two middle criteria of Newton's rule, in the case of an equation of the fifth degree having all its roots imaginary.—**Spherical indicatrix**, the spherical curve traced on a unit sphere by the extremity of a radius drawn parallel to the tangent of a tortuous curve.

indicavit (in-di-kā'vit), *n.* [L., he has shown, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *indicare*, show: see *indicate*.] In *Eng. eccles. law*, a variety of the writ of prohibition.

indice† (in'dis), *n.* [< F. *indice*, < L. *index*, index: see *index*.] An index.

Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a foole.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indices, *n.* Latin plural of *index*.

indicia (in-dish'i-ą), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *indicium*, a notice, information, discovery, sign, mark, token, < *index* (*indic-*), index: see *index*.] Discriminating marks; badges; tokens; indications; symptoms: as, *indicia* of fraud; *indicia* of disease.

indicible† (in-dis'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *indicible*, < ML. *indicibilis*, that cannot be said, < *in-* priv. + *dicibilis*, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] Unspeakable; inexpressible.

If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be *indicible*.
Evelyn, To Lord Cornebery, Sept. 9, 1665.

indico†, *n.* An obsolete form of *indigo*.

indicolite (in-dik'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a variety of tourmaline of an indigo-blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. Also *indigolite*.

indict (in-dīt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endict;* the *c* is a mod. insertion, in imitation of the orig. L.; prop., as the pron. shows, *indite*, *endite*, the older form being now differentiated in sense; < OF. *enditer*, *endicter*, *inditer*, *indicter*, indict, accuse, point out, < L. *indictare*, declare, accuse, freq. of *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare, appoint (in sense appar. in part confused with L. *indicare*, point out), < *in*, in, + *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] 1. To compose; write: properly and still usually written *indite* (which see.) [Obsoleto or archaic.]—2†. To appoint publicly or by authority; proclaim.

And therefore, as secular princes did use to *indict* or permit the indiction of synods of bishops, so, when they saw cause, they confirm'd the sentences of bishops and pass'd them into laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

I am told we shall have no Lent *indicted* this year.
Evelyn.

3. To find chargeable with a criminal offense, and in due forms of law to accuse of the same, as a means of bringing to trial: specifically said of the action of a grand jury. See *indictment*.

No matter in the phrase that might *indict* the author of affectation. *Shak.*, Hamlet (Globe ed.), ii. 2.

About the same Time, Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice, came to Coventry, where he *indicted* two thousand Persons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 143.

You are here *indicted* by the names of Guildford Dudley, Lord Dudley, Jane Gray, Lady Jane Gray, of capital and high treason against our most sovereign lady the queen's majesty. *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat.

=Syn. 3. *Charge*, *Indict*, etc. See *accuse*.

indictable (in-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *indict* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being indicted; liable to indictment: as, an *indictable* offender.—2. That may subject one to an indictment; that may be punished by a proceeding commenced by indictment: as, an *indictable* offense.

indictee (in-dī-tē'), *n.* [< *indict* + *-ee*[1].] One who is indicted.

indicter, indictor (in-dī'tėr, -tor), *n.* One who indicts.

And then maister More saith yet further that vpon indightmentes at Sessions the *indighters* vse not to shewe ye names of them that gaue them informacion.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 987.

indiction (in-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *indiction*, < L. *indictio(n-)*, a declaration of imposition of a tax, LL. a space of 15 years, < *indicere*, declare: see *indict*.] 1†. A declaration; proclamation.

After a legation "ad res repetendas," and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict or *indiction*.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

2. A fiscal period of fifteen years, established by Constantine the Great after the reorganization of the Roman Empire, being the term during which the annual tax on real property was paid on the basis of a valuation made and proclaimed at the beginning of each quindecennial period. This became a common and convenient means for dating ordinary transactions.

By a very easy connection of ideas, the word *indiction* was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for payment. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, xvii.

Hence—3. In *chron.*, a year bearing a number, or the number attached to the year, showing its place in a cycle of fifteen years, counting from A. D. 313. To find the indiction, add 3 to the number of the year in the vulgar era, and divide by 15; the remainder is the indiction, or, if there is no remainder, the indiction is 15. There were three varieties, differing only in the commencement of the year: the original *Greek* or *Constantinopolitan*, reckoned from September 1st of what we consider the previous year; the *Roman* or *Pontifical* (a bad designation, since it was not used preferentially in the bulls of the popes), beginning with the civil year, January 1st, December 25th, or March 25th; and the *Constantinian*, *Imperial*, or *Cæsarean* (due to a blunder of the Venerable Bede), beginning September 24th.

Given in the moneth of November, and vpon the tenth *Indiction*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

The name and use of the *Indictions*, which serve to ascertain the chronology of the middle ages, was derived from the regular practice of the Roman Tributes.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xvii.

indictive† (in-dik'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *indictivus*, < L. *indicere*, pp. *indictus*, declare: see *indict*, *indiction*.] Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought, with a vast train of followers, into the forum.
Kennet, Antiquities of Rome, ii. 5.

indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *endictment;* < *indict* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of indicting; accusation; formal charge or statement of grievances; formal complaint before a tribunal.

All their lives,
That by *indictment*, and by dint of sword,
Have since miscarried under Bolingbroke.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the formal complaint by which a criminal offense, found by the grand jury to have been committed, is by it charged against the supposed offender for presentation to the court, that he may be put on trial. It is generally drafted by the public prosecutor, and is termed a *bill* until it has received the sanction of the grand jury, which must be by the concurrence of at least twelve of the jurors, attested by oath or affirmation.

An *indictment* is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by, a grand jury.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *Scots law*, a form or process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord advocate. It runs in the name of the lord advocate, and, addressing the panel by name, charges the latter with being guilty of the crime for which he is to be brought to trial.—**Bill of indictment.** See def. 2.—**Finding an indictment**, the act of the grand jury, on investigating an offense, in approving an indictment of the supposed offender.

indictor, *n.* See *indicter*.

indienne (F. pron. an-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Indien*, Indian: see *Indian*.] Printed calico, especially that printed in bright colors with a rather small pattern: the French term, often used in English.

indifference (in-dif'e-rens), *n.* [< F. *indifférence* = Sp. *indiferencia* = Pg. *indifferença* = It. *indifferenza*, < L. *indifferentia*, < *indifferen(t-)s*, indifferent: see *indifferent*.] 1. The state of

being indifferent, as between persons or things; absence of prepossession or bias; impartiality.

He is through such pryde farre fro such *indifference* & equitie as ought and must be in the judges which he sayth I assigne. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1008.

After praise and scorn,
As one who feels the immeasurable world,
Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

2. The state of being indifferent or apathetic; the absence of definite preference or choice; want of differentiation or variation of feeling; absence of special interest; apathy; insensibility.

Many, we may easily suppose, have manifested this willingness to die from an impatience of suffering, or from that passive *indifference* which is sometimes the result of debility and bodily exhaustion. *Sir H. Halford.*

This absolute *indifference* to the sight of human suffering does not represent the full evil resulting from the gladiatorial games. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 295.

3. The character of being indifferent or immaterial; want of essential difference with respect to choice, use or non-use, etc.; immateriality; unimportance: as, the *indifferenee* of particnlar actions or things.—4. The condition of being indifferent in character or quality; a falling short of the standard of excellence; comparative mediocrity: as, the *indifferenee* of one's penmanship or work.

Also *indifferency*.

Doctrine of indifference, an opinion current in the twelfth century concerning the question of the nature of universals: namely, that nothing exists except individuals, but that, if the mind neglects the peculiar properties of this or that individual, and considers only those characters whereln one individual agrees with others, the object of thought, though still the individual, is in the state of being a species or genus.—**Liberty of indifference**, freedom from necessity; the freedom of the will: so called because before the choice or election is made the action of the will is undetermined as to acting or not acting, a state called *indifference of action*.—**Point of magnetic indifference**. See *magnetic*.=**Syn. 1.** *Neutrality*, etc. See *neutrality*.—2. *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. (see *apathy*); *Inattention*, etc. (see *negligence*); carelessness, coolness, coldness, heedlessness, nonchalance.—4. Poorness, low grade.

indifferenced† (in-dif'e-renst), *a.* Having an appearance of indifference. *Davies.*

I again turned to her, all as *indifferenced* over as a girl at the first long-expected question, who waits for two more. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 186.

indifferency (in-dif'e-ren-si), *n.* Same as *indifferenee.*

An I had but a belly of any *indifferency*, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Thus do all things preach the *indifferency* of circumstances. The man is all. *Emerson*, Compensation.

indifferent (in-dif'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *indifferent*, < OF. *indifferent*, F. *indifférent* = Sp. *indiferente* = Pg. It. *indifferente*, < L. *indifferen(t-)s*, not different, < *in-* priv. + *differen(t-)s*, different: see *different*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without difference of inclination; not preferring one person or thing to another; neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested: as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator.

My lords, be as the law is,
Indifferent, upright; I do plead guilty.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This general and *indifferent* temper of mine doth more nearly dispose me to this noble virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

2. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; apathetic: as, a man *indifferent* to his eternal welfare.

I'll give you your Revenge another time, when you are not so *indifferent*; you are thinking of something else now, and play too negligently.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1.

In every man's career are certain points
Whereon he dares not be *indifferent*.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; immaterial; of no account: as, it is *indifferent* which road we take.

Dangers are to me *indifferent*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

4. Regarded without difference of feeling; not exciting special interest; uninteresting.

Mutual love gives an importance to the most *indifferent* things, and a merit to actions the most insignificant.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

I cannot say that I particularly wish him to have more affection for me than he has. . . . When people are long *indifferent* to us, we grow indifferent to their indifference.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxi.

5. Falling short of any standard of excellence; of common or mediocre quality or kind; only passable or tolerable; ordinary.

Ham. Good lads, how do ye both?
Ros. As the *indifferent* children of the earth.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things that it were better my mother had not borne me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

A man who has been brought up among books, and is able to talk of nothing else, is a very *indifferent* companion. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

6. In *biol.*, undifferentiated; primitive; common; not specialized.—**Indifferent cells or tissues.** See *cell*.—**Indifferent equilibrium.** See *equilibrium*, 1.=**Syn. 2.** Cold, cool, lukewarm, inattentive, heedless.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is indifferent or apathetic.

The mass of Christians throughout the world are even now no better than *indifferents*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 180.

2. That which is indifferent or an object of indifference; that which affords no decisive ground of choice.

Now, where there are no *indifferents* and no choice between them, righta are never wider than duties.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 191.

indifferentiated (in-dif-e-ren'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *differentiate* + *-ed*[2].] Not differentiated.

indifferentism (in-dif'e-ren-tizm), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ism*.] **1.** Systematic indifference; avoidance of choice or preference; specifically, the principle that differences of religious belief are essentially unimportant; adiaphorism.

The zeal for liberal studies, the luxury of life, the religious *indifferentism*, the bureaucratic system of state government, which mark the age of the Italian Renaissance. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 171.

A large number of voters abstained from *indifferentism* rather than from real hostility to Home Rule.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 599.

2. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of absolute identity; the doctrine that to be in idea or thonght and to exist are one and the same thing. See *absolute identity*, under *absolute*.

indifferentist (in-dif'e-ren-tist), *n.* [< *indifferent* + *-ist*.] One who is indifferent or neutral in any cause; specifically, one who adopts the attitude of religious indifferentism.

indifferently (in-dif'e-rent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an indifferent manner; without difference or distinction; impartially; without concern or preference.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

You are both equal and alike to me yet, and so *indifferently* affected by me as each of you might be the man if the other were away. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Grant . . . that they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.
Book of Common Prayer, [English] Communion Service, [Prayer for Church Militant.

2. Not particularly well, but still not ill; tolerably; passably.

I hope we have reformed that *indifferently* with us.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

But I am come to myself *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it. *Howell.*

I took my leave very *indifferently* pleased, but treated with wondrous good breeding. *Gray*, Letters, I. 123.

indiffusible (in-di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diffusible*.] Not diffusible.

indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* [< F. *indigence*, < L. *indigentia*, need, want, < *indigen(t-)s*, needy: see *indigent*.] The condition of being indigent; insufficiency of means of subsistence; poverty; penury.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their *indigence* from the rest. *Johnson.*

=**Syn.** *Penury, Want*, etc. See *poverty*.

indigency (in'di-jen-si), *n.* Same as *indigence*. *Bentley.*

indigene (in'di-jēn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *indigène*, < L. *indigenus*, born in a country, native: see *indigenous*.] **I.** *a.* Indigenous; native.

They were *Indigene*, or people bred vpon that very soyle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 491.

II. *n.* One who or that which is native or indigenous; a native or aborigine; an autochthon.

It might have been expected that the plants which would succeed in becoming naturalized in any land would generally have been closely allied to the *indigenes*; for these are commonly looked at as specially created and adapted for their own country.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 112.

indigenous (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* [= F. *indigène* = Sp. *indígena* = Pg. *indigena* = It. *indigeno*, < LL. *indigenus*, born in a country, native, L. *indigena*, a native, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + *gignere*, *genere*, bear: see *-genous*.] **1.** Born or originating in a particnlar place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic.

Negroes . . . are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Sir T. Browne.*

He belonged to the genuinely *indigenous* school of Spanish poetry. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 335.

Under the Frankish law, "the tything-man is Decanus, the hundred-man Centenarius"; and whatever may have been their *indigenous* names, divisions into tens and hundreds appear to have had . . . an independent origin among Germanic races. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 512.

2. Figuratively, innate; inherent; intrinsic.

Joy and hope are emotions *indigenous* to the human mind. *Is. Taylor.*

=**Syn.** *Native*, etc. See *original*, *a.*

indigenously (in-dij'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an indigenous manner; by indigenous means.

The art seems not to have *indigenously* extended beyond that stage in any but arid regions. *Science*, XI. 220.

indigent (in'di-jent), *a.* [< F. *indigent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigente*, < L. *indigen(t-)s*, needy, ppr. of *indigere*, need, be in want of, < *indu*, in, + *egere*, need, be in want.] **1**†. Wanting; lacking: followed by *of*.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

How do I see that our Sex is naturally *indigent of* Protection? *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Lacking means of comfortable subsistence or support; wanting necessary resources; needy; poor.

The nakedness of the *indigent* world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

=**Syn.** Destitute, necessitous, reduced.

indigently (in'di-jent-li), *adv.* In an indigent or destitute manner.

indigest† (in-di-jest'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indigeste* = Pr. *indigest* = Sp. Pg. It. *indigesto*, < L. *indigestus*, unarranged, < *in-* priv. + *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, digest: see *digest*.] **I.** *a.* Not digested; crude; unformed; shapeless.

To fortify the most *indigest* and crude stomach.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Me thinkes a troubled thought is thus exprest,
To be a chaos rude and *indigest*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

II. *n.* A crude mass; a disordered state of affairs.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

indigested (in-di-jes'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *digested*.] **1.** Not digested in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from repletion and complexion bred,
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 142.

2. Not regularly disposed or arranged; not reduced to form and method; mentally crude: as, an *indigested* scheme.

They cannot think any doubt resolv'd, and any doctrine confirm'd, unlesse they run to that *indigested* heap and frie of Authors which they call Antiquity.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

In hot reformations, in what men more zealous than considerate call making clear work, the whole is generally crude, harsh, and *indigested*. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

3. In *phar.*, not digested; not prepared or softened with the aid of heat, as chemical substances.—**4**†. In *med.*, not advanced to suppuration: as, an *indigested* wound.

indigestedness (in-di-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being indigested.

They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it.
Quoted in *Bp. Burnet's* Life of Hale.

indigestibility (in-di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indigestibilité* = Pr. *indigestibilitat* = It. *indigestibilità*; as *indigestible* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (in-di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *indigestible* = Sp. *indigestible* = It. *indigestibile*, < LL. *indigestibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *digestibilis*, digestible: see *digestible*.] **1.** Not digestible physically; unassimilable, as food.

Brown bread, oatmeal porridge, etc., are taken for the very aperient action they induce, owing to the irritating nature of the *indigestible* husks they contain.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Not digestible mentally; not to be assimilated by the mind; not to be stomached or brooked; incomprehensible or unendurable: as, an *indigestible* statement; an *indigestible* affront.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similes? *T. Warton*, Poems attributed to Rowley, p. 79.

indigestibleness (in-di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Indigestibility.

indigestibly (in-di-jes'ti-bli), *adv.* Not digestibly; so as not to be digested.

indigestion (in-di-jes'chon), *n.* [= F. *indigestion* = Sp. *indigestion* = Pg. *indigestão* = It. *in-*

digestionc, < LL. *indigestio(n-)*, indigestion, < *in-* priv. + *digestio(n-)*, digestion.] Want of digestion; incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Fat Brom Van Bummel, who was suddenly carried off by an *indigestion*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 393.

indigestive (in-di-jes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *indigestif;* as *in-*[3] + *digestive*.] Affected by indigestion; dyspeptic.

She was a cousin, an *indigestive* single woman, who called her rigidity religion. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxv.

indigitate† (in-dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *indigitatus*, pp. of *indigitare*, < L. *in*, in, on, + *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] To indicate with or as if with the finger; point out.

Horace, . . . Juvenal, and Persius were no prophets, although their lines did seem to *indigitate* and point at our times. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmitted. *Harvey*.

indigitation† (in-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *indigitate* + *-ion*.] The act of pointing out with or as if with the finger; indication.

We shall find them [the stewards of Christ] out by their proper direction and *indigitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 30.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

indiglucin (in-di-glō'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow syrup mass ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) obtained from the liquid from which indirubin has been separated, by adding excess of acetate of lead, filtering, and treating with excess of ammonia. This precipitate is decomposed with sulphureted hydrogen and purified with animal charcoal.

indign† (in-dīn'), *a.* [< ME. *indign*, *indigne* (also *undign*), < OF. (also F.) *indigne* = Sp. Pg. *indigno* = It. *indegno*, < L. *indignus*, unworthy, < *in-* priv. + *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*, and cf. *condign*.] Unworthy.

It were the most *indigne* and detestable thinge that good lawes shulde be sublecte and under euyll men.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation!
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

She her selfe was of his grace *indigne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 30.

indignance† (in-dig'nans), *n.* [< ML. *indignantia*, indignation, < L. *indignan(t-)s*, indignant: see *indignant*.] The quality of being indignant; indignation.

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 13.

indignancy† (in-dig'nan-si), *n.* Same as *indignance*.

Engrossed by the pride of self-defence, and the *indignancy* of unmerited unkindness, the disturbed mind of Camilla had not yet formed one separate reflection.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 1.

indignant (in-dig'nant), *a.* [< L. *indignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *indignari* (> It. *indignare*, *indegnare* = Sp. Pg. *indignar* = Pr. *indignar*, *endignar* = F. *indigner*), consider as unworthy, be angry or displeased at (cf. *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*), < *in-* priv. + *dignari*, consider as worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *digne*.] Affected with indignation; moved by mixed emotions of anger and scorn; provoked by something regarded as unjust, ungrateful, or unworthy.

When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an *indignant* mien,
Counsel of her country's gods.
Cowper, Boadicea.

=Syn. Incensed, provoked, exasperated.

indignantly (in-dig'nant-li), *adv.* 1. In an indignant manner; with indignation.—2†. Unworthily; disgracefully; with indignity. [An erroneous use.]

To others he wrote not, especially the mayor, because he took himself so *indignantly* used by him as he disdained so far to grace him.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift, an. 1602.

indignation (in-dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *indignacion*, *indignacioun*, < OF. (also F.) *indignation* = Pr. *indignacio*, *endignacio* = Sp. *indignacion* = Pg. *indignação* = It. *indignazione*, < L. *indignatio(n-)*, displeasure, < *indignari*, pp. *indignatus*, be displeased at: see *indignant*.] 1. Anger, especially anger excited by that which is unjust, ungrateful, or base; anger mingled with contempt or abhorrence; scornful displeasure.

And why that he maked hyt thus,
This was the resoun y-wyss—
That ne man schulde sytt aboue other,
Ne haue *indignacioun* of hys brother.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor moved for him, he was full of *indignation* against Mordecai. Esther v. 9.

The resentful feeling sometimes receives the name of "Righteous *Indignation*," from the circumstance that some great criminality or flagrant wrong has been the instigating cause. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 144.

2. Effect of indignant feeling; anger expressed or manifested in judgment, punishment, or violence.

O, let them [the heavens] . . . hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, the troubler of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

The face [of the Colossus] is something disfigured by time, or *indignation* of the Moores, detesting images.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 102.

Indignation meeting, a meeting of the public, or of any particular class of citizens, called for the purpose of giving formal expression to indignation against something done or threatened, and to devise means to correct or prevent it. [U. S.]

Instead of these *indignation meetings* set on foot in the time of William the Testy, where men met together to rail at public abuses, groan over the evils of the time, and make each other miserable, there were joyous meetings of the two sexes to dance and make merry.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 404.

=Syn. 1. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

indignify† (in-dig'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *dignify;* or as *indign* + *-i-fy*.] To treat unworthily or unbecomingly.

Where that discourteous Dame with scornfull pryde
And fowle entreaty him *indignifyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 30.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *indignities* (-tiz). [= F. *indignité* = Sp. *indignidad* = Pg. *indignidade* = It. *indignità*, *indegnità*, < L. *indignita(t-)s*, unworthiness, unworthy behavior, < *indignus*, unworthy: see *indign*.] 1†. Unworthiness; shamefulness; base character or conduct.

Fie on the pelfe for which good name is sold,
And honour with *indignitie* debased!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 63.

He had rather complaine than offend, and hates sin more for the *indignity* of it than the danger.
Bp. Hall, An Humble Man.

2. Contemptuous conduct unjustly directed toward another; any action designed to lower the dignity of another; injury accompanied with insult.

Stung with the thousand *indignities* I had met with, I was willing to cast myself away. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

To a native of rank, arrest was not merely a restraint, but a foul personal *indignity*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Insult*, *Indignity*, etc. (see *affront*); contumely, slight, disrespect, dishonor.

indignly† (in-dīn'li), *adv.* In an indign manner; unworthily.

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used? *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

The Israelites were but slaues, and the Philistins were theire masters: so much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it, to be thus affronted by one of theire owne vassals. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Victory.

indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* [Formerly also *indico;* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *indigo* = F. *indigo*, < Sp. *indigo*, *índico*, OSp. *endico* = Pg. *indico* = It. *indico*, OIt. *indigo*, *endego* = MHG. *indich*, G. *indich*, < L. *indicum*, < Gr. *ἰνδικόν*, indigo, lit. Indian (sc. *φάρμακον*, dye), neut. of *Ἰνδικός*, L. *Indicus*, Indian, < *Ἰνδία*, India: see *Indic*, *Indian*.] 1. A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from leguminous plants of the genus *Indigofera*, and used as a blue dye. See *indigo-plant*. Indigo does not exist ready-formed in the indigo-plant, but is produced by the decomposition of a glucoside called *indican*. The plant is bruised and fermented in vats of water, depositing a blue substance, which is collected and dried in the form of the cubic cakes seen in commerce. In this state indigo has an intensely blue color and an earthy fracture, the kind most esteemed being that which, when rubbed by a hard body, assumes a fine copper-red polish. The indigo of commerce, besides indigo blue, consists of indigo red, indigo brown, and some earthy glutinous matters. Also called *Indian blue*.

2. The violet-blue color of the spectrum, extending, according to Helmholtz, from G two thirds of the way to F in the prismatic spectrum. The name was introduced by Newton, but has lately been discarded by the best writers.—**Bastard indigo** or **false indigo**, an American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha fruticosa*. Also called *wild indigo*. See *Amorpha*.—**Carmine of indigo**. See *indigo carmine*.—**Egyptian indigo**, a leguminous plant, *Tephrosia apollinea*, a native of Egypt. It is narcotic, and yields a fine blue dye. The leaves are occasionally mixed with Alexandrian senna, and the plant is commonly cultivated in Nubia for its indigo.—**False indigo**. (*a*) See *bastard indigo*. (*b*) An American leguminous plant, *Baptisia australis*. See *Baptisia*. Also called *blue false indigo* and *wild indigo*.—**Indian indigo**, the common indigo of cultivation, *Indigofera tinctoria*.—**Indigo blue**, the blue coloring matter of indigo, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$; the constituent on which the value of commercial indigo depends. It is a crystalline solid, without odor or taste, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; but when exposed to the action of certain deoxidizing agents, it becomes soluble in alkaline solutions, losing its blue color. It is precipitated without color by the acids, and instantly becomes blue again on exposure to the air. Indigo blue may be prepared from commercial indigo by treating it with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol, or by acting with oxidizing agents upon indigo white. It forms fine right rhombic prisms which have a blue color and metallic luster. In solution it is employed occasionally in dyeing, under the name of *Saxony* or *liquid blue*. Also called *vat-blue* and *indigotin*.—**Indigo brown**, a brown resinous compound obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of indican for some time, and then treating with an acid. It consists of a mixture of indihumin, $C_{8}H_{8}NO_3$, soluble in alcohol, and indirctin, $C_{18}H_{17}NO_{10}$, insoluble in alcohol. Indihumin is probably the indigo brown of Berzelius.—**Indigo carmine**, the sodium salt of indigotin disulphonic acid (see *indigo extract*, below), which is used for dyeing silk in a sulphuric-acid bath. It is sometimes used as a water-color in painting, and as a washing-blue in laundries.—**Indigo extract**, the solution obtained by dissolving indigo in strong sulphuric acid. It is the indigotin disulphonic acid. It is used in dyeing wool.—**Indigo red**, a substance (C_8H_5NO) obtained by the decomposition of indican, especially when oxalic or tartaric acid is used. It forms long red needles, insoluble in caustic alkalis, but soluble in cold concentrated sulphuric acid, giving a beautiful purple color. This solution, on dilution with water, can be used for dyeing silk, cotton, and wool. It is not affected by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassium, a character which distinguishes it from indigotin. Also called *indigo purple* and *indirubin*.—**Indigo white**, a crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$) obtained by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of reducing agents, such as alkaline fluids containing iron protosulphate, or a mixture of grape-sugar, alcohol, and strong soda lye. It forms a yellow solution in alkaline fluids, but on free exposure to the air absorbs oxygen and is reconverted into indigo blue. This is the best method of obtaining the latter in a pure state, whence indigo white is also called *indigogen*.—**Soluble indigo**. Same as *indigo carmine*.—**Sulphate of indigo**, a dyers' name for *indigo extract*. (See above.)—**Wild indigo**. See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.

indigo-berry (in'di-gō-ber'i), *n.* 1. The name of the fruit of several species of East Indian rubiaceous trees of the genus *Randia*, particularly *R. dumetorum* and *R. uliginosa*. The name is of no obvious application, as the berry is yellow.—2. The fruit of the South American plant *Passiflora tuberosa*.

indigo-bird (in'di-gō-bėrd), *n.* A painted-finch of North America, *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*, belonging to the family *Fringillidæ*. It is about 6¼ inches long. The male is indigo-blue, rich and constant on the head, glancing greenish on some parts, and the face, back, wings, and tail are blackish. The female is plain brown, with a black stripe along the gonys. It inhabits the eastern United States and Canada, nests in bushes, lays 4 or 5 bluish-white eggs, and is often kept as a cage-bird for the beauty of its plumage and song. Also called *indigo-finch*.

Indigo-bird
(*Cyanospiza* or *Passerina cyanea*).

indigo-broom (in'di-gō-bröm), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

indigo-copper (in'di-gō-kop'ėr), *n.* In *mineral.*, same as *covellin*.

Indigofera (in-di-gof'ę-rā), *n.* [NL., < *indigo* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A large genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Galegeæ*, and type of the subtribe *Indigofereæ*, including about 220 species, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They are herbs or shrubs, with pinnate or digitate leaves, and small rose-colored or purplish flowers in axiliary spikes or racemes. Some of the species yield indigo. See *indigo-plant*.

Indigofereæ (in'di-gō-fer'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham), < *Indigofera* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ* and tribe *Galegeæ*, typified by the genus *Indigofera*. They are herbs or shrubs having axiliary flowers in racemes or spikes, and a two-valved legume. Also called *Indigoferæ*.

indigo-finch (in'di-gō-finch), *n.* Same as *indigo-bird*.

indigogen, indigogene (in'di-gō-jen, -jēn), *n.* [= F. *indigogène;* as *indigo* + *-gen*.] Same as *indigo white*.

indigolite (in'di-gō-līt), *n.* Same as *indicolite*.

indigometer (in-di-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the coloring power of indigo.

indigometry (in-di-gom'e-tri), *n.* [< *indigo* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or

method of determining the coloring power of indigo.

indigo-mill (in'di-gō-mil), *n.* A mill for grinding indigo into a paste. It is a quadrangular tank with semi-cylindrical bottom, having two lids so arranged as to leave between their inner margins a parallel-sided opening. A set of six iron rollers pivoted to a swinging frame operate upon the indigo at the bottom of the tank, the frame being caused to oscillate by a bar attached to it and extending upward through the opening between the lids, the bar being pivoted to a support at the upper end and actuated by a crank-mechanism. The paste when sufficiently triturated is drawn off through a stop-cock.

indigo-plant (in'di-gō-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Indigofera*, from which indigo is obtained. The species most commonly cultivated under this name is *I. tinctoria*, a native of the East Indies and other parts of Asia, and grown in many parts of Africa and America. It is a shrubby plant about 3 or 4 feet high, with narrow pinnate leaves and long narrow pods. The West Indian indigo-plant is *I. Añil*, a short-podded plant, native of the West Indies and the warmer parts of America, and cultivated in Asia and Africa. Both are extensively grown for making indigo.

Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

indigo-snake (in'di-gō-snāk), *n.* The gopher-snake, *Spilotes couperi*. [Local, southern U. S.]

indigotate (in'di-gō-tāt), *n.* [= F. *indigotate;* as *indigot(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of indigotic acid with a salifiable base or a metallic oxid: as, *indigotate* of ammonia or of mercury.

indigotic (in-di-got'ik), *a.* [= F. *indigotique* = Sp. *indigótico;* as *indigot(in)* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or derived from indigotin.—2. In *bot.*, very deep blue.—**Indigotic acid**, an acid prepared by treating indigotin with oxidizing agents.

indigotin (in'di-gō-tin), *n.* [< *indigo* + *-t-* inserted + *-in*[2].] Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

indigo-weed (in'di-gō-wēd), *n.* The wild or false indigo. See *Baptisia*.

indihumin (in-di-hū'min), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *humus* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indilatory† (in-dil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dilatory.*] Not dilatory or slow.

Since you have firmed — new orders — you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of *indilatory* execution.
Cabbala, Sup., Cornwallis to the Span. King, an. 1654.

indiligence† (in-dil'i-jens), *n.* [= F. *indiligence* = Sp. Pg. *indiligencia* = It. *indiligenza;* as *in-*[3] + *diligence*[1].] Lack of diligence; slothfulness.

If we put off our armour too soon, we . . . are surprised by *indiligence* and a careless guard.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 641.

Is it not . . . an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgrac'd?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

indiligent† (in-dil'i-jent), *a.* [= F. *indiligent* = Pg. *indiligente;* as *in-*[3] + *diligent.*] Not diligent; idle; slothful.

A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lazie, and unactive, trusting that the goodness of his cause will do it alone.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. vii.

indiligently† (in-dil'i-jent-li), *adv.* Without diligence.

I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded.
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

indiminishable† (in-di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *diminishable.*] Undiminishable.

Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law, to slight and brave the *indiminishable* Majestie of our highest Court, the Law-giving and Sacred Parliament?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

indin (in'din), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) of a beautiful rose color, isomeric with indigo blue.

indirect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *indirect* = Sp. Pg. *indirecto* = It. *indiretto*, < L. *indirectus*, not direct, < *in-* priv. + *directus*, direct: see *direct.*] 1. Not direct in space; deviating from a straight line; devious; circuitous: as, an *indirect* course in sailing.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths *indirect*, or in the midway faint!
Milton, P. L., xi. 631.

2. Not direct in succession or descent; not lineal; of irregular derivation; out of direct line from the prime source or origin: as, *indirect* descent or inheritance; an *indirect* claim; *indirect* information.

His title, the which we find
Too *indirect* for long continuance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

3. Not direct in relation or connection; not having an immediate bearing or application; not related in the natural way; oblique; incidental; inferential: as, an *indirect* answer; an *indirect* effect; *indirect* taxes.

The direct effect of this change was important. The *indirect* effect has been more important still.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

The second kind of *indirect* labour is that employed in making tools or implements for the assistance of labour.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 4.

The direct losses occasioned by the decay of our ocean commercial marine are insignificant in comparison with the *indirect* losses due to the loss of trade from an inability to make exchanges promptly, regularly, and cheaply with foreign countries.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 39.

4. Not direct in action or procedure; not in the usual course; not straightforward; not fair and open; equivocal: as, *indirect* means of accomplishing an object.

He needs no *indirect* or lawless course
To cut off those that have offended him.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

They [the covetous] made new principles, and new discourses, such which were reasonable in order to their private *indirect* ends, but not to the public benefit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 11, Pref.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other.
Tillotson.

The judges ought to be plentifully provided for, that they may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Indirect demonstration. See *demonstration.*—**Indirect discourse**, the form in which, in any language, the words or thoughts of another are reported, as distinguished from *direct discourse*, or the reporting of them in the other's own words. It involves subordinate or dependent construction, the use of certain tense or mode forms, etc. Thus, *he said he was on the way and should soon arrive* is indirect discourse; *he said, "I am on the way and shall soon arrive,"* is direct. Also called, in Latin, *oratio obliqua.*—**Indirect equilibration**, the adjustment of a group of organisms to changing circumstances by the destruction of members of the group or by atrophy of organs which are not adapted to those circumstances.—**Indirect evidence**, in *law*, evidence which raises an inference as to the truth of a matter in dispute, not by means of the actual knowledge which any witness had of the fact, or actual statement of it by a competent document, but by showing collateral facts which render the main fact more or less probable or certain.—**Indirect inference.** See *inference.*—**Indirect object**, in *gram.*, a substantive word dependent on a verb less immediately than an accusative governed by it: usually said of a dative, answering to an English noun with *to* or *for.*—**Indirect predication.** See *direct predication*, under *direct.*—**Indirect proof**, in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Indirect syllogism**, a syllogism whose cogency can be made more evident by a reduction.—**Indirect tax.** See *tax.*—**Indirect testimony**, testimony given for another purpose than that of making known the fact directly testified to.=**Syn. 1–3.** Roundabout, tortuous.—**4.** Unfair, dishonest, dishonorable.

indirection (in-di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *indirection;* as *indirect* + *-ion.*] Oblique or irregular course or means; unfair or deceitful action or proceeding; indirectness.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any *indirection!*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Franklin] was . . . a Stateaman . . . who never solicited an office, nor used any *indirection* to retain one when it was in his possession.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 16.

indirectly (in-di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In an indirect manner; not in a straight line or course; not expressly; not by direct or straightforward means.

St. Paul, that calls the Cretans liars, doth it but *indirectly*, and upon quotation of their own poet.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

Political control *indirectly* entails evils on those who exercise it, as well as on those over whom it is exercised.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

The University of Oxford finds in Aristotle one of her most powerful engines of ethical, and *indirectly* of Christian teaching.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 129.

2. Unfairly; crookedly.

If any reports have come unto your Lordship's ears that in the causes of my Lord of Essex I have dealt *indirectly*, I assure your Lordship they have done me wrong.
E. Waterhouse (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 472).

indirectness (in-di-rekt'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indirect; obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.

indiretin (in-di-rē'tin), *n.* [< *indi(go)* + *ret-* for *res(in)* + *-in*[2].] See *indigo brown*, under *indigo*.

indirubin (in-di-rō'bin), *n.* Same as *indigo red* (which see, under *indigo*).

indiscernible (in-di-zėr'ni-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indiscernable* = Sp. *indiscernible* = Pg. *indiscernivel* = It. *indiscernibile;* as *in-*[3] + *discernible.*] I. *a.* Not discernible; incapable of being discerned; not visible or perceptible.

These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings and seeds of ill humour have ever since gone on in a very visible increase and progress.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1689.

II. *n.* That which is not discernible.—**Principle of the identity of indiscernibles**, the doctrine of Leibnitz that things altogether alike are one and the same individual.

indiscernibleness (in-di-zėr'ni-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of being discerned.

I should haue shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness* (to the eye of man) of the difference of these distant states, till God by his promulgate sentence hane made the separation.
Hammond, Works, IV. 494.

indiscernibly (in-di-zėr'ni-bli), *adv.* In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be seen or perceived.

indiscerpibility (in-di-sėr-pi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerpible:* see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being indiscerpible.

Endowing it [a being] with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

indiscerpible (in-di-sėr'pi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerpible.*] Not discerpible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

I have taken the boldness to assert, that matter consists of parts *indiscerpible*, understanding by *indiscerpible* parts particles that have indeed real extension, but so little that they cannot have less and be anything at all, and therefore cannot be actually divided.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Pref.

Which supposition is against the nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible.*
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

indiscerpibleness (in-di-sėr'pi-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscerpibility. Also *indiscerptibleness.*

indiscerpibly (in-di-sėr'pi-bli), *adv.* In an indiscerpible manner. Also *indiscerptibly.*

indiscerptibility (in-di-sėrp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *indiscerptible:* see *-bility.*] Same as *indiscerpibility.*

indiscerptible (in-di-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discerptible.*] Same as *indiscerpible.*

Truth or absolute existence is one, immutable, unconditioned, *indiscerptible.*
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 124.

He also [E. Montgomery], taught by biological research, is quite convinced that the feeling and thinking subject is an identically enduring, *indiscerptible* unity.
Mind, IX. 367.

indisciplinable (in-dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisciplinable* = Sp. *indisciplinable* = Pg. *indisciplinavel* = It. *indisciplinabile*, < ML. *indisciplinabilis*, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *disciplinabilis*, disciplinable: see *disciplinable.*] Incapable of being disciplined, or subjected to discipline; undisciplinable.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable.*
Sir M. Hale, Provision for the Poor, Pref.

indiscipline (in-dis'i-plin), *n.* [= F. *indiscipline* = Sp. Pg. *indisciplina*, < LL. *indisciplina*, want of education, < L. *in-* priv. + *disciplina*, education: see *discipline.*] Lack of discipline or instruction; disorder.

The [army of the] Scots . . . not only exacting contributions, but committing . . . great excesses of *indiscipline.*
Hallam, Const. Hist., II. 176.

But there were degrees in demoralization; the émigrés and the English contended for the prize of *indiscipline.*
Athenæum, No. 3074, p. 393.

indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *discoverable.*] Undiscoverable.

Nothing can be to us a law which is by us *indiscoverable.*
Conybeare, Sermons, II. 166.

indiscovery† (in-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *discovery.*] Want of discovery; failure of a search or an inquiry.

Although in this long journey we miss the intended end, yet are there many things of truth disclosed by the way; and the collateral verity may, unto reasonable speculations, requite the capital *indiscovery.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

indiscreet (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [= F. *indiscret* = Sp. Pg. It. *indiscreto;* as *in-*[3] + *discreet.*] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or prudence; not in accordance with sound judgment.

By the *indiscreet* steering of Ralph Skinner, their boat was overset. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their *indiscreet* and unseasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

It is on these occasions that the wise man shows his wisdom above the *indiscreet*, who must needs tell all he knows at all times. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

=Syn. Imprudent, unwise, injudicious, inconsiderate, rash.

indiscreetly (in-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In an indiscreet manner; without prudence or judgment.

To speak *indiscreetly* what we are obliged to hear, by being hasped up with thee in this publick vehicle, is in some degree assaulting us on the high road. *Spectator*, No. 132.

indiscreetness (in-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Want of discreetness; indiscretion.

indiscrete (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *indiscretus*, not separated, < *in-* priv. + *discretus*, separated: see *discrete*.] Not discrete or separated.

The terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter. *Pownall*, Antiquities, p. 132.

indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *indiscrétion* = Pr. *indiscretio* = Sp. *indiscrecion* = Pg. *indiscrição* = It. *indiscrezione, indiscrizione;* as *in-*3 + *discretion*.] 1. The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion or judgment; imprudence; rashness.

My friend's rash *indiscretion* was the bellowe
Which blew the coal, now kindled to a flame.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

Misfortune is not crime, nor is *indiscretion* always the greatest guilt. *Burke.*

2. An indiscreet or imprudent act; a step showing lack of judgment or caution.

By what they haue done in his absence, the world may see what they would haue done in his presence, had he not prevented their *indiscretions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 233.

indiscriminate (in-dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *discriminate*.] Not discriminate; not carefully discriminated or discriminating; undistinguishing; promiscuous: as, *indiscriminate* praise; an *indiscriminate* faultfinder.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate?*
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. iii. 25.

All parties strangely rushed into a war, destined . . . to subvert, crush, and revolutionize, with *indiscriminate* fury, every continental party and government drawn into its vortex. *Everett*, Orations, I. 497.

indiscriminately (in-dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; confusedly; promiscuously.

The common people call wit mirth, and fancy folly: fanciful and foolish they use *indiscriminately*. *Shenstone.*

Luxurious mansions are dropped down *indiscriminately* among mean abodes and the homes of dirt.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

indiscriminating (in-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *discriminating*.] Undiscriminating; not making distinctions.

Undeveloped intellectual vision is just as *indiscriminating* and erroneous in its classings as undeveloped physical vision. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The confiscation was absolutely *indiscriminating*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

indiscrimination (in-dis-krim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *discrimination*.] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination or distinction.

Since God already had hindered him [Herod] from the executions of a distinguishing sword, he resolved to send a sword of *indiscrimination* and confusion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

indiscriminative (in-dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *discriminative*.] Not discriminative; making no distinction.

indiscussed† (in-dis-kust'), *a.* [< LL. *indiscussus*, not discussed, < L. *in-* priv. + *discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, discuss: see *discuss*.] Not discussed.

But upon reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me I might mistake your often long and busie letters.
Donne, To Sir H. G.

indisin (in'di-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *indi(go)* + *-s-* inserted + *-in*2.] A violet coloring matter obtained when aniline containing toluidine is oxidized. Also called *mauvein* and *Perkin's violet*, having been discovered by Perkin in 1856. It is little used in dyeing at the present day.

in disparte (in dis-pär'tē). [It.: *in*, in; *disparte*, apart, aside; cf. *dispart*.] In *dramatic music*, aside.

indispensability (in-dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indispensabilité* = Sp. *indispensabilidad* = Pg. *indispensabilidade* = It. *indispensabilità;* as *indispensable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] 1. The state or quality of being indispensable; indispensableness.

Contrary to all their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, iii.

I have nothing to do with its possibility, but only with its *indispensability*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

2†. The condition of being without dispensation or license.

The *indispensability* of the first marriage.
Lord Herbert.

indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [Formerly also, improp., *indispensible;* = F. *indispensable* = Sp. *indispensable* = Pg. *indispensavel* = It. *indispensabile*, < ML. **indispensabilis* (in adv. *indispensabiliter*), < L. *in-* priv. + ML. *dispensabilis*, dispensable: see *dispensable*.] 1†. Not to be set aside, evaded, or escaped; inevitable.

Age and other *indispensable* occasions. *Fuller.*

All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1532.

2. Not to be dispensed with; not to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

I went as far as Hounslow with a sad heart, but was obliged to return upon some *indispensible* affaires.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

I find from experiments that humble-bees are almost *indispensable* to the fertilization of the heart's-ease (Viola tricolor), for other bees do not visit this flower.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 79.

All of us alike, Pagan, Mussulman, Christian, have practised the arts of public speaking as the most *indispensable* resource of public administration and of private intrigue. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

3†. Not permissible by dispensation or license; incapable of being legalized.

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage, as incestuous and *indispensable*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add. i.

indispensableness (in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable or absolutely necessary:

Thus these fathers bore witness to the *indispensableness* of classical literature for a higher Christian education, and the church has ever since maintained the same view.
P. Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The Presbyterians in England were the first to assert the *indispensableness* of a particular form of organization.
The Century, XXXII. 488.

indispensably (in-dis-pen'sa-bli), *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily; unavoidably.

It was thought *indispensably* necessary that their appearance should equal the greatness of their expectations.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

indispersed†, *a.* [< *in-*3 + *dispersed*.] Unscattered; not dispersed abroad. *Dr. H. More.*

indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indisposed*, ppr. *indisposing*. [< F. *indisposer* (cf. Sp. *indisponer* = Pg. *indispor*), indispose, < *in-* priv. + *disposer*, dispose: see *dispose*.] 1. To render averse or unfavorable; disincline.

The capricious operation of so dissimilar a method of trial in the same cases, under the same government, is of itself sufficient to *indispose* every well regulated judgment towards it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxxiii.

When our hearts are in our work, we shall be *indisposed* to take the trouble of listening to curious truths (if they are but curious), though we might have them explained to us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 214.

Professor Dowden's pleadings for Shelley, though they may sometimes *indispose* and irritate the reader, produce no obscuring of the truth.
M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 25.

2. To render unfit or unsuited; disqualify.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life any farther than that it prepares or *indisposes* us for the enjoyments of another. *Bp. Atterbury.*

indisposed (in-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Affected with indisposition or illness; somewhat ill; slightly disordered.

It made him rather *indisposed* than sick. *I. Walton.*

Acres. Odds blushes and bloons! she has been as healthy as the German spa.
Faulk. Indeed!—I did hear that she had been a little *indisposed*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

indisposedness (in-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; indisposition.

Not that we should in the midst of a sensible *indisposedness* of heart fall suddainly into a fashionable devotion. *Bp. Hall*, Extremes of Devotion.

indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *indisposition* = Sp. *indisposicion* = Pg. *indisposição* = It. *indisposizione*, < ML. *indispositio(n-)*, unsuitableness, < L. *in-* priv. + *dispositio(n-)*, disposition: see *disposition, indispose*.] 1. The state of being indisposed in mind; disinclination; unwillingness; aversion; dislike: as, an *indisposition* to travel.

The mind by every degree of affected unbelief contracts more and more of a general *indisposition* towards believing. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Lack of tendency or appetency: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.—3†. Unsuitableness; inappropriateness.

This is not from any failure or defect in the illumination itself, but from the *indisposition* of the object, which, being thus blacken'd, can neither let in nor transmit the beams that are cast upon it. *South*, Works, III. ii.

4. Slight illness or ailment; tendency to sickness.

He [the Prince] came back with Victory, yet he brought back with him such an *Indisposition* of Body that he was never thoroughly well after. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 125.

Two kinds of disease are apt to beset the emigrant: the first is the climatic *indisposition* already mentioned; the second, the real climatic disease. *Science*, VII. 169.

=Syn. 1. Reluctance, backwardness.—4. *Distemper, Malady*, etc. See *disease*.

indisputability (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indisputabilité* = Pg. *indisputabilidade;* as *indisputable* + *-ity*.] Indisputableness.

indisputable (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *indisputable* = Sp. *indisputable* = Pg. *indisputavel* = It. *indisputabile*, < LL. *indisputabilis*, indisputable, < L. *in-* priv. + *disputabilis*, disputable: see *disputable*.] Not disputable; not to be disputed; undoubtedly true; incontrovertible; incontestable.

For it shall be sufficient for him to have . . . the king's *indisputable* prerogative. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Introd. Dis.

The two regions of *indisputable* certainty are the two extremes of the mental world, Sensation and Abstraction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind (ed. 1874), I. 266.

=Syn. Unquestionable, undeniable, irrefragable, indubitable, certain, positive, obvious.

indisputableness (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.

indisputably (in-dis-pū'- or in-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* In an indisputable manner; in a manner or degree not admitting of dispute; unquestionably.

Physical pain is *indisputably* an evil, yet it has been often endured, and even welcomed.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

indisputed† (in-dis-pū'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *disputed*.] Undisputed.

This moral principle of doing as you would be done by is certainly the most *indisputed* and universally allowed of any other in the world, how ill soever it may be practised by particular men.
Sir W. Temple, Popular Discontents.

indissipable (in-dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [= It. *indissipabile;* as *in-*3 + *dissipable*.] Incapable of being dissipated. *Imp. Dict.*

indissociable (in-di-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [< LL. *indissociabilis*, inseparable, < L. *in-* priv. + *dissociabilis*, separable: see *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated or separated; inseparable: as, *indissociable* states of consciousness. *H. Spencer.*

indissolubility (in-dis'ọ-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indissolubilité* = Sp. *indisolubilidad* = Pg. *indissolubilidade* = It. *indissolubilità;* as *indissoluble* + *-ity*.] The quality of being indissoluble. (*a*) Incapability of being dissolved or liquefied. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

From whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility*. *Locke.*

(*b*) Perpetuity of obligation or binding force.

To give this contract [marriage] its most essential quality, namely *indissolubility*. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissoluble (in-dis'ọ-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *indissoluble* = Sp. *indisoluble* = Pg. *indissoluvel* = It. *indissolubile*, < L. *indissolubilis*, that cannot be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + *dissolubilis*, that can be dissolved: see *dissoluble*.] 1. Not dissoluble or dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved. See *dissolve*, 1, and *solution*.

Their union will be so *indissoluble* that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Not dissoluble in force or obligation; not to be rightfully broken or violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm; stable: as, an *indissoluble* covenant.

I do not find in myself such a necessary and *indissoluble* sympathy to all those of my blood.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

The most distant provinces of the Peninsula were knit together by a bond of union which has remained *indissoluble*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

Indissoluble association. See *association*.

indissolubleness (in-dis'ọ-lū-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

The most durable perseverance of the *indissolubleness* of the alcalisate salt . . . is (in great part) a lasting effect of the same violence of the fire. *Boyle*, Works, V. 209.

indissolubly (in-dis'ọ-lū-bli), *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; so as not to be dissolved, sundered, or broken.

On they move
Indissolubly firm. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 69.

indissolvable (in-di-zol'va-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *indissolvible*; < *in-*[3] + *dissolvable*.] That cannot be dissolved or loosened; indissoluble.

It is from God that two are made one by an *indissolvable* tie. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xvii.

indissolvableness (in-di-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* Indissolubility.

indistancy† (in-dis'tan-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *distance*.] Lack of distance or separation; closeness.

By way of determination and *indistancy*. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. **indistinct* (in adv. *indistinctly*); = F. Pr. *indistinct* = Sp. *indistinto* = Pg. *indistincto* = It. *indistinto*, < L. *indistinctus*, not distinguishable, obscure, < *in-* priv. + *distinctus*, distinct: see *distinct*.] **1.** Not distinct to the senses; not clearly distinguishable or perceptible; not to be discriminated; confused; blurred; obscure: as, *indistinct* outlines; an *indistinct* sound.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct*,
As water is in water. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an *indistinct* and faltering voice. *J. Caird.*

2. Not distinct to the mind; not clearly defined as to parts or details; indefinite; confused: as, *indistinct* notions. See *clear*, 6.—**3.** Not giving or having distinct impressions, images, or perceptions; dim; dull; imperfect: as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* remembrance.

Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language utter'd in a dream.
Cowper, To Mary (1793).

=**Syn.** Undefined, indistinguishable, dim, vague, uncertain, ambiguous.

indistinctible† (in-dis-tingk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinct* + *-ible*.] Indistinguishable.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knyghtes, Amys and Amelion. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III., Dis. on [the Gesta Romanorum.

indistinction (in-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *indistinction* = Sp. *indistincion* = Pg. *indistincção* = It. *indistinzione*; as *in-*[3] + *distinction*.] **1.** Lack of distinction in kind or character; confusion; indiscrimination.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name . . . hath made some doubt. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

There is nothing in any one of these so numerous love songs to indicate who or what the lady was. . . . Was it always one woman? or are there a dozen here immortalized in cold *indistinction*?
R. L. Stevenson, Charles of Orleans.

2. Absence of distinction in condition or rank; equality; sameness.

An *indistinction* of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from agreeable to the will of God. *Bp. Sprat.*

3. Indistinctness; obscurity; dimness. [Rare.]

The winds bore the warning sounds away;
Wild *indistinction* did their place supply;
Half heard, half lost, th' imperfect accents die.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

indistinctive (in-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinctive*.] **1.** Indistinguishable from others. —**2.** Not capable of distinguishing or of making distinction.

indistinctiveness (in-dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being indistinguishable from others.

The general *indistinctiveness* from distance.
De Quincey.

2. Incapacity for distinguishing or making distinctions. *Worcester*, Supp.

indistinctly (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *indistinctly*; < *indistinct* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In an indistinct manner; not clearly or definitely; obscurely; dimly: as, the border is *indistinctly* marked; the words were *indistinctly* pronounced.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*. *Newton*, Opticks.

2†. Without distinction or preference.

The hoore [white]
And every hewe [of swine] to have in places warme
Is *indistinctly* good, and may not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness; dimness: as, *indistinctness* of vision or of voice.—**2.** In *psychol.*, that character of apprehension which consists in a deficiency of consciousness of the parts of the concept or idea apprehended. *Sensuous indistinctness* is the want of distinction between the parts of a sensation; *intellectual indistinctness* is the want of distinction between the parts of an intellectual cognition.

As a last source of *indistinctness* may be mentioned the intrusion of feeling into the intellectual domain.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 407.

indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishable*.] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated.

The screams which accompany bodily suffering are *indistinguishable* from those which accompany suffering of mind. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 496.

indistinguishableness (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indistinguishable. *H. Spencer.*

indistinguishably (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.

indistinguished† (in-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguished*.] Indiscriminate; confused.

In that *indistinguisht* mass all things seemed one.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

indistinguishing† (in-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distinguishing*.] Undistinguishing; indiscriminative. *Johnson.*

indistributable (in-dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *distributable*.] Incapable of distribution or apportionment.

That in respect of which all are to count alike cannot be happiness itself, which is *indistributable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 236.

indisturbance (in-dis-tėr'bans), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *disturbance*.] Freedom from disturbance; repose; tranquillity; calmness.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

inditch (in-dich'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *ditch*.] To bury in a ditch.

Deserv'dst thou ill? well were thy name and thee,
Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 2.

One was cast dead into the Thames at Stanes, and drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the river, and dragged to shore and *indiched*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

indite (in-dīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indited*, ppr. *inditing*. [Formerly also *endite*; < ME. *enditen*, < OF. *enditer*, *enditier*, *inditer*, etc., write, accuse: see *indict*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put into verbal form; compose; write.

He cowde songes make and wel *endite*,
Juste and eek daunce, and wel purtreye and write.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 95.

Nigel writing his verses, polishing the great medieval satire Burnellus, or *inditing* the prose letter in which he castigates the faults of the secular clergy.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

2. To conceive the form of; arrange for utterance or writing: only in the place cited.

My heart is *inditing* a good matter. [Revised version, "My heart overfloweth with a goodly matter."] Ps. xlv. 1.

3†. In the following passage, to invite: perhaps a misprint.

She will *indite* him to some supper.
Shak. (Globe ed.), R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To compose; write.

Thou art young and handsome yet, and well enough
To please a widow; thou canst sing, and tell
These foolish love-tales, and *indite* a little.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

inditement (in-dīt'ment), *n.* [< *indite* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of inditing.—**2**†. That which is indited; an indictment.

The *inditement* was drawn, and the case pleaded before the governour of Macedon, for that the Romans did send no governours at that time into Greece.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 410.

inditer (in-dī'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enditer*; < ME. *enditer*, *enditour*, < OF. *enditour*, < *enditer*, indite: see *indite*.] One who indites; a writer or scribbler.

The first were of *enditours*
Of olde Cronike, and eke auctours.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer* that could take the boldness to look abroad. *Milton*, Colasterion.

The Muses are no longer invoked by every unhappy *inditer* of verse. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 367.

indium (in'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *ind(icum)*, indigo, a blue pigment (see *indigo*), + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, In; atomic weight, 113.7. A rare metallic element found in the zinc-blende of Freiberg, Saxony, and some other localities, and discovered by means of the spectroscope: so called from its giving a blue line in the spectrum. It is a very soft lead-colored metal, with metallic luster, and much resembles lead in its physical qualities. Its compounds impart a violet tint to flame.

indivertible (in-di-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divertible*.] Not divertible; incapable of being turned aside or out of a course.

Thomas Coventry, . . . *indivertible* from his way as a moving column. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 152.

individable† (in-di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *dividable*.] Not dividable; indivisible.

The best actors in the world . . . for . . . scene *individable*, or poem unlimited. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

individed† (in-di-vī'ded), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *divided*.] Undivided.

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity.
Bp. Patrick, On Gen. xviii. 2.

individual (in-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *individuel* = Sp. Pg. *individual* = It. *individuale*, < ML. *individualis* (cf. F. *individu* = Sp. Pg. It. *individuo*), < L. *individuum*, an indivisible thing, neut. of *individuus*, indivisible, undivided, < *in-* priv. + *dividuus*, divisible: see *dividuous*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Indivisible; inseparable.

He [Don Carlos] hath neither Office, Command, Dignity, or Title, but is an *individual* Companion to the King.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

To have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear.
Milton, P. L., iv. 486.

2. Not susceptible of logical subdivision; determinate in every respect; having a continuity of existence in all its changes; not divisible without loss of identity.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul.
Milton, P. L., v. 610.

Everything in nature is *individual*, and 'tis utterly absurd to suppose a triangle really existent which has no precise proportion of sides and angles.
Hume, Human Nature, I. § 7.

3. Of but one person or thing; pertaining or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing, or each separate person or thing: opposed to *collective*: as, *individual* character; *individual* labor or effort; *individual* action.

As touching the manners of learned men, it is a thing personal and *individual*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 29.

Their *individual* imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The members of a primitive horde, loosely aggregated, and without distinctions of power, coöperate for immediate furtherance of *individual* sustentation, and in a comparatively small degree for corporate sustentation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

4. Serving or intended for the use of one person only: as, an *individual* salt-cellar. [Colloq.]—**5.** Of which each is different or of a different design from the others: as, a set of *individual* coffee-cups (that is, a harlequin set).—**Individual difference, liability**, etc. See the nouns.—**Individual property**, property which belongs to one person and is not shared by others with whom he is united: as, the *individual property* of a partner.

II. *n.* A single thing; a being, animate or inanimate, that is or is regarded as a unit.

And the *individual* withers, and the world is more and more. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*a*) That which is not susceptible of logical subdivision, but is completely determinate, so that only one of a pair of contradictory attributes can be possessed by it.

Every genus, though one, is multiplied into many; and every species, though one, is also multiplied into many, by reference to those beings which are their proper subordinates. Since then no *individual* has any such subordinates, it can never in strictness be considered as many, and so is truly an *individual* as well in nature as in name.
Harris, Hermes, iv.

(*b*) A thing which by being in only one place at one time, or otherwise, has a continuity of existence in time. (*c*) Especially, a human being; a person.

The tyranny of an *individual* is far more supportable than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

A "nation" is really changed, so far as the *individuals* composing it are concerned, every moment of time by the operation of the laws of population.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 464.

(*d*) In *biol.*, any organism or part of an organized whole regarded as having (actually or in certain relations) an independent existence. The word is often applied specifically to one of a group or colony of organisms to distinguish it from the colony or group. Thus, many botanists regard each bud as a true individual, the whole plant or tree constituting a colony or compound organism.

A biological *individual* is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 74.

(*e*) A person merely; a man. [Colloq.]—**Vague individual**, something indicated as individual, but not explicitly designated, as "that man": opposed to *determinate individual*. See *determinate*.=**Syn.** *Personage*, etc. See *person*.

individualisation, individualise, etc. See *individualization*, etc.

individualism (in-di-vid'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *individualisme* = Sp. Pg. *individualismo*; < *individual* + *-ism*.] **1.** The quality of being dis-

tinct or individual; subsistence as a distinct entity; individual character.—2. Individuality or independence in action; the principle of acting according to one's own will or for one's own ends; individual as opposed to associate action or common interests.

The institution [communism] provides that there shall be no quarrelling about material interests; *individualism* is excluded from that department of affairs.
J. S. Mill, Socialism, p. 114.

Human progress has been by strong societies with a well-developed social and public virtue. The excessive development of *individualism* within a society has been its weakness and ruin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 219.

Hence—3. That theory of government which favors the non-interference of the state in the affairs of individuals: opposed to *socialism* or *collectivism*.

Socialism and *individualism* are merely two contrary general principles, ideals, or methods, which may be employed to regulate the constitution of economical society.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 209.

4. In *logic*: (*a*) The tendency to the doctrine that nothing is real but individual things. The doctrine is, for example, that the laws of nature are not real, but only the things whose mode of behavior is formulated in these laws.

Is such a more adequate philosophy to be found in the idealistic *individualism* of Leibnitz?
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

(*b*) The doctrine of pure egoism, or that nothing exists but the individual self.

individualist (in-di-vid′ū-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *individualiste* = Sp. Pg. *individualista*; as *individual* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who accepts any theory or doctrine of individualism.

The extremest *individualist* would shrink from destroying government altogether, and repealing the whole of the criminal law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 148.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to individualism; individualistic.

The world has not been made on this Socialist principle alone, nor on this *individualist* principle alone.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 380.

individualistic (in-di-vid′ū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *individual* + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

English socialism is *individualistic*, but tends toward a gradual elimination of the personal element from politics, industry, and commerce. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 280.

individuality (in-di-vid-ū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *individualities* (-tiz). [= F. *individualité* = Sp. *individualidad* = Pg. *individualidade* = It. *individualità*, < ML. *individualita(t-)s*, < *individualis*, individual: see *individual* and *-ity*.] 1. The condition or mode of being individual. (*a*) The being individual in contradistinction to being general. (*b*) Existence independent of other things; that which makes the possession of characters by the subject a distinct fact from their possession by another subject. (*c*) The unity of consciousness; the connection between all the different feelings and other modifications of consciousness which are present at any one instant of time. (*d*) The simplicity of the soul; the indivisible unity of the substance of the mind as it exists at any instant. (*e*) Personality; the essential characters of a person. [This use of the word, which has not a wide currency, tends to vagueness, owing to confusion with the meaning (*b*).]

According to Kant, it cannot be properly determined whether we exist as substance or as accident, because the datum of *individuality* is a condition of the possibility of our having thoughts and feelings.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xix.

Individuality, like personal identity, belongs properly to intelligent and responsible beings. Consciousness reveals it to us that no being can be put in our place, nor confounded with us, nor we with others. We are one and indivisible. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

Any one of the myriads of millions of molecules might take the place of any other. But if each is considered as having some destiny to fulfill, some end to which it is adapted, that end defines its *individuality*.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 627.

Individuality in its highest form is not merely negative and exclusive, but also positive and inclusive; it is not merely the consciousness of a self in opposition to other things and beings, but also the consciousness of a self in relation to and unity with them.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 80.

2. The particular or distinctive character of an individual; that quality, or aggregate of qualities, which distinguishes one person or thing from another; idiosyncrasy: as, a person of marked *individuality*.

I have heretofore been proud of my *individuality*, and resisted, so far as one may, all the world's attempts to merge me in the mass.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

3. A personality; a personage; an individual. [Rare.]

Crispi's . . . tall figure and snow-white mustache make him one of the striking *individualities* of the Chamber, and he has in his face the unmistakable look of a man of power and courage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 183.

4. The existence, efforts, interests, or concerns of the individual as distinguished from the interests or concerns of the community.

To them the will, the wish, the want, the liberty, the toil, the blood of individuals is as nothing. *Individuality* is left out of their scheme of government. The state is all in all. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

individualization (in-di-vid′ū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *individualisation* = Sp. *individualizacion* = Pg. *individualisação*.] The act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized. Also spelled *individualisation*.

That minuteness of *individualisation* which we have no sufficient store of similars to entrap.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. v. § 2.

individualize (in-di-vid′ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individualized*, ppr. *individualizing*. [= F. *individualiser* = Sp. *individualizar* = Pg. *individualisar*; as *individual* + *-ize*.] 1. To note or consider separately or as individuals: as, careful observation *individualizes* the features of a landscape.—2. To stamp with individual character; give a distinctive character to; distinguish: as, Carlyle's peculiar style strongly *individualizes* his works.

Also spelled *individualise*.

individualizer (in-di-vid′ū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which individualizes. Also spelled *individualiser*. *Imp. Dict.*

individually (in-di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* 1. In an individual or distinctive manner; as individuals; separately: as, apple-trees differ *individually*, but not specifically; all were *individually* summoned.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Indivisibly; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead.
Hakewill, Apology.

3. Personally; in an individual capacity, as distinguished from official or corporate capacity. See *individual*, *a.*, 3.

individuand (in-di-vid′ū-and), *a.* [< ML. *individuandus*, gerundive of *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate*.] In *logic*, capable of being embodied in an individual; bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuand nature**, any general form or character constituting the essence of a species or other general class.

individuant (in-di-vid′ū-ant), *a.* [< ML. *individuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *individuare*: see *individuate*.] Bringing a general form into individual existence.—**Individuant difference**, a special form or individual difference, conceived as the principle of individuation.

individuate (in-di-vid′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *individuated*, ppr. *individuating*. [< ML. *individuatus*, pp. of *individuare* (> It. *individuare* = Sp. Pg. *individuar* = F. *individuer*), make individual, < L. *individuus*, individual: see *individual*.] To make individual; give the character of individuality to; discriminate or mark as distinct; individualize.

Two or more such aggregates, . . . well *individuated* by their forms and structures, are united together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 185.

The conception of the most complex matter and its manifold energies *individuated* as a living organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 18.

individuate (in-di-vid′ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *individuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Undivided; indivisible.

O Theu, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine!
The Student (1751), II. 311.

2. In *metaph.*, rendered individual; brought down from the ideal world of forms to the world of individual existence; individuated.

See the wonder of beauty matched with the *individuate* [*i. e.*, peculiar to this individual] adjunct, unsoiled constancy. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Individuate nature, a general form as it exists in an individual.

individuation (in-di-vid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *individuation* = Sp. *individuacion* = Pg. *individuação* = It. *individuazione*, < ML. *individuatio(n-)*, < *individuare*, individuate: see *individuate*.] 1. In *metaph.*, the determination or contraction of a general nature to an individual mode of existence; the development of the individual from the general. The *principle of individuation* is the (supposed) general cause of such transformation of the general into the individual. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was much controversy among the scholastic philosophers as to what this principle may be, whether matter or form, or a peculiar and indescribable hæcceity. The difficulty has reappeared in later metaphysical thought, as in the philosophy of Schopenhauer; it is, indeed, inherent in every idealistic system which begins with thought, or the general, as the first principle.

What is the *individuation* of the soul in the state of separation? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 62.

2. Separate or individual existence or independence; that by which such individuality is developed and maintained.

Grouping under the word *Individuation* all processes by which individual life is completed and maintained, and enlarging the meaning of the word Genesis so as to include all processes aiding the formation and perfecting of new individuals, we see that the two are fundamentally opposed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

individuator (in-di-vid′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which individuates.

He is composed of the same individual matter, for it hath the same distinguisher and *individuator*, to wit, the same form or soul.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

individuify† (in-di-vid′ū-i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *individuus*, individual, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To individualize.

The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuate* (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name.
Fuller, General Worthies.

individuity† (in-di-vi-dū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *individuité* = Sp. (obs.) *individuidad* = It. *individuità*, < LL. *individuita(t-)s*, indivisibility, < L. *individuus*, indivisible: see *individual*.] Separate existence; individual character.

Zorobabel's Temple, acquiring by Herod's bounty more beauty and bigness, continued the same Temple, God's unintermitted service (the life and soul thereof) preserving the *individuity* or oneness of this Temple with the former. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. iv. § 6.

indivinet (in-di-vīn′), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *divine*.] Ungodly; unholy.

His brother Clarence (O crime capitall!)
He did rebaptize in a butt of wine,
Being jelous of him (how soere loial!):
A Turkish providence most *indivine*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57.

indivinity† (in-di-vin′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivinité*; as *in-*3 + *divinity*.] Lack of divinity or divine power.

How openly did he [Ammon] betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus . . . [with] the excuse of his impotency upon the contradiction of fate! *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indivisibilité* = Sp. *indivisibilidad* = Pg. *indivisibilidade* = It. *indivisibilità*; < *indivisible* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being indivisible.

When I speak of *indivisibility*, that imagination create not new troubles to herself, I mean not such an *indivisibility* as is fancied in a mathematical point; but as we conceive in a sphere of light made from one lucid point or radiant center.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., x.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke*.

indivisible (in-di-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *indivisible* = Pr. *endivisible* = Sp. *indivisible* = Pg. *indivisivel* = It. *indivisibile*, < LL. *indivisibilis*, not divisible, < *in-* priv. + *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] **I.** *a.* Not divisible into parts or fragments; incapable of being divided, separated, or broken; inseparable.

Let there be, therefore, betweene our selves and our subjects, an *indiuisible* vnitie of friendship and peace, and safe trade of marchandise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 128.

The right of sovereignty in all nations is inalienable and *indivisible*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 308.

II. *n.* That which is indivisible; specifically, in *geom.*, one of the elements, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

It is not with evidences of fact as it is with logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles*, for that which thus is demonstratively true is impossible to be false.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

The method of indivisibles, a method of calculating areas, volumes, centers of gravity, etc., invented by Bonaventura Cavalieri in 1635, and more or less used until the invention of the integral calculus. It is a modification of the ancient method of exhaustions.

indivisibleness (in-di-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* Indivisibility.

indivisibly (in-di-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as not to be capable of division.

indivision (in-di-vizh′on), *n.* [= OF. *indivision* = Sp. *indivision*; < L. *in-* priv. + *divisio(n-)*, division: see *division*.] The state of being undivided. [Rare.]

I will take leave to maintain the *indivision* of the Church of England in the dogmatical point of faith. *Bp. Hall.*

indivulsively† (in-di-vul′siv-li), *adv.* [< *in-*3 + *divulsive* + *-ly*2.] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

They [the highest souls] are so near akin to that highest good of all as that they so naturally and *indivulsively* cleave to the same. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 566.

Indo-. [< Gr. 'Ινδο-, stem of 'Ινδός, Indian: see *Indian*.] An element in compound geographical or ethnological adjectives and nouns, meaning 'Indian,' concerning or involving India (together with some other country or people): as, *Indo*-Chinese, Indian and Chinese, relating to India and China.

Indo-Briton (in'dō-brit'ọn), *n.* A person of British parentage born in India.

Indo-Chinese (in'dō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the southeastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

indocibility (in-dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *indocibilita(t-)s*, unteachableness, < *indocibilis*, untoachable: see *indocible*.] The state or quality of being indocible or unteachable; indocility; unteachableness. [Rare.]

indocible† (in-dos'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *indocible*, < LL. *indocibilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docibilis*, teachable: see *docible*.] Not docible; not capable of being taught or trained, or not easily instructed; intractable; unteachable. [Rare.]

Enough, if nothing else, to declare in them a disposition not only sottish, but *indocible*, and averse from all civility and amendment.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool.
M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 72.

indocibleness† (in-dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indocible. [Rare.]

Peevishness and *indocibleness* of disposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

indocile (in-dos'il or in-dō'sil), *a.* [= F. *indocile* = Sp. *indócil* = Pg. *indocil* = It. *indocile*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable, < *in-* priv. + *docilis*, teachable: see *docile*.] Not teachable; not submissive to instruction or guidance; intractable.

Some of the Elephants are very gentle and governable, others are more *indocil* and unruly.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 69.

It was an *indocile*, a scornful, and a sarcastic face; the face of a man difficult to lead, and impossible to drive.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

indocility (in-dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *indocilité* = Sp. *indocilidad* = Pg. *indocilidade* = It. *indocilità*, < LL. *indocilita(t-)s*, < L. *indocilis*, unteachable: see *indocile*.] The state or quality of being indocile; unteachableness; intractableness.

If I still persevere in my old opinions, it is no small comfort to me that it is not with regard to doctrines properly yours that I discover my *indocility*.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

indoct† (in-dokt'), *a.* [= Sp. *indocto* = It. *indotto*, < L. *indoctus*, unlearned, < *in-* priv. + *doctus*, learned, taught, pp. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] Unlearned.

Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct;
So thou know'st much, I know, yet art *indoct*.
Owen, Epigrams (1677).

indoctrinate (in-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indoctrinated*, ppr. *indoctrinating*. [Formerly also *endoctrinate*; < ML. **indoctrinatus*, pp. of **indoctrinare* (> It. *indottrinare* = Sp. *indoctrinar* = OF. *endoctriner*, *endotriner*), indoctrinate, < *in*, in, + *doctrinare*, teach, < *doctrina*, teaching: see *doctrine*.] To imbue with learning, or with a particular doctrine or principle; cause to hold as a doctrine or belief; instruct.

A master that . . . took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite. *Clarendon*.

If a teacher have any opinion which he wishes to conceal, his pupils will become as fully *indoctrinated* into that as into any which he publishes.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

indoctrination (in-dok-tri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-ion*.] The act of indoctrinating, or the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in doctrines or principles.

indoctrinator (in-dok'tri-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *indoctrinate* + *-or*.] One who indoctrinates, or instructs in principles or doctrines.

indoctrine† (in-dok'trin), *v. t.* [Also *endoctrine*; < ML. **indoctrinare*, indoctrinate: see *indoctrinate*.] To indoctrinate.

Ptolemæus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters by Strabo.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 2.

indoctrinization (in-dok"tri-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *indoctrine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Instruction in doctrine; indoctrination.

We have, Protestant and Romanist alike, a common essential Christianity, abundantly sufficient for the purposes of the public schools, and all that remains for specific *indoctrinization* may easily be left to the Sabbath-schools and the churches respectively.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 32.

Indo-English (in'dō-ing'glish), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

II. *n. pl.* English who are born or reside in India.

Indo-European (in'dō-ū-rọ-pē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of India and Europe: a term applied to a family of languages also called *Aryan* and sometimes *Japhetic* or *Sanskritic* or (by the Germans) *Indo-Germanic*, and generally classified into seven chief branches, viz. Indic or Indian (Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc.), Iranian or Persic (Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi, Persian, etc.), Celtic, Greek, Italic (Latin, Oscan, Umbrian, and the Romance tongues), Slavo-Lettic (Russian, Lithuanian, Lettish, etc.), and Teutonic or Germanic (including English, German, etc.). But the Slavo-Lettic branch is also divided into two, Slavic and Lettish; the Armenian is better separated from the Iranian, in which it has been generally included; and the Albanian is now regarded as belonging to the family, and an independent branchlet.

II. *n.* A member of one of the races speaking the Indo-European languages; an Aryan.

Indogæa (in-dō-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Indus* (*India*) + Gr. γαῖα, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Indogæan realm. See *Indogæan*.

Indogæan (in-dō-jē'ạn), *a.* [< *Indogæa* + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, Indian or Oriental: noting a prime division or zoölogical realm of the earth's land-surface, including in general terms Asia south of the Himalayas (south of the isotherm separating the Eurygæan realm) and eastward through Farther India and the Indomalayan archipelago to Wallace's line.

indogene (in'dō-jēn), *n.* [For **indigene*, < *indigo* + *-ene*; or for **indigogene*, < *indigo* + *-gene*, *-gen*.] An intermediate product obtained from propiolic acid, which is converted into indigo-blue by dilute acids and alkalis in the presence of air.

Indo-Germanic (in'dō-jėr-man'ik), *a.* A word sometimes used, especially by German scholars, as equivalent to *Indo-European* or *Aryan*.

indoin (in'dō-in), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *-in*2.] A blue flocculent precipitate obtained when propiolic acid in sulphuric-acid solution is treated with reducing agents such as metallic iron, zinc, or copper. It differs from indigo in not easily yielding a sulphonic acid on heating.

indol (in'dol), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ol*.] A crystalline compound, having feeble basic properties, formed artificially in the reduction of indigo-blue by zinc-dust. It is also produced in the putrefaction of albuminoids, but is antiseptic in its effect. It is largely used in an aqueous solution as a test for lignified cell-walls, staining them a bright red.

indolence (in'dō-lens), *n.* [= F. *indolence* = Sp. Pg. *indolencia* = It. *indolenza*, *indolenzia*, idleness, < L. *indolentia*, freedom from pain, < **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain: see *indolent*.] The state of being indolent. (*a*) Freedom from pain, grief, care, or trouble. [Obsolete except in medical use. See *indolent*, 1.]

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*.
Bp. Hough.

Indolence is methinks an intermediate state between pleasure and pain, and very much unbecoming any part of our life after we are out of the nurse's arms.
Spectator, No. 100.

For mere *indolence* resulting from insensibility, or join'd with it, if it be happiness, is a happiness infinitely diminish'd: that is, it is no more a happiness than an unhappiness, upon the confine of both, but neither.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 17.

(*b*) Love of ease; indisposition to labor; avoidance of exertion of mind or body; idleness; laziness.

Their houses [in Nicomedia] are mostly up the side of the hills, and the Christians live towards the top, as it does not suit so well with the Turkish *indolence* to take the pains to ascend so high.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 96.

They passed their lives in voluptuous *indolence*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 322.

=**Syn.** Sloth, slothfulness, inertness, sluggishness. See *idle*.

indolency (in'dō-len-si), *n.* Same as *indolence*.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Bp. Burnet*.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest. *Dryden*.

Even these men themselves have had recourse to *indolency* [ἀπονία], and the good state and disposition of the body. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 480.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and *indolency*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 11.

indolent (in'dō-lọnt), *a.* [= F. *indolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indolente*, < L. **indolen(t-)s*, free from pain, < *in-* priv. + *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, be in pain, grieve: see *dolent*.] 1. In *med.*, causing little or no pain: as, an *indolent* tumor.—2. Avoiding, or characterized by the avoidance of, exertion; indulging or given to indulgence in ease; indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish: as, an *indolent* person or life.

Ill fits a chief who mighty nations guides . . .
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 30.

Some are too *indolent* to read anything till its reputation is established. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 2.

They [Indians] become drunken, *indolent*, feeble, thievish, and pusillanimous. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 344.

=**Syn.** *Lazy*, *Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); *Supine*, *Careless*, etc. (see *listless*).

indolently (in'dō-lent-li), *adv.* In an indolent manner; without activity or exertion; lazily.

Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.

indoles (in'dō-lēz), *n.* [L., an inborn or native quality, < *indu*, within (< *in*, in), + **olere*, grow: see *adolescent*.] Natural disposition or temperament; natural tendencies or proclivities, whether of mind or body. [Rare.]

indomable† (in-dom'ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *indomable* = Sp. *indomable* = Pg. *indomavel* = It. *indomabile*, < L. *indomabilis*, untamable, < *in-* priv. + *domabilis*, tamable: see *domable*.] Indomitable. *Coles*, 1717.

indomitable (in-dom'i-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *indomptable*, < ML. **indomitabilis*, untamable, < L. *in-* priv. + ML. **domitabilis*, tamable, < *domitare*, tame: see *domable*.] That cannot be tamed, subdued, or repressed; untamable: applied chiefly to human beings and their attributes: as, *indomitable* energy, obstinacy, courage, etc.

He [Warren Hastings] pursued his plan with that calm but *indomitable* force of will which was the most striking peculiarity of his character. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Of his perilous adventures,
His *indomitable* courage.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iv.

indomptable† (in-domp'tạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *indomptable*, < ML. *indomitabilis*, untamable: see *indomitable*.] Indomitable. *Tooke*.

indomptible† (in-domp'ti-bl), *a.* An erroneous form of *indomptable*. *Irving*.

Indonesian (in-dō-nē'si-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Indi*, < Gr. 'Ινδός, Indian, + νῆσος, island.] Of or from the East Indian islands. [Rare.]

The presence of this [pre-Malay Caucasic] *Indonesian* element, as it is called by Dr. Hamy, may now be regarded as an ascertained fact. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 324.

indoor (in'dōr), *a.* [< *in doors*, prep. phrase.] 1. Situated, carried on, performed, employed, etc., within doors, and not in the open air: as, an *indoor* service.

Indoor amusements only became more lively and varied in consequence of the stop put to outdoor gayety.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. Downward (into the cylinder): as, the *indoor* stroke of the piston of a Cornish engine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Indoor relief, stroke,** etc. See the nouns.

indoors (in'dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*1 + *doors*; cf. *adoors* and *outdoors*.] Within doors; into or inside a house or building.

A pretty face is well, and this is well,
To have a dame *indoors*, that trims us up,
And keeps us tight. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

Indo-Pacific (in'dō-pạ-sif'ik), *a.* Relating to the Indian and Pacific oceans.—**Indo-Pacific region**, the tropical portion of the confluent Indian and Pacific oceans regarded as a continuous ocean or area.

indophenol (in-dō-fē'nol), *n.* [< *ind(ig)o* + *phenol*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxidation of a phenol and a paradiamine. It comes into commerce as a blue powder resembling indigo. It produces on cotton and wool indigo-blue shades, fast to light and bleaching-powder, but destroyed by even weak acids.—**Indophenol blue.** Same as *naphthol blue* (which see, under *naphthol*).

indorsable, endorsable (in-, en-dôr'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *indorse*, *endorse*, + *-able*.] Capable of being indorsed.

indorsation, endorsation (in-, en-dôr-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *indorse*, *endorse*, + *-ation*.] The act of indorsing.

Endorsation means the act of endorsing, endorsement the result of that act. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 96.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indorsed*, *endorsed*, ppr. *indorsing*, *endorsing*. [= F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, *endoser* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar* = It. *indossare*, < ML. *indorsare* (also *indossare*, after Rom.), put on the back, indorse, < L. *in*, on, + *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*1.] 1†. To place something on the back of; burden; load.

Nor wanted . . . elephants *indorsed* with towers
Of archers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 329.

2. To write one's name, or some brief remark, statement, or memorandum, on the back of (a paper or document), as in assigning, or guaranteeing the payment of, a note or bill of exchange, or in briefing or docketing legal papers, invoices, etc.: as, the bill was *indorsed* to the bank; he was looking for a friend to *indorse* his note; a letter *indorsed* "London, 1868": loosely used of writing added upon any part of a document.

The direction is individuall, as Beza himself takes it; as if a letter be *indorsed* from the lords of the counsell to the Bishop of Durham or Salisbury.
Bp. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

What he [Hastings] has *endorsed* on the bonds, or when he made the endorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are matters known only to himself.
Burke, Affairs of India.

3. To sanction; ratify; approve: as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another.

This perchance may be your policy, to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to endear me the more to you.
Howell, Letters, iv. 1.

Mr. Mill does not *endorse* the Berkeleian denial of the objective reality. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 82.

4. In *her.*, to place back to back.

Terrible creatures to the rabble rout, but which couch or rise, turn the head regardant or extend the paw, display or *indorse* their wings, at Merlin's beck.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

Indorsed writ, in *Eng. law practice*, a process for commencing an action, bearing an indorsement showing the demand sued for: used in some cases to dispense with the formality and delay of pleading.

indorse, endorse (in-, en-dôrs'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse, v.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the pale, but of one fourth its width. It may be borne in any part of the field, and is commonly charged one indorse on each side of the pale. It is often considered a subordinary.

indorsed, endorsed (in-, en-dôrst'), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Placed back to back: same as *adorsed*. (*b*) Having an indorse on each side: said of the pale.

indorsee, endorsee (in-, en-dôr-sē'), *n.* [< *indorse, endorse,* + *-ee*[1].] The person or party to whom any right is assigned or transferred by indorsement, as by indorsing a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument.

indorsement, endorsement (in-, en-dôrs'-ment), *n.* [= F. *endossement* = Pg. *endossamento*, < ML. **indorsamentum* (also, after Rom., *indossamentum*), < *indorsare*, indorse: see *indorse*.] 1. Superscription; a noting of the contents of any paper on its back; a docketing; briefing.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter. *Tatler*, No. 164.

2. In *law*, an incidental or subsidiary writing upon the back of a paper, writing, or other document, to the contents of which it relates or pertains. A memorandum indorsed is more permanently and inseparably connected with the principal document than one made upon another paper and annexed.

More specifically—3. In *commercial law*: (*a*) The signature of the payee of a note, bill, or check, or that of a third person, written on the back of the note or bill in evidence of his transfer of it, or of his assuring its payment, or both. An indorsement may be: (1) *in full*, mentioning the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made; (2) *in blank*, consisting simply of the name of the indorser written on the back of the instrument without qualifying words; (3) *absolute*, binding the indorser to pay on no other condition than the failure of the prior parties to do so, and of due notice to him of their failure (an indorsement in blank by a party or holder is in legal effect absolute); (4) *conditional*, containing some other condition to the indorser's liability; (5) *restrictive*, so worded as to restrict the further negotiability of the instrument; (6) *qualified*, without recourse; (7) *joint*, made when a note is payable to several persons who are not partners. *Successive indorsements* are made by several persons rendering themselves liable in the order in which they indorse. (*b*) The transfer or assurance so manifested.—4. Ratification; sanction; approval.

It has so narrow a basis, therefore, that it can never receive the *endorsement* of the public.
American Publishers' Circular.

He [Classen] gives Bötticher's work a hearty *indorsement*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 506.

Accommodation indorsement. See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*.—**Blank indorsement.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).—**Indorsement without recourse**, an indorsement by which a payee or holder, by writing "without recourse," or similar words, with his name, merely transfers the paper without assuming any liability upon it.—**Irregular indorsement**, an indorsement made by a stranger before indorsement by the payee, and usually intended to be a mere assurance of payment to the payee without the indorser becoming an apparent party to any transfer of the paper.—**Special indorsement**, an indorsement with qualifying words, such as, "pay to A. B. or order," or "for collection."

indorser, endorser (in-, en-dôr'sėr), *n.* The person who indorses or writes his name on the back of a note or bill of exchange.

indorsor, endorsor (in-, en-dôr'sọr), *n.* Same as *indorser*.

indotint (in'dō-tint), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ind(ia ink)* + *tint.*] I. *n.* In *photog.*, a print produced in printing-ink by a special process from a gelatin surface bearing an image in relief, or the process by which such prints are produced: as, an *indotint*, or a picture in *indotint*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or noting such pictures, or the process by which they are produced.

indowt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endow*.

Indra (in'drä), *n.* [Skt., of unknown derivation.] In *Hindu myth.*, in the oldest or Vedic religion, the god of the thunder-storm, whose office it is to transfix the demon that hides and keeps back the rain, and to pour this out upon the earth. He is the most conspicuous and most lauded god in the Vedic pantheon. In the later religion he is the chief of the gods of second rank. He is represented in various ways in painting and sculpture.

indraft, indraught (in'drâft), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] 1. A drawing in; a draft or drawing of something into a place or situation; an inward flow or current, as of air, caused by some attracting or impelling force or an undercurrent of sea-water.

Those foure *Indraughts* were drawne into an inward gulfe or whirlepoole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 122.

Having been long tossed in the ocean of this world, he will by that time feel the *indraught* of another.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

A new *indraft* of rough barbaric blood was poured into the population. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 35.

2†. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet; a passage inward.

Ebbs and floods there could be none when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to obtain wealth.
Bacon.

indraw (in-drâ'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *draw.*] To draw in or inward.

He trauailed alone, and purposely described all the Northerne Islands, with the *indrawing* seas.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

The moon is continually moving faster and faster, as if upon an *indrawing* spiral which ultimately would precipitate her upon the earth. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 51.

indrawn (in'drân), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *drawn.*] Drawn in; introverted; manifesting or indicative of mental abstraction or introspection: as, an *indrawn* look. [Rare.]

"Lancaster—the name is not unknown to me," remarked Mr. Grant, but in an *indrawn* tone, characteristic of a man accustomed to communing with himself.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 17.

A pace or two behind him stood Mr. Peck, regarding the effect of this apparition upon the company with the same dreamy, *indrawn* presence he had in the pulpit.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

indread† (in-dred'), *v. i.* [< *in-*[2] + *dread.* Cf. *adread.*] To fear or be afraid.

So Isaak's soones *indreading* for to feel
This tyrant, who pursued him at the heel,
Dissundring fled.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, l. 57.

indrench† (in-drench'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *drench*[1].] To overwhelm with water; drown; drench.

Reply not in how many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 1.

indri (in'dri), *n.* [= F. *indri*, < Malagasy *indri*, man of the woods.] The babakoto, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*, a lemurine quadruped of Madagascar, belonging to the subfamily *Indrisinæ* and family *Lemuridæ*. The tail is extremely short; the hind limbs are disproportionately long; and both hands and feet are, on account of their large size and the separation of the thumbs and great toes, well fitted for grasping. The muzzle is short and nearly naked; the pelage is soft and woolly, and very variable in coloration. The animal is of about the size of a cat, lives in trees, and has a wailing cry.

Indri, or Babakoto (*Indris brevicaudatus*).

Indris (in'dris), *n.* [NL., < *indri*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Indrisinæ*, having 30 teeth, a rudimentary tail, long hind limbs, prehensile paws, a short snout, and a woolly coat. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire.* See *indri*. Also called *Lichanotus*.

Indrisinæ (in-dri-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Indris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, comprising the genera *Indris* or *Lichanotus*, *Avahis* or *Microrhynchus*, and *Propithecus*. The indri and avahi are leading representatives.

indubious (in-dū'bi-us), *a.* [< L. *indubius*, not doubtful, < *in-* priv. + *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] 1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain. —2. Not doubting; unsuspecting.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

indubiously (in-dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly.

Clearly and *indubiously* the election of bishops and presbyters was in the apostles' own persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 219.

indubitable (in-dū'bi-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *indubitable* = Sp. *indubitable* = Pg. *indubitavel* = It. *indubitabile*, < L. *indubitabilis*, that cannot be doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitabilis*, that can be doubted: see *dubitable*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt: as, *indubitable* proof.

There may be an *indubitable* certainty where there is not an infallible certainty.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 3.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** See list under *indisputable*.

indubitableness (in-dū'bi-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being indubitable.

indubitably (in-dū'bi-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an indubitable manner; unquestionably; without or beyond doubt; evidently.

These are oracles *indubitably* clear and infallibly certain. *Barrow.*

Had he lived in the age of the crusades, he would *indubitably* have headed one of those expeditions himself.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

An inference of this kind could not so *indubitably* be drawn. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

indubitate[1]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *indubitatus*, pp. of *indubitare*, doubt of, < *in*, in, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] To cause to be doubted; bring into doubt. *Sir T. Browne.*

indubitate[2]† (in-dū'bi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *indubitatus*, not doubted, < *in-* priv. + *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*] Undoubted; evident; certain.

Thou hast an heir *indubitate*,
Whose eyes already sparkle majesty.
Chapman, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iv. 3.

induce (in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *induced*, ppr. *inducing*. [< ME. *enducen* (= OF. *induire* (> E. *endue*[3]), F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire, endurre* = Sp. *indueir* = It. *indurre, inducere*), < L. *inducere*, lead in, bring in or to, introduce, < *in*, in, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *abduce, adduce, conduce, produce*, etc. Cf. also *induct*.] 1†. To lead in; bring in; introduce.

In til a potte of erthe *induce* a floure,
Uppon his bongh downe bounden ther to dwelle.
Palladius, Husboondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

In place of these foure Trocheus ye might *induce* other feete of three times, as to make the three sillabies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

These *induced* the masquers, which were twelve nymphs.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2†. To draw on; place upon.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd,
Induc'd a splendid cover. *Cowper*, Task, i. 32.

3. To lead by persuasion or influence; prevail upon; incite.

I do believe,
Induc'd by potent circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Pray what could *induce* him to commit so rash an action? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. To lead to; bring about by persuasion or influence; bring on or produce in any way; cause: as, his mediation *induced* a compromise; opium *induces* sleep.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Apoplexy, *induced* by the excesses of the preceding night, Sir Giles's confidential teech pronounced to be the cause of his sudden dissolution.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

Solitude *induced* reflection, a reliance of the mind on its own resources, and individuality of character.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

5. In *physics*, to cause or produce by proximity without contact or apparent transmission, as a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body, by the approach of another body which is in an opposite electric or magnetic state.—**6.** To infer by induction.

From a sufficient number of results a proposition or law is *induced*, the authority of which increases with the number and weight of those results. *Science*, XII. 304.

=Syn. 3 and **4.** *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. See *actuate*, and list under *incite*.

induced (in-dūst′), *p. a.* Caused by induction. —**Induced current**, in *elect.*, a current excited by the variation of an adjacent current or of the surrounding magnetic field. See *induction*, 6.—**Induced magnetism**, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which a current is passing is coiled round it. See *induction*, 6.

inducement (in-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *induce* + *-ment.*] **1.** That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; that which influences one's conduct; motive; incentive.

If this *inducement* move her not to love,
Send her a letter of thy noble deeds.
Shak., Rich. III., Iv. 4.

All Mankind abhorr suffering so much that one of the great *Inducements* to the study of Morality of old was to find out some Antidotes against the common Accidents of Life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

2†. A preamble, preface, or introductory explanation; an induction. See *induction*, *n.*, 4.

Howsoeuer (in these wretched daies) the dedication of Bookes is growne into a wretched respect; because the *Inducements* looke a wrie, sometimes from vertue, pointing at ostentation (which is grosse), or at flatterie (which is more base), or else at galne, which is the most sordid of all other. *Sir T. More*, Dedication, Int. to Utopia, p. clxxi.

3. In *law*, a statement which leads to the main statement; facts and circumstances stated by way of preliminary to show out of what the act or transaction directly in question arose. **=Syn. 1.** *Incentive*, etc. (see *motive*), incitement. See *actuate*.

inducer (in-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

induciæ (in-dū′shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., more correctly *indutiæ*, a cessation of hostilities, a cessation, pause, delay.] In *Scots law*, the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of his appearance in the action or process: more fully called *induciæ legales*.

inducible (in-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *induce* + *-ible.*] **1.** Capable of being induced; that may be caused, brought about, or made to take place. —**2.** Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be concluded or inferred.

That the extreme and remote parts of the earth were in this time inhabited is also *inducible* from the like testimonies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

induct (in-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *inductus*, pp. of *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*.] **1.** To introduce; initiate.

We may be pretty certain that Mr. Rowson profited, in his turn, by his young master's liberality and gratitude for the pleasures to which the footman *inducted* him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvi.

2. To introduce, especially into an office or employment; put formally in possession; inaugurate or install.

The prior, when *inducted* into that dignity, took an oath not to alienate any of their lands.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

Malone . . . *inducted* himself into the corresponding seat on the other side. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

inductance (in-duk′tans), *n.* [< *induct* + *-ance.*] Power of induction; specifically, the coefficient of self-induction. See *induction*, 6.

The term commonly employed to denote the electrical inertia-like effect is "self-induction," which is becoming gradually shortened to *inductance*. *Science*, XII. 18.

inductative† (in-duk′tā-tiv), *a.* [ME. *inductatife*; appar. < *induct* + *-ative*, but prob. intended for *inductive*.] Serving to induct.

Or natural goodnes of euery substance, is nothing els than his substaunciall being, which is ycleaped goodnes, so as it is *inductatife*, by meanes into the first goodnes.
Chaucer, Testament of Love, ii.

inducteous (in-duk′tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *induct* + *-eous.*] In *elect.*, rendered electropolar by induction, or brought into the opposite electric state by the influence of inductive bodies.

inductile (in-duk′til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *ductile.*] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

inductility (in-duk-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *inductile* + *-ity.*] The quality of being inductile.

induction (in-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *induccion*, < OF. (also F.) *induction* = Pr. *inductio* = Sp. *induccion* = Pg. *inducção* = It. *induzione*, < L. *inductio*(*n-*), a leading in, bringing in or upon, an inference (tr. Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*), < *inducere*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] **1.** The act of inducting or bringing in.—**2.** Specifically, the introduction of a person into an office with the customary forms and ceremonies; installation; especially, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or the official act of putting a clergyman in actual possession of the church and its temporalities, to which he has been presented: usually performed by virtue of a mandate under the seal of the bishop.—**3†.** Beginning; commencement; introduction.

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Plots have I laid, *inductions* dangerous,
By drunken prophecies, libels, and dreams,
To set my brother Clarence and the king
In deadly hate the one against the other.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Some straight way said (their tungs with enuy fret)
Those wanton layes *inductions* were to vice.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne. (*Arber.*)

4. In a literary work, an introduction or preface; a preamble; a prologue; a preliminary sketch or scene; a prelude, independent of the main performance, but exhibiting more or less directly its purpose or character: as, the *induction* to Shakspere's "Taming of the Shrew."

Gentlemen, *Inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, Prol.

The opening or *induction* to these tales contains perhaps the most poetical passages in Berceo's works.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 28.

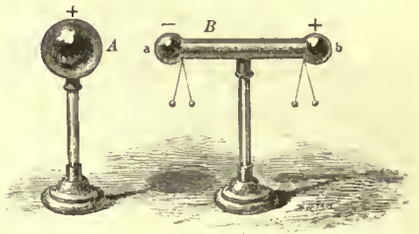
5. In *logic*, the process of drawing a general conclusion from particular cases; the inference from the character of a sample to that of the whole lot sampled. Aristotle's example is: Man, the horse, and the mule are animals lacking a gall-bladder; now, man, the horse, and the mule are long-lived animals; hence, all animals that lack the gall-bladder are long-lived. Logicians usually make it essential to induction that it should be an inference from the possession of a character by all the individuals of the sample to its possession by the whole class; but the meaning is to be extended so as to cover the case in which, from the fact that a character is found in a certain proportion of individuals of the sample, its possession by a like proportion of individuals of the whole lot sampled is inferred. Thus, if one draws a handful of coffee from a bag, and, finding every bean of the handful to be a fine one, concludes that all the beans in the bag are fine, he makes an induction; but the character of the inference is essentially the same if, instead of finding that all the beans are fine, he finds that two thirds of them are fine and one third inferior, and thence concludes that about two thirds of all the beans in the bag are fine. On the other hand, induction, in the strict sense of the word, is to be distinguished from such methods of scientific reasoning as, first, reasoning by signs, as, for example, the inference that because a certain lot of coffee has certain characters known to belong to coffee grown in Arabia, therefore this lot grew in Arabia; and, second, reasoning by analogy, where, from the possession of certain characters by a certain small number of objects, it is inferred that the same characters belong to another object, which considerably resembles the objects named, as the inference that Mars is inhabited because the earth is inhabited. But the term *induction* has a second and wider sense, derived from the use of the term *inductive philosophy* by Bacon. In this second sense, namely, every kind of reasoning which is neither necessary nor a probable deduction, and which, though it may fail in a given case, is sure to correct itself in the long run, is called an *induction*. Such inference is more properly called *ampliative inference*. Its character is that, though the special conclusion drawn might not be verified in the long run, yet similar conclusions would be, and in the long run the premises would be so corrected as to change the conclusion and make it correct. Thus, if, from the fact that female births are generally in excess among negroes, it is inferred that they will be so in the United States during any single year, a probable deduction is drawn, which, even if it happens to fail in the special case, will generally be found true. But if, from the fact that female births are shown to be in excess among negroes in any one census of the United States, it is inferred that they are generally so, an induction is made, and if it happens to be false, then on continuing that sort of investigation, new premises will be obtained from other censuses, and thus a correct general conclusion will in the long run be reached. Induction, as above defined, is called *philosophical* or *real induction*, in contradistinction to *formal* or *logical induction*, which rests on a complete enumeration of cases and is thus inductioo only in form. A real induction is never made with absolute confidence, but the belief in the conclusion is always qualified and shaded down. *Socratic induction* is the formation of a definition from the consideration of single instances. *Mathematical induction*, so called, is a peculiar kind of demonstration introduced by Fermat, and better termed *Fermatian inference*. This demonstration, which is indispensable in the theory of numbers, consists in showing that a certain property, if possessed by any number whatever, is necessarily possessed by the number next greater than that number, and then in showing that the property in question is in fact possessed by some number, N; whence it follows that the property is possessed by every number greater than N.

Socrates used a kind of *induccion* by askyng many questions, the whiche when thei were graunted he broughte therupon his confirmacion concerning the present controversie; which kinde of argumente hath his name of Socrates himself, called by the learned *Socrates induction*.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Our memory, register of sense,
And mould of arts, as mother of *induction*.
Lord Brooke, Human Learning (1633), st. 14.

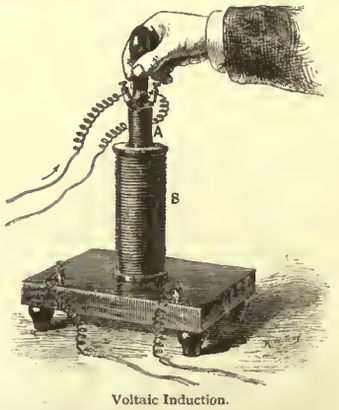
Inductions will be more sure, the larger the experience from which they are drawn. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 5.

6. In *physics*, the process by which a body having electrical or magnetic properties calls forth similar properties in a neighboring body without direct contact; electrical influence. *Statical* or *electrostatic induction* is the production of an electrical charge upon a body by the influence of another body which is charged with statical electricity. For example, if a brass sphere *A* charged with electricity is brought near to a neutral conductor *B*, it calls forth or induces in it a state of electrification opposite to that of *A* on the nearer end *a*, and of the same kind on *b*. The presence of electricity on the surface of *B* may be shown by the divergence of the pith balls. The electricity at *a* is bound by the charge on *A*, while that at *b* is free. If a ground connection is made, as by touching *B* with the finger, that at *b* will pass off, leaving only the opposite kind of electricity on *B*, which, if the sphere *A* is removed, will then diffuse itself over the whole surface and be free, *B* becoming charged by



Statical Induction.

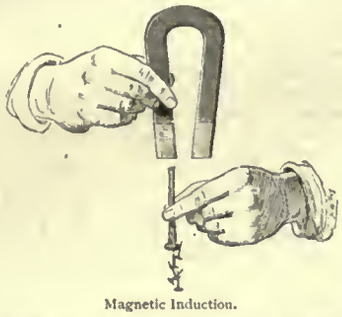
induction with negative electricity if that of *A* be positive. It can be shown by experiment that the inductive influence is transmitted through the non-conducting medium, which may be considered as in a state of strain or tension. It is found, further, that the character of the medium determines the amount of induced electricity. The power of a non-conducting substance to transmit this influence, as compared with that of dry air, is called its *specific inductive capacity*, or *dielectric capacity*. For example, for glass it is several times that of dry air. The principle of *statical induction* is involved in the electrophorus, in the Holtz and other influence or inductton machines, and in the condenser, as in the Leyden jar. *Voltaic* or *electrodynamic induction* is the production of an electric



Voltaic Induction.

current by the influence of another independent current. When the current is induced by the action of a magnet, or when a magnetic condition is induced by an electric current, the phenomenon is spoken of as *electromagnetic induction*. Suppose we have a small coil or bobbin of rather coarse insulated copper wire connected with a voltaic battery, called the *primary coil*, *A*, and another larger hollow coil of finer wire, also insulated, called the *secondary coil*, *B*, whose poles are connected with a galvanometer. It will be found that if *A* is first inserted within *B*, and then a current is sent through *A*, at the instant when the circuit is made a momentary current (*induced current*) will be induced in *B*, opposite in direction to that of *A*; also that, when the primary circuit is broken, there will be a momentary induced current in the same direction as that in *A*—that is, a *direct current* will be induced in *B*. If, further, the primary current is rapidly made and broken, the wire of the secondary coil will be continually traversed by a current, but one whose direction is continually alternating. A similar result will be produced if the primary current is varied rapidly in strength, an increase in strength producing an inverse, and a decrease a direct current. Thirdly, if while *A* is continually traversed by a current it is first inserted within *B* and then withdrawn, an induced current will be caused in *B*, first inverse and on the withdrawal direct, and so on. Similarly, if a magnet is first introduced within *B* and then withdrawn, the result is to induce in *B* a current respectively inverse and direct to the amperian currents of the magnet considered as a solenoid. (See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.) Again, if a piece of soft iron is placed within the coil *B*, and a magnet is rapidly approached and withdrawn from it, the

effect (see *magnetic induction*, below) is to magnetize the soft iron, and with the approach of the magnet this magnetism increases in strength, and (analogous to case 3, above) a current inverse to the amperian current is induced, and conversely when the magnet is taken away. The principles of *voltaic* and *electromagnetic induction* are used in the induction-coil (which see), in all magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see under *electric*), and also in the telephone (which see), and in many other devices. Induced currents can be made to have a very high electromotive force, it being in many cases comparable with that produced by a Hertz machine; but this depends upon the relative fineness of the wire of the secondary coil as compared with that of the primary coil. An electric current may also induce (as when it is made and broken) a current, called an *extra current*, in the conductor through which it itself passes; this is called *self-induction*. *Magnetic induction* is the production of magnetic properties in a mag-



Magnetic Induction.

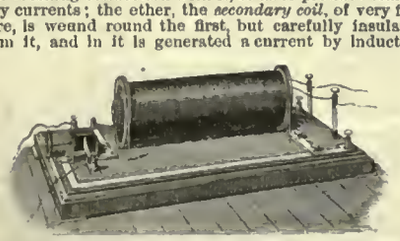
netic substance, as a bar of soft iron, by a neighboring magnet. The effect of the magnet is to develop the magnetic polarity of each molecule of the soft iron, and hence to make the whole bar a magnet, with poles reversed as compared with the inducing magnet. If several pieces of soft iron are placed near together, the inductive effect is transmitted from the first to the second, and so on. The *magnetic induction* in a magnet, or magnetic medium, is the force which would exist within a narrow crevice cut out of the magnet with its plane sides normal to the direction of force. See *magnetic*.—**Flow of induction.** See *flow*1.—**Induction by simple enumeration.** See *enumeration*.—**Mutual induction,** the reaction of two electric circuits upon each other, due to variations in the distance between them or in the strength of the current carried by them.—**Peristaltic induction,** a term applied by Thomson to the mutual electrostatic induction between the wires of a multiple cable.—**Self-induction,** the reaction of different parts of the same circuit upon one another, due to variations in distance or current strength. See def. 6, above.

inductional (in-duk′shon-al), *a.* [< *induction* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by induction; inductive.

induction-balance (in-duk′shon-bal′ans), *n.* An electrical device consisting of two primary coils through which an alternating current is sent, and two secondary coils so connected that the currents induced in them just balance or neutralize each other. This condition is indicated by the silence of a telephone connected with the secondary coils; but if the current in one of the coils is varied in intensity, as by introducing within it a piece of metal, the balance will be disturbed, and this is announced by the telephone. The instrument has been used to measure the change of conductivity of metals by certain alloys. A simplified modification of it was employed to search for a bullet in a human body, the proximity of the metal being sufficient to disturb the balance.

induction-bridge (in-duk′shon-brij), *n.* An induction-balance arranged in a manner similar to a Wheatstone's bridge and used for induction and other electrical measurements.

induction-coil (in-duk′shon-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, an apparatus for producing currents by induction, and for utilizing them. It consists essentially of two coils wound on a hollow cylinder, within which is a core formed of a bar of soft iron or a bundle of soft iron wires. One of the coils (see *induction*, 6), called the *primary coil*, of comparatively coarse wire, is connected with the battery by means of an arrangement for making and breaking connection with it, so as to produce temporary currents; the other, the *secondary coil*, of very fine wire, is wound round the first, but carefully insulated from it, and in it is generated a current by induction



Induction-coil.

every time the current begins or stops in the primary coil. The currents produced by the induction-coil may have a very high electromotive force and hence great power of overcoming resistance. With a very large induction-coil, in the construction of the secondary coil of which nearly 300 miles of wire were used, sparks over 40 inches in length have been obtained. The induction-coil is often called the *Ruhmkorff coil*, or *inductorium*. See *transformer*.

induction-machine (in-duk′shon-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for generating electricity by means of induction: generally applied to machines generating static electricity by induction.

induction-pipe (in-duk′shon-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe through which the live steam passes to the steam-chest.

induction-port (in-duk′shon-pōrt), *n.* The opening from the steam-chest of a steam-engine, into the cylinder through which live steam flows: also analogously used for similar openings in air-engines, gas-engines, etc.

induction-valve (in-duk′shon-valv), *n.* In an engine, the valve controlling the induction of live steam to the cylinder.

inductive (in-duk′tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inductif* = Pr. *inductiu* = Sp. Pg. *inductivo* = It. *induttivo*, < LL. *inductivus*, serving to induce or to infer, < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, induce, induct: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. Leading or drawing; inducing; tempting: with *to*. [Rare.]

> A brutish vice,
> *Inductive* mainly to the sin of Eve.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 519.

2. Tending to induce or cause; productive: with *of*. [Rare.]

> They may be probable and *inductive of* credibility.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of induction: as, *inductive* syllogism, reasoning, or proof.

> To fulfil the conditions of *inductive* inquiry, we ought to be able to observe the effects of a cause coming singly into action, while all other causes remain unaltered.
> *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 20.

4. Having the character of an induction or prologue; introductory.

> The introduction or exposition forms an integral part of the action, even if (as with the Greeks) it be presented in the form of a Prologue, or (as in some of our elder English plays and in many modern dramas) by means of a separate Induction, or even by an *inductive* Dumb-show.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xi.

5. In *elect.*: (*a*) Able to produce electricity by induction: as, *inductive* force. (*b*) Operating by induction: as, an *inductive* electrical machine. (*c*) Facilitating induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction: as, certain substances have a great *inductive* capacity. See *induction*, 6.

> Those substances which are good dielectrics are said to possess a high *inductive* capacity.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 56.

> Dr. John Hopkinson is pursuing his examination of the specific *inductive* capacity of oils and other liquids.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 303.

Inductive inference. See *induction*, 5.—**Inductive philosophy,** the name given by Bacon to science founded on induction or observation; experimental science.—**Inductive reasoning.** See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.—**Inductive retardation,** in *telegraphy*, the retardation of speed, or the slowness of signaling, caused by the electrostatic capacity of the line.—**Inductive science,** any special branch of science founded on positive observed fact. Formerly, when induction was supposed to be peculiarly appropriate to physics and natural history, the phrase was usually restricted to those sciences, but at the present day it would be understood to embrace almost every science, when properly pursued, except mathematics and perhaps theology and law.—**Specific inductive capacity.** See *capacity* and *induction*.

inductively (in-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction or inference.

> It [reviling] is utterly useless to all rational intents and purposes, and this I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents to which with any colour of reason it may be designed; and then, by shewing how utterly unfit it is to reach or affect any of them.
> *South*, Works, VIII. vii.

inductivity (in-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *inductive* + *-ity*.] The power or capacity for induction; specifically, a measure or coefficient of induction, as of magnetic induction; specific inductive capacity.

> When the *inductivities* are equal, there is a material simplification.
> *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 367.

inductometer (in-duk-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct*(*ion*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used by Faraday for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances, consisting of three insulated metallic plates, placed parallel to and at equal distances from one another, each exterior plate being connected with an insulated gold leaf of an electroscope.

inductor (in-duk′tor), *n.* [< L. *inductor*, one who stirs up, an instigator, lit. 'one who leads in,' < *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in: see *induce*, *induct*.] 1. One who inducts; the person who inducts another into an office or charge.—2. In *elect.*, any part of an instrument or apparatus which acts inductively on another or is so acted upon. See *earth-inductor*.

inductorium (in-duk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *inductoria*, *inductoriums* (-ą, -umz). [NL. (cf. L. *inductorium*, a covering), < L. *inducere*, pp. *inductus*, lead in, bring on: see *induce*, *induct*.] Same as *induction-coil*.

> A large *inductorium*, capable of giving a spark in air of about twenty inches in length.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI., Supp., p. 43.

inductoscope (in-duk′tō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *induct*(*ion*) + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for detecting magnetic or electric induction.

induct-pipe (in-dukt′pīp), *n.* A pipe which inducts or lets in air, etc.

inductric (in-duk′trik), *a.* [Irreg. < *induc*(*tion*) + (*elec*)*tric*.] In *elect.*, acting on other bodies by induction, as an electrified body; relating to induction. *Faraday*.

indue1 (in-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [Also *endue* (see *endue*1); < L. *induere*, put on (dress), get into, prob. < *indu*, in, < *in*, in: see *in*1. Cf. Gr. *ἐνδύειν*, get into.] 1. To put on, as a garment. [Archaic.]

> That with a clean and purified heart
> The fitlier I may *indue* my robe.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

> By this time the baron had *indued* a pair of jackboots of large dimensions.
> *Scott*.

2. To clothe; invest. [Archaic.]

> *Indu'd* with robes of various hue she flies,
> And flying draws an arch (a segment of the skies).
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

> See where she stands! a mortal shape *indued*
> With love and life and light and deity.
> *Shelley*, Epipsychidion.

> The more I strove to *indue* myself in actual righteousness, the wider gaped the jaws of hell within me.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

indue2 (in-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *indued*, ppr. *induing*. [A var. of *endue*2, q. v.] 1. To furnish; supply; endow.

> He it *indued*, of his liberality,
> With pleasant possessions & large liberty.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, II. 597, App.

> Of those, some were so from their source *indewed*
> By great Dame Nature. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 6.

> Lords of the wide world, and wild watery seas,
> *Indued* with intellectual sense and souls.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

2†. To inure; accustom.

> Her clothes spread wide;
> And, mermaid-like, a while they bore her up:
> Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
> As one incapable of her own distress,
> Or like a creature native and *indued*
> Unto that element. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

induement (in-dū′ment), *n.* [< *indue*1 + *-ment*.] Same as *endowment*.

> They sit still, and expect gifts, and prostitute every *induement* of grace, every holy thing to sale.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

indulge (in-dulj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indulged*, ppr. *indulging*. [= It. *indulgere*, < L. *indulgere*, be kind or complaisant to, give oneself up to, appar. < *in*, in, on, + **dulgere*, of uncertain origin, connected by some with *dulcis*, sweet, gracious, by others with Gr. *δολιχός*, long, Skt. *dīrgha*, long.] I. *trans.* 1. To be kind or complaisant to; yield to the wish or humor of; gratify by compliance; refrain from restraining; humor: as, to *indulge* a child.

> Pelham . . . felt that an ally [like Pitt] so little used to control, and so capable of inflicting injury, might well be *indulged* in an occasional fit of waywardness.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

> Georgiana, who had a spoiled temper, a very acrid spite, a captious and insolent carriage, was universally *indulged*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

2†. To grant, as a favor; bestow in compliance with desire or petition; accord.

> But we *indulge* ourselves no such liberties as these.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

> Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace *indulged* by former kings to their people must not without high reason and great necessities be revoked by their successors. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iii. § 2.

3. To give way to; give free course to: as, to *indulge* a propensity or a passion.

> In the first ranks *indulge* thy thirst of fame;
> Thy brave example shall the rest inflame.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 558.

> [They] think if they are abstemious with regard to . . . wine, they may *indulge* their other appetites.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The Indulged, in *Scottish hist.*, those ministers of the Presbyterian Church who in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. accepted government toleration and protection. See *indulgence*, 5.

> The feud between *the Indulged* and the "non-Indulged" took the place of that between Resolutioners and Protesters.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 683.

=Syn. 1. *Humor*, etc. (see *gratify*); favor, pamper.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gratify one's self freely; give free course to the gratification of one's desires or appetites: followed by *in* before the object of desire, etc.: as, to *indulge in* the use of tobacco.

Most men are more willing to *indulge in* easy vices than to practise laborious virtues. *Johnson.*

2†. To yield; give way: with *to*.

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*

indulgement (in-dulj'ment), *n.* [< *indulge* + *-ment.*] Indulgence. [Rare.]

indulgence (in-dul'jens), *n.* [< ME. *indulgence* = F. *indulgence* = Pr. *indulgencia, endulgencia, endulgensia* = Sp. Pg. *indulgencia* = It. *indulgenza*, < L. *indulgentia*, < *indulgen(t-)s*, indulgent: see *indulgent.*] **1.** The act of indulging; forbearance of restraint or control; gratification of desire or humor; also, the character of being indulgent.

As you from crimes would pardon'd be,
Let your *indulgence* set me free.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

Some sons
Complain of too much rigour in their mothers:
I of too much *indulgence.*
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, i. 1.

It was by this *indulgence* of men in their sins, that vile Sect of the Gnosticks gained so much ground in the beginnings of Christianity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. Something with which one is indulged or gratified; a favor granted; an act of grace.

Hee was for his blinde zeal punished with blindnease; of which, soone after hee recouered by diuine *indulgence.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 327.

3. In *com.*, forbearance of present payment; an extension, through favor, of the time in which a debt can be paid: as, to grant an *indulgence* of three months on a note.—**4.** In *Rom. Cath. theol.*: (*a*) Remission of sins: used in this sense by the earlier ecclesiastical writers. (*b*) A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the church on the part of a lawful superior. *Eusebius Amort*, History of Indulgences, quoted in Cath. Dict. Indulgences are classed as *plenary* or *partial, general* (that is, for the whole church) or *particular*, etc.

An *Indulgence* is a remission, granted out of the Sacrament of Penance, of that temporal punishment which, even after the sin is forgiven, we have yet to undergo either here or in Purgatory. *Full Catechism of Catholic Religion* (1863).

Indulgence cannot be obtained for unforgiven sin. Before any one can obtain for himself the benefit of an *indulgence* the guilt must have been washed away and the eternal punishment, if his sin has been mortal, must have been forgiven. *Cath. Dict.*

(*c*) Relaxation of an ecclesiastical law, or exemption of a particular individual from its provisions: properly called *dispensation.*—**5.** In *Scottish hist.*, in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., permission to hold religious services.

His uncle's family attended the ministry of one of those numerous Presbyterian clergymen who, complying with certain regulations, were licensed to preach without interruption from the government. This *indulgence*, as it was called, made a great schism among the Presbyterians, and those who accepted of it were severely censured by the more rigid sectaries, who refused the proffered terms. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

Congregation of Indulgences. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*). —**Declaration of Indulgence**, in *Eng. hist.*, a royal proclamation promising greater religious freedom to nonconformists. The principal were: (*a*) A proclamation by Charles II. in 1671 or 1672, promising the suspension of penal laws relating to ecclesiastical matters which were directed against nonconformists. It was rejected by Parliament. (*b*) A proclamation by James II. in 1687, annulling penal laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists, and abolishing religious tests for office. The refusal to read this declaration by several prelates led to their trial, and was one of the causes of the revolution of 1688.—**Sale of indulgences**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, formerly, the granting of the remission of temporal penalties for sins by authorized agents of the Pope in return for certain payments. This was at times largely practised to raise money for various ecclesiastical purposes, and was often accompanied by great abuses. The sale of indulgences by the Dominican preacher Tetzel in 1517 called forth the opposition of Luther and the publication of his theses, and thus led to the German Reformation. =**Syn. 1.** Lenience, tenderness, kindness. See *gratify.*

indulgency† (in-dul'jen-si), *n.* Indulgence.

indulgent (in-dul'jent), *a.* [= F. *indulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulgente*, < L. *indulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge.*] Disposed or prone to indulge, humor, gratify, or give way to one's own or another's desires, etc., or to be compliant, lenient, or forbearing; showing or ready to show favor; favorable; indisposed to be severe or harsh, or to exercise necessary restraint: as, an *indulgent* parent; to be *indulgent* to servants.

God or angel guest
With man, as with his friend, familiar used
To sit *indulgent.* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 3.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 936.

Indulgent gales,
Supply'd by Phœbus, fill the swelling sails.
Pope, Iliad, i. 624.

He was quick to discern the smallest glimpse of merit; he was *indulgent* even to gross impropriety, when accompanied by any redeeming talent. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

=**Syn.** Lenient, forbearing, tolerant, gentle. See *gratify.*

indulgential (in-dul-jen'shal), *a.* [< L. *indulgentia*, indulgence, + *-al.*] Relating to ecclesiastical indulgences.

'Tis but getting some of those rusty pieces which Pope Sixtus the Fifth found once under the rubbish of an old wall, then presently you are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel, x.

indulgently (in-dul'jent-li), *adv.* In an indulgent manner; with indulgence, leniency, or compliance, or without severity or restraint.

My mother, father,
And uncle love me most *indulgently,*
Being the only branch of all their stocks.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

indulger (in-dul'jer), *n.* One who indulges.

And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it? *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xiii. § 5.

indulgiate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < *indulge* + *-ate*2.] To indulge. *Davies.*

Sergius Oratus was the first that made pits for them about his house here, more for profit than to *indulgiate* his gluttony. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 293.

induline (in'dū-lin), *n.* [< *ind(igo)* + *-ul-*, L. dim. suffix, + *-ine*2.] A name of various coal-tar colors used in dyeing. The various members of the group called *indulines* are made by different processes, but all possess somewhat similar dyeing properties. Those used for dyeing cotton are insoluble in water, and require to be dissolved in alcohol. For dyeing wool and silk they are made soluble in water by strong sulphuric acid. They all yield dark dull-blue colors similar to indigo. They are fairly fast to light, only moderately so to weak alkalis, but withstand the action of acids perfectly. These colors are all closely related to violaniline (which see). Those soluble in alcohol are obtained by phenylizing violaniline. They are known by a variety of commercial names, as *violaniline, nigrosine, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray, Coupier's blue, Roubaix blue*, etc.

indult (in-dult'), *n.* [= F. *indult* = Sp. Pg. It. *indulto*, < LL. *indultum*, an indulgence, privilege, neut. of L. *indultus*, indulged, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge.*] **1†.** An indulgence; license; permission; grant.

The free and voluntary *indult* of temporal princes. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 246.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a license or permission granted by the Pope for the performance of some act not sanctioned by the common law of the church; an exemption; a privilege.

In former times *indults* chiefly related to the patronage of church dignities or benefices. *Cath. Dict.*

Of course every Roman Catholic knows that now mass may not be said after midday, except by a special *indult.* *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 271.

3. In Spain, an impost formerly paid to the king on everything brought in galleons from America.

indult† (in-dult'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *indultar* = It. *indultare*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indulge.*] To indulge; grant; permit; accord.

So many magnificent colleges, athenæes, houses and schooles, founded and erected for them and their professors, and endowed with lands, . . . and vnto them royale priuiledges *indulted.* *Stow*, Universities, xlviii.

indultif†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **indultif*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgere*, indulge: see *indult, indulge.*] Indulgence; luxury.

Than of brod cloth a gerde, be my lyf;
Me thinketh this is a verry *indultif.*
Occleve. (*Halliwell.*)

indulto (in-dul'tō), *n.* [< It. *indulto*, indult: see *indult.*] Same as *indult.*

indumentum (in-dū-men'tum), *n.* [L., a garment, < *induere*, put on (clothes): see *indue*1.] **1.** In *bot.*, any hairy covering or pubescence which forms a coating. *Gray.*—**2.** In *ornith.*, plumage; a bird's feathers, collectively considered.

induperator (in-dū'pe-rā-tor), *n.* [L., var. of *imperator*, emperor: see *imperator, emperor.*] An emperor: used affectedly in the passage quoted.

To chaunt and carroll forth the alteza and excelsitude of this monarchall fiudy *induperator.* *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

induplicate (in-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, on, + *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the edges bent abruptly toward the axis: said of the parts of the calyx or corolla in estivation. (*b*) Having the edges rolled inward and then arranged about the axis without overlapping: said of leaves in vernation.

induplication (in-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< *induplicate* + *-ion.*] The state of being induplicate; something induplicate.

The whole *induplication* is enclosed in a transparent structureless membrane. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 389.

induplicative (in-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [As *induplicate* + *-ive.*] Same as *induplicate.*

indurable† (in-dūr'a-bl), *a.* An obsolete form of *endurable.*

indurance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *endurance.*

indurascent† (in-dū-ras'ent), *a.* [< *indur(ate)* + *-ascent*, equiv. to *-escent.*] In *bot.*, hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth-bush. *Lindley.*

indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *indurated*, ppr. *indurating.* [< L. *induratus*, pp. of *indurare*, harden, < *in*, in, + *durare*, harden: see *dure* and *endure.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow hard; harden; become hard: as, clay *indurates* by drying and by extreme heat.—**2†.** To become fixed or habitual; pass into use; inure.

And now, through custom or rather corruption, it has *indurated* that a mass priced at three or four denars or one shilling is bought and sold by a blind people and by wicked simoniacal priests.
Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 37.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make hard: as, extreme heat *indurates* clay.

On the flood,
Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight
Lies undissolv'd. *Cowper*, Task, v. 98.

2. To make hard in feeling; deprive of sensibility; render obdurate.

And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 232.

indurate† (in'dū-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *endure*; < L. *induratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Hardened; unfeeling; indurated.

And if he persever with *indurate* minde the space of twoo yeares. *Holinshed*, Chron.

The nature of those hard and *indurate* adamant stones is to draw all to them.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

indurated (in'dū-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *bot., zoöl.*, and *anat.*, hardened; made thick and dense; calloused: as, an *indurated* swelling: applied in entomology to hard spots or elevations on a soft surface, etc.

induration (in-dū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *induration* = Sp. *induracion* = Pg. *induração*; as *indurate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of hardening, or the process of growing hard; the state of being indurated or of having become hard.

Fire is the cause of *induration*, but respective to clay. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

2. Hardness of heart; insensibility; obduracy; want of pliancy.

A certain *induration* of character which had arisen from long habits of business. *Coleridge.*

3. An indurated, hardened, or callous part.—**Brown induration of the lungs**, a hardening or induration of the lung-tissue, which becomes red in color with brown spots scattered through it. The capillaries are dilated, and there is more or less increase of the connective tissue and epithelial proliferation. The brown spots are due to small extravasations of blood. Such tissue occurs in the lungs of persons affected with mitral disease, and is produced by the passive hyperemia consequent on the cardiac lesion.

indurative (in'dū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *indurativo*; as *indurate* + *-ive.*] Producing induration; hardening: as, an *indurative* process.

Indurative changes in the solid viscera lead to venous obstruction. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 255.

indure†, *v.* An obsolete form of *endure.*

indusia, *n.* Plural of *indusium.*

indusial (in-dū'zi-al), *a.* [< *indusium* + *-al.*] Composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ.—**Indusial limestone**, in *geol.*, a fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, France, supposed to be composed of the agglomerated indusia or cases of the larvæ of caddis-flies.

indusiate (in-dū'zi-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, having an indusium.

The *indusiate* sorus of this family of Ferns. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 395.

indusiated (in-dū'zi-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *indusiate.*

indusium (in-dū'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *indusia* (-ä). [L., a tunic, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*1.] **1.** In

Rom. antiq., one of the two tunics commonly worn by both men and women, probably the outer tunic, though some archæologists have contended that it was the inner tunic of the women.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The covering of the sori or fruit-dots in ferns. Frequently the indusium is only an excrescence of the epidermis—that is, the epidermis is simply lifted up and forms a covering of various shapes, being sometimes lateral, sometimes shield-shaped, sometimes spherical, etc. In other cases it is formed by an outgrowth of the tissue of the frond itself, and may then be composed of several layers of cells, and its border may be entire or ciliate. In the *Lygodieæ* each sporangium is inclosed in a pocket-shaped formation from the tissue of the leaf, as if in a bract. In certain genera, as *Allosorus*, *Cheilanthes*, *Pteris*, etc., the margin of the frond is folded or rolled back over the sori, forming a sort of false indusium, as there is no new formation from the frond. In certain other forms it is beneath the sporangia, as in *Woodsia*, when it is said to be *inferior*. Called by Cooke *hyposporangium*. (*b*) A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower.—3. In *entom.*, the coat or covering of a larval insect, as the case of a caddis-worm.—4. In *anat.*, the amnion, the innermost membrane enveloping the fetus.

Indusium.

1, part of a fertile pinnule of *Lygodium palmatum* showing the scale-like imbricate indusia. 2, pinnule of *Cystopteris bulbifera* with hood-like indusium. 3, part of a pinnule of *Asplenium Trichomanes* with linear indusium. 4, pinnule of *Aspidium acrostichoides* with orbicular indusium. 5, pinnule of *Woodsia obtusa* showing the inferior indusium which early bursts into irregular lobes. 6, section of a pinnule of *Lastrea filix-mas* through the sorus, showing the origin of the indusium from the tissues of the frond: *a*, *a*, indusium; *b*, frond; *c*, *c*, sporangia. (Fig. 6 highly magnified.)

industrial (in-dus'tri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *industrial*, F. *industriel* = Sp. Pg. *industrial* = It. *industriale*, < ML. *industrialis*, pertaining to industry, < L. *industria*, industry: see *industry*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to industry or its results; relating to or connected with productive industry or the manufacture of commodities: as, the *industrial* arts; an *industrial* exhibition; *industrial* activity or depression.

Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the *industrial* classes. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

The breaking down of the ancient political divisions . . . is furthered by that weakening of them consequent on the growing spirit of equality fostered by *industrial* life. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

Industrial accession, in *Scots law*, the addition made to the value of a subject by human art or labor exercised thereon.—**Industrial school**, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; also, a school for educating neglected children, reclaiming them from evil habits, and training them to habits of industry.=**Syn.** *Industrious*, *Industrial*. See *industrious*.

II. *n.* A person engaged in an industrial pursuit; a producer of commodities; a handicraftsman.

Of Comte's three fundamental classes of society, . . . the second or proletariate was subdivided into merchants, *industrials*, and agriculturists. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 266.

In the modest houses scattered along the mountain-slopes may be found the establishments of these *industrials*, in which the working force of the whole family finds active employment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 350.

industrialism (in-dus'tri-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *industrialisme*; as *industrial* + *-ism*.] Devotion to industrial pursuits and interests; predominance of industrial interests or activity; also, the characteristics of industrial life, especially of the manufacturing industry.

Has he not seen the Scottish Brassmith's Idea [the steam-engine] . . . rapidly enough overturning the whole system of Society; and for Feudalism and Preservation of the Game, preparing us, by Indirect but sure methods, *Industrialism* and the Government of the Wisest? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

When *industrialism* has grown predominant, the violence and the deception which warriors glory in come to be held criminal. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 88.

That vindictive and short-sighted revolution which is extirpating it [the monastic system] from Europe is destroying one of the best correctives of the excessive *industrialism* of our age. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, III. 156.

industrialist (in-dus'tri-al-ist), *a.* [= F. *industrialiste*; as *industrial* + *-ist*.] Marked by the influence of industrialism; characterized by industry.

What Saint-Simon desired . . . was an *industrialist* state directed by modern science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 197.

industrialize (in-dus'tri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *industrialized*, ppr. *industrializing*. [< *industrial* + *-ize*.] To imbue with the spirit of industrialism; interest in industrial pursuits.

Contempt of civilians, patronage of "trades-people," survive from the middle-age predominance of the noblesse, through this necessity, with a persistence that strikes our *industrialized* sense as puerile. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

industrially (in-dus'tri-al-i), *adv.* In an industrial manner; with reference to industrial pursuits or interests.

industrious (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *industrieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *industrioso*, < L. *industriosus*, diligent, active, industrious, < *industria*, diligence, industry: see *industry*.] 1. Given to industry; acting or working with diligence; sedulous: as, a person *industrious* in business.

He himself, . . . being very excellently learned, and *industrious* to seeke out the trueth of these thinges concerning the originall of his owne people, hath . . . sett downe the testimonyes of the auncientes truely. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He is not so well opinion'd of himselfe as *industrious* to make other, and thinke [thinks] no vice so prejudiciall as blushing. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Sir W. Temple.*

Supply
Is obvious, plac'd within the easy reach
Of temperate wishes and *industrious* hands.
Cowper, Task, i. 509.

2. Marked by industry; done with or characterized by diligence; busily pursued, performed, or employed: as, an *industrious* life; *industrious* researches.

They gape and point
At your *industrious* scenes and acts of death.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Piles all the sinews of *industrious* toil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 69.

3†. Expert; clever; shrewd.

They that be called *industrious* do most craftely and depely vnderstande in al affayres what is expedient, and by what meanes & wayes they may soneat exployte them. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

=**Syn.** *Industrious*, *Industrial*; busy, laborious, active, hard-working, sedulous. *Industrious*, having the activity or the moral quality of industry; *industrial*, connected with the application of industry to manufactures: as, the *industrious* ant; *industrial* statistics.

Headlong sent
With his *industrious* crew to build in hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 751.

An *industrial* spirit creates two wholly different types of character—a thrifty character and a speculating character. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 146.

industriously (in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an industrious manner; with habitual diligence; assiduously.

Principles, let me add, which were still more *industriously* disseminated at the Revolution by Locke, at the Accession by Hoadly, and a hundred years before either by Hooker. *Mason*, Ded. to Soame Jenyns.

industriousness (in-dus'tri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being industrious; diligence.

Industrialism is not to be confounded with *industriousness*. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 1.

industry (in'dus-tri), *n.*; pl. *industries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *industrie*, *industree*; = D. G. *industrie* = Dan. Sw. *industri*, < F. *industrie* = Pr. *industria*, *endustria* = Sp. Pg. It. *industria*, < L. *industria*, diligence, activity, industry, < *industrius*, OL. *indostruus*, diligent, active, industrious; formation unknown.] 1. Habitual diligence in any employment or task, whether bodily or mental; sedulous attention to business; assiduity.

During which time, in every good behest,
And godly worke of Almes and charitee,
Shee him instructed with great *industree*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 45.

Sterile with idleness, or manured with *industry*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. Productive labor; specifically, labor employed in manufacturing; manufacture; hence, a particular branch of work; a trade: as, the iron *industry*; the cotton *industry*: often used, in the plural, of trades in general: as, the arts and *industries* of a country.

The food of labourers and the materials of production have no productive power; but labour cannot exert its productive power unless provided with them. There can be no more *industry* than is supplied with materials to work up and food to eat. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. 1.

The *industry* of making straw hats began at Hatboro', as many other *industries* have begun in New England, with no great local advantages. *Howells*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 130.

=**Syn.** 1. *Application*, *Diligence*, etc. (see *assiduity*); activity, laboriousness.

indute† (in-dūt'), *a.* [< L. *indutus*, pp. of *induere*, clothe: see *indue*[1].] Clothed; induced. *Halliwell.*

indutive (in-dū'tiv), *a.* [< L. *induere*, pp. *indutus*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, having the usual integumentary covering: said of seeds. [Rare.]

induviæ (in-dū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., clothes, < *induere*, put on: see *indue*[1].] In *bot.*, the withered leaves which remain persistent on the stems of some plants.

induvial (in-dū'vi-al), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, persistent as an envelop: applied to a calyx when it is persistent and covers the fruit, as that of *Physalis Alkekengi*. [Rare.]

induviate (in-dū'vi-āt), *a.* [< *induviæ* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, covered with induviæ.

indweller (in'dwel'ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *dweller*.] One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant. [Chiefly poetical.]

Since which, those Woods, and all that goodly Chase,
Doth to this day with Wolves and Thieves abound:
Which too-too true that lands *in-dwellers* since have found.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 55.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 110.

indwelling (in'dwel'ing), *a.* Dwelling within; living interiorly; specifically, abiding in the mind or soul; having a permanent mental lodgment: as, an *indwelling* faith.

These souls may become temples for *indwelling* Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

Energy . . . is the symbol expressive of that *indwelling* capacity of doing work possessed by every agent. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., V. i. § 4.

Indwelling grace. See *grace*.

indwelling (in'dwel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *indwelling*, < *in*[1] + *dwelling*.] A dwelling within; especially, lodgment or habitation in the mind or soul.

The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers.
South, Works, V. vii.

Then will humanity on earth be the partner of its Redeemer's love, the sanctuary for his *indwelling*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 506.

ine†, *n. pl.* A Middle English form of *eyen*, former plural of *eye*[1].

-ine[1]. See *-in*[1].

-ine[2]. See *-in*[2].

inearth (in-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *earth*[1]. Cf. *inter*[1].] To put into the earth; inter. [Poetical.]

Nor did I then comply, refusing rest,
Till I had seen in holy ground *inearth'd*
My poor lost brother. *Southey.*

The Ethiop, keen of scent,
Detects the ebony,
That deep-*inearth'd*, and hating light,
A leafless tree, and barren of all fruit,
With darkness feeds her bougha of raven grain.
Southey, Thalaba, i.

inebriacy (in-ē'bri-ā-si), *n.* [< *inebria(te)* + *-cy*.] The habit of drunkenness.

No faith in any remedy for *inebriacy*, except as an aid to . . . strong purpose . . . of the one who suffers from it. *Christian Union*, Dec. 27, 1876.

inebriant (in-ē'bri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *inebriant*, < L. *inebrian(t-)s*, ppr. of *inebriare*, make drunk: see *inebriate*.] **I.** *a.* Intoxicating.

II. *n.* Anything that intoxicates, as opium.

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inebriated*, ppr. *inebriating*. [< L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebriare* (> It. *inebriare* = Sp. Pg. *inebriar* = Pr. *enieurar*, *eniurar* = F. *enivrer*), make drunk, < *in*, in, + *ebriare*, make drunk, < *ebrius*, drunk: see *ebrious*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make drunk; intoxicate.

The bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not *inebriate* wait on each.
Cowper, Task, iv. 40.

2. Figuratively, to exhilarate extravagantly; intoxicate mentally or emotionally.

Let me be wholly *inebriated* with love, and that love wholly spent in doing such actions as best please thee. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

The Water blush'd, and started into Wine
Full of high sparkling vigour, taught by mee
A sweet *inebriated* extasy.
Crashaw, tr. of Orotius, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., V. 301.

The *inebriating* effect of popular applause. *Macaulay.*

II.† *intrans.* To become intoxicated or stupefied.

Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies. *Bacon.*

inebriate (in-ē'bri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inebriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Drunk; intoxicated, literally or figuratively.

Thus spake Peter as a man *inebriate* and made drounken with the swetenesse of this vision, not knowing what he sayed. *J. Udall*, On Luke ix.

II. *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, etc. *Darwin.*

inebriation (in-ē-bri-ā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *inebriation, inebriacion* = It. *inebriazione*, < LL. *inebriatio(n-)*, drunkenness, < L. *inebriare*, pp. *inebriatus*, make drunk: see *inebriate.*] The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; hence, extravagant exhilaration of any kind; mental or moral intoxication.

Reason and philosophy . . . did not preserve him [Napoleon] from the *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

"Thou art an homunculus, Abel," responded Master Elliman, waving to and fro betwixt *inebriation* and an attempt to be merry. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

inebriety (in-ē-brī′e-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* intensive + *ebrieta(t-)s*, drunkenness: see *ebriety*, and cf. *inebrious.*] Drunkenness; intoxication.

Sudden partial loss of consciousness of variable duration he believes to occur in the majority of cases of *inebriety* when there are no symptoms of intoxication. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 518.

inebriism (in-ē′bri-izm), *n.* [Irreg. < *inebrious* + *-ism*; or abbr. of **inebriatism.*] Habitual inebriety.

Dr. ——— has written an original and instructive book, and he can be congratulated upon having made a permanent contribution to the subject of *inebriism.* *Alien. and Neurol.*, VII. 716.

inebrious (in-ē′bri-us), *a.* [= It. *inebrioso*, < L. *in-* intensive + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious.*] 1. Drunk or partly drunk; inebriated.

The worthy but *inebrious* burgomaster Vandunk. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., II. 217.

2. Causing drunkenness; intoxicating.

Whilst thou art mixing fatal wines below,
Such that with scorching fever fill our veins,
And with *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 331.

inechet, *v. t.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *eche*, now *eke*: see *eke*, *v.*] To add; insert.

If that I at loves reverence
Have any word *ineched* for the beste,
Doth therwithal ryght as youreselven leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1329.

inedia (in-ē′di-ą), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inedia*, < L. *inedia*, abstinence from food, fasting, starvation, < *in-* priv. + *edere*, eat: see *eat, edible.*] 1. Starvation.—2. Abstinence; an eating less than usual. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

inedibility (in-ed-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inedible*: see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being inedible.

A great many species [of beetles] with a soft shell, that invites attack, are protected by their *inedibility*, and are usually lustrous and bright. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedible (in-ed′i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *inedibilis*, not eatable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *edibilis*, eatable: see *edible.*] Not eatable; unfit or unsuitable for food: as, *inedible* roots; an *inedible* fruit.

A very peculiar and yet widely current mode of protection is by becoming distasteful and *inedible* to the attacking animal. *Science*, VIII. 561.

inedita (in-ed′i-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ineditus*, not made known, unpublished, < *in-* priv. + *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, make known: see *edit.*] Unpublished compositions; pieces written but not published.

The luminous exposition of the grammar and the happy choice of the pieces in the chrestomathy—all *inedita*—with the admirable notes drawn from an enormous reading in MS. sources, make them altogether different from ordinary text-books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 141.

inedited (in-ed′i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *edited*, after L. *ineditus* (> It. Pg. *inedito* = Sp. *inédito* = F. *inédit*), not made known: see *inedita.*] Not edited; unpublished; not made known by publication; not issued: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

An *inedited* coin of Michael Palæologus, Emperor of Nicæa. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 277.

Ineducabilia (in-ed′ū-kā-bil′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ineducabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *educabilis*, educable: see *Educabilia.*] The lower one of two main series of monodelphian or placental mammals, consisting of the orders *Chiroptera, Insectivora, Glires* or *Rodentia*, and *Bruta* or *Edentata*, whose cerebrum is comparatively small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum exposed, and whose corpus callosum is oblique, ends before the vertical of the hippocampal sulcus, and has no well-defined rostrum. The series exactly corresponds with the *Microsthenes* of Dana, and with the *Lissencephala* of Owen. See *Educabilia.* *C. L. Bonaparte; T. N. Gill.*

ineducabilian (in-ed′ū-kā-bil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ineducabilia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* An ineducabilian mammal.

ineducable (in-ed′ū-kā-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *educable.*] Not educable; not capable of being taught.

He is childish, not to say babyish, in intellect, and *ineducable* beyond the first standard. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 272.

ineffability (in-ef-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ineffabilité* = Sp. *inefabilidad* = Pg. *ineffabilidade* = It. *ineffabilità*; as *ineffable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The condition or quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness.

ineffable (in-ef′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffable* = Sp. *inefable* = Pg. *ineffavel* = It. *ineffabile*, < L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable, < *in-* priv. + *effabilis*, that can be uttered: see *effable.*] 1. Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible: as, the *ineffable* joys of heaven; *ineffable* disgust.

A hook which comes from God . . . is given to us, on purpose to open to us some discoveries concerning the divine nature, its essence, and *ineffable* perfections. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

In their branching veins
The eloquent blood told an *ineffable* tale.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. That must not be spoken: as, the *ineffable* name. See *Jehovah.*

ineffableness (in-ef′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable; unspeakableness.

ineffably (in-ef′a-bli), *adv.* In an ineffable manner; so as not to be expressed in words; unspeakably.

But in this indefinite description there is something *ineffably* great and noble. *Guardian*, No. 89.

ineffaceable (in-e-fā′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *ineffaçable*; as *in-*[3] + *effaceable.*] Not effaceable; incapable of being effaced.

The mediæval systems of education have left marks in history as *ineffaceable* as mediæval theories of government in Church and State. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 361.

ineffaceably (in-e-fā′sa-bli), *adv.* In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaceable.

ineffectible† (in-e-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ineffectable*; < *in-*[3] + *effectible.*] 1. That cannot be effected; impracticable.—2. That cannot be effected by ordinary physical means; supernatural; occult.

There be, in an *ineffectible* manner, communicates himself to blessed spirits, both angels and men. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth.

ineffective (in-e-fek′tiv), *a.* [= F. *ineffectif* = Pg. *ineffectivo*; as *in-*[3] + *effective.*] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect desired; wanting effective energy or operation; inefficient; impotent: as, *ineffective* efforts; an *ineffective* blow.

An *ineffective* pity and a lazy counsel, an empty blessing and gay words, are but deceitful charity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. xii.

The rules and prohibitions of morality, taken by themselves, are *ineffective*, but heaven and hell all can understand. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 161.

ineffectively (in-e-fek′tiv-li), *adv.* In an ineffective manner; without effect; weakly.

ineffectiveness (in-e-fek′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being ineffective.

ineffectual (in-e-fek′tū-al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effectual.*] Not effectual; not producing or not able to produce the desired effect; of no efficacy; inefficient: as, an *ineffectual* remedy.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong,
Though *ineffectual* found. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 301.

Even our blessed Saviour's preaching, who spake as never man spake, was *ineffectual* to many. *Stillingfleet*, Works, II. x.

All day they [the army of the Christians] made *ineffectual* attempts to extricate themselves from the mountains. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

=Syn. *Fruitless, Unavailing*, etc. See *useless.*

ineffectuality (in-e-fek-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffectual* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being ineffectual; ineffectualness.—2. That which is ineffectual; something that fails to produce the desired effect. [Rare.]

Lope de Vega . . . plays at best, in the eyes of some few, as a vague aurora borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality.* *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

ineffectually (in-e-fek′tū-al-i), *adv.* In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain.

Hereford was surprised on the 18th of December by Colonel Birch and Colonel Morgan, after it had been besieged for about two months *ineffectually* by the Scotts. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 145.

ineffectualness (in-e-fek′tū-al-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ineffectual; want of power to produce effect; inefficacy.

The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicines was soon discovered. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1548.

ineffervescence (in-ef-èr-ves′ens), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescence.*] Lack of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

ineffervescent (in-ef-èr-ves′ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescent.*] Not effervescent or effervescing; not subject to effervescence.

ineffervescibility (in-ef-èr-ves-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *ineffervescible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being ineffervescible.

ineffervescible (in-ef-èr-ves′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *effervescible.*] Not capable of effervescence.

inefficacious (in-ef-i-kā′shus), *a.* [< L. *inefficax* (> It. *inefficace* = Sp. *ineficaz* = Pg. *ineficaz* = Pr. *ineficax* = F. *inefficace*), inefficacious, < *in-* priv. + *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate force.

The authority of Parliament must become *inefficacious*, as all other authorities have proved, to restrain the growth of disorders either in India or in Europe. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

inefficaciously (in-ef-i-kā′shus-li), *adv.* In an inefficacious manner; without efficacy or effect.

inefficaciousness (in-ef-i-kā′shus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inefficacious; lack of effect, or of power to produce the desired effect.

To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word. Alas! men rarely apply it to the right place. *Lively Oracles*, p. 194.

inefficacy (in-ef′i-kā-si), *n.* [= Sp. *ineficacia* = Pg. It. *ineficacia*, < LL. *inefficacia*, < L. *inefficax*, inefficacious: see *inefficacious.*] Lack of efficacy or power to produce the desired effect; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

I suppose they must talk of assignats, as no other language would be understood. All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

inefficiency (in-e-fish′en-si), *n.* [< *inefficien(t)* + *-cy.*] The condition or quality of being inefficient; lack of efficiency; incompetency; inadequacy.

The *inefficiency* of our own minds as causal agents. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 332.

inefficient (in-e-fish′ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *efficient.*] Not efficient; not producing or not capable of producing the desired effect; incapable; incompetent; inadequate: as, *inefficient* measures; an *inefficient* police.

He is as insipid in his pleasures as *inefficient* in every thing else. *Chesterfield.*

inefficiently (in-e-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In an inefficient or incapable manner.

inelaborate (in-ē-lab′ō-rāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elaborate.*] Not elaborate; not wrought with care. *Coles*, 1717.

inelastic (in-ē-las′tik), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *elastic.*] 1. Not elastic; not returning after a strain; lacking elasticity.—2. Incompressible; rigid; unyielding.—**Inelastic fluids.** See *fluid*, 1.

Doubtless the period is not far distant when the elastic and the *inelastic fluids* will be distinguished by appropriate designations in English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ix.

inelasticate (in-ē-las′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inelasticated*, ppr. *inelasticating.* [< *inelastic* + *-ate*[2].] To make inelastic; deprive of elasticity.

Each thread [of caoutchouc] is *inelasticated* individually in the act of reeling. *Ure*, Dict., I. 701.

inelasticity (in-ē-las-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *elasticity.*] The character of being inelastic; lack of elasticity.

inelegance (in-el′ē-gans), *n.* [= F. *inélégance* = It. *ineleganza*, < LL. *inelegantia*, inelegance, < L. *in-* priv. + *elegantia*, elegance: see *elegance.*] 1. The state or character of being inelegant; want of elegance or refinement; lack of any quality required by good taste.

Whene'er his images betray'd
Too strong a light, too weak a shade,
Or in the graceful and the grand
Confess'd *inelegance* of hand.
Cawthorne, Birth and Education of Genius.

She was conspicuous from the notorious *inelegance* of her figure. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

2. That which is inelegant or ungraceful: as, *inelegances* of style.

inelegancy (in-el′ē-gan-si), *n.* Same as *inelegance.*

inelegant (in-el′ē-gant), *a.* [= F. *inélégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *inelegante*, < L. *inelegan(t-)s*, not elegant, < *in-* priv. + *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *ele-*

gant.] Not elegant; ungraceful; unrefined; deficient in any quality required by correct taste. [Obsolete as used in the first extract.]

Most ample fruit,
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Modern critics, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

=Syn. Ungraceful, homely, plain, clumsy, ungainly, rough, awkward.

inelegantly (in-el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an inelegant manner; ungracefully; rudely.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*. *Chesterfield.*

The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross.
T. Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

ineligibility (in-el′i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inéligibilité*, < ML. *ineligibilita(t-)s*, < *incligibilis*, ineligible: see *ineligible*.] 1. Lack of eligibility in any respect; the character of being unworthy to be selected or chosen; unfitness; inexpedieney: as, the *ineligibility* of a suitor.—2. Specifically, the condition of being ineligible to a specified office or employment; disqualification for election or choice: as, the *ineligibility* of a candidate.

ineligible (in-el′i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéligible* = Pg. *inelegivel* = It. *ineligibile*, < ML. *ineligibilis*, that cannot be chosen, < *in-* priv. + **eligibilis*, that can be chosen: see *eligible*.] 1. Not eligible, in general; unworthy of choice; unsuitable; inexpedient: as, an *ineligible* site for a building.

In the first view, appeals to the people at fixed periods appear to be nearly as *ineligible* as appeals on particular occasions as they emerge. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 50.

2. Specifically, not eligible to a specified office or post of honor; legally or otherwise disqualified.

He that cannot be admitted cannot be elected; and, the votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. *Johnson*, The False Alarm.

I wish that at the end of the four years they had made him [the President] forever *ineligible* a second time.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

ineligibly (in-el′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

ineliminable (in-ē-lim′i-na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *eliminable*.] Not eliminable; that cannot be eliminated, thrown out, or set aside.

The number of laborers is an *ineliminable* element in the problem. What is the amount of possible wages?
F. A. Walker, N. A. Rev., CXX. 108.

ineloquence (in-el′ō-kwens), *n.* [< *ineloquen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; a habit of silence or reserve in speech.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 11.

ineloquent (in-el′ō-kwent), *a.* [= F. *inéloquent* = Pg. It. *ineloquente*, < LL. *ineloquen(t-)s*, < L. *in-* priv. + *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent*.] Not eloquent; wanting the quality or characteristics of eloquence.

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heavenly meek:
Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 219.

ineloquently (in-el′ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

ineluctable (in-ē-luk′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inéluctable* = Pg. *incluctavel* = It. *incluttabile*, < L. *ineluctabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *eluctabilis*, that may be escaped from, < *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.] Not to be overcome or escaped from.

She realized that she and he were alike helpless—both struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, inexorable, *ineluctable*.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxviii.

ineludible (in-ē-lū′di-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *ineludible*; as *in-*3 + *eludible*.] Not eludible; not to be eluded or escaped.

One would think that an opinion so very obnoxious, and so lyable to such grand inconveniences, should not be admitted but upon most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inembryonate (in-em′bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *embryonate*.] Not embryonate; not formed in embryo. [Rare.]

inemendable† (in-ē-men′da-bl), *a.* [= It. *inemendabile*; as *in-*3 + *emendable*.] Not to be emended; not to be atoned for: said formerly of certain crimes. *Kersey*, 1708.

inenarrable†, *a.* [< OF. *inenarrable*, F. *inénarrable* = Sp. *inenarrable* = Pg. *inenarravel* = It. *inenarrabile*, < L. *inenarrabilis*, that cannot be described, < *in-* priv. + *enarrabilis*, that can be described, < *enarrare*, describe, relate in detail: see *enarration*.] Incapable of being narrated or told.

This blyssed Lorde is to be set by abone al thynge, he is to be loued best, for his *inenarrable* goodnes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxlvii.

The princes then, and naule that did bring
These so *inenarrable* troopes, and all their soyles, I sing.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

inenchyma (in-eng′ki-mă), *n.* [NL., < L. *in*, in, + Gr. *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] In *bot.*, a fibrocellular tissue the elements of which have the appearance of spiral vessels. *Baillon.*

inept (in-ept′), *a.* [= F. *inepte* = Sp. Pg. *inepto* = It. *inetto*, < L. *ineptus*, unsuitable, improper, senseless, < *in-* priv. + *aptus*, suitable: see *apt*. Cf. *inapt*.] 1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; inapt.

The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries, and therefore of no accommodation to the use of life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

The genius of the order [of Druids] admitted of no *inept* member. For the acolyte unendowed with the faculty of study, all initiation ceased.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 18.

2. Inappropriate; out of place; foolish.

To view attention as a special state of intelligence, and to distinguish it from consciousness, is utterly *inept*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The suggestion which from a later standpoint appears *inept* may be recognized as ingenious from the earlier.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 303.

Inepti (in-ep′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ineptus*, stupid: see *inept*.] 1. A term proposed by Illiger (1811) to include birds related to the dodo, *Didus ineptus*.—2. In Bonaparte's system of classification (1854), the fourth order of *Aves*, of his subclass *Insessores* (see *Altrices*), consisting of the family *Dididæ*, in which he misplaces the genera *Æpyornis* and *Pezophaps*, together with his *Ornithoptera* and *Cyanornis*: the last two are equivalent to *Apterornis* of Selys. The group is thus an artificial one.

ineptitude (in-ep′ti-tūd), *n.* [= OF. and F. *ineptitude* = Sp. *ineptitud* = It. *inettitudine*, < L. *ineptitudo*, < *ineptus*, inept: see *inept*. Cf. *inaptitude*.] The quality or state of being inept; lack of aptness or adaptation; unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; foolishness.

To avoid therefore that *ineptitude* for society, which is frequently the fault of us scholars, . . . I take care to visit all publick solemnities. *Tatler*, No. 203.

The unthinking *ineptitude* with which even the routine of life is carried on by the mass of men.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 303.

It would seem likely that the French word [Topinambour] is an endeavour to imitate phonetically the red Indian name of the plant [artichoke], a process for which the French usually show an extraordinary *ineptitude*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 110.

ineptly (in-ept′li), *adv.* In an inept manner; unsuitably; awkwardly; foolishly.

They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied . . . [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision wherein all the species of external objects were terminated. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

ineptness (in-ept′nes), *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; awkwardness; ineptitude.

The feeblenesse and miserable *ineptnesse* of Infancy.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existency of the Soul, Pref.

inequable (in-ē′kwa-bl or in-ek′wa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equable*.] Not equable; not uniform; changeable; fitful: as, an *inequable* climate or temper.

inequal (in-ē′kwal), *a.* [< ME. *inequal*, < OF. *inequal*, F. *inégal* = Sp. *inigual* = It. *ineguale*, *inuguale*, *inequale*, < L. *inæqualis*, not equal, uneven, < *in-* priv. + *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*.] 1†. Unequal; unjust.

Welcome all tolls the *inequal* fates decree,
While tolls endear thy faithful charge to thee.
Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Such a divulsion may be made in glass by hut an *inequal* motion between the neighbouring parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 459.

2. In *entom.*, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface.—**Inequal hour**, an hour formed by dividing the day (from sunrise to sunset) and the night (from sunset to sunrise) into twelve parts each.

inequalitarian (in-ē-kwol-i-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *inequality* + *-arian*.] A believer in inequality; one who upholds the principle of social or political inequality. [Rare.]

In practice they [the English people] are what I may call determined *inequalitarians*.
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 202.

inequality (in-ē-kwol′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *inequalité*, F. *inégalité* = Sp. *inigualdad* = It. *inegualità*, < L. *inæqualita(t-)s*, unequalness, unevenness, < *inæqualis*, unequal: see *inequal*.] 1. Lack of equality in character or attributes; unlikeness between things of the same kind; diversity; disparity: as, *inequality* in size, numbers, etc.; the *inequality* of the fingers.

Though human souls are said to be equal, yet is there no small *inequality* in their operations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. Lack of equality in the state or condition of a person or thing; want of uniformity of relation, level, surface, etc.; variation or variableness; unevenness: as, *inequalities* of temper; *inequalities* of rank or fortune; *inequalities* of the earth's surface.

An infinite variety of *inequalities* and shadowings, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 483.

Inequality of condition is . . . indispensable to progress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 56.

The *inequality* . . . desired by the artist and the man of science is an *inequality* in fame; that desired by the productive laborer is an *inequality* in riches.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 123.

3. Injustice; partiality.

We sometimes find men complaining of *inequalities* in events, which were indeed the effects of a most equal providence. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. § 4.

4. In *astron.*, the deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—5. In *alg.*, an expression of two unequal quantities connected by either of the signs of inequality > or <; thus, $a > b$, signifying that a is greater than b, and $a < b$, signifying that a is less than b, are *inequalities*.—**Diurnal inequality.** See *diurnal*.—**First inequality**† (*inæqualitas soluta*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which is irrespective of its angular distance from the sun. In the case of a planet it is corrected by the equation of the argument, in that of the moon by the equation of the orbit (see both, under *equation*).—**Second inequality**† (*inæqualitas adligata*), that inequality in the motion of a planet or of the moon which depends upon its angular distance from the sun, and disappears at oppositions and conjunctions. In the case of the moon it is the evection (which see).—**Third inequality**† of the motion of the moon, the variation (which see).—**Fourth inequality**† of the motion of the moon, an inequality discovered by Tycho Brahe, consisting in a quicker motion of the moon while the sun is in perigee than while he is in apogee. Its greatest effect upon the longitude is about 12′.

inequation (in-ē-kwā′shon or -zhon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *equation*.] In *math.*, an inequality. See *inequality*, 5.

inequidistant (in-ē-kwi-dis′tant), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equidistant*.] Not equidistant; not equally distant.

inequilateral (in-ē-kwi-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equilateral*.] 1. Not equilateral; having unequal sides: as, an *inequilateral* triangle.—2. In *conch.*, specifically, having the anterior and posterior ends of each valve, as divided by an imaginary vertical line from the umbones, unequal. All true or lamellibranch bivalves are more or less inequilateral, while the brachiopods, with very few exceptions, are equilateral. Those lamellibranchs which are least inequilateral, as for example the *Lucinidæ*, are described as subequilateral. See *inequivalve*.

3. In *Foraminifera*, not having the convolutions of the shell in the same plane, but obliquely wound around an axis.—4. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical from the greater development of one side, as the leaves of *Begonia*, the elm, etc.

in equilibrio (in ē-kwi-lib′ri-ō). See *equilibrium*, 1.

inequilobate (in-ē-kwi-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*. Cf. *equilobed*.] Unequally lobed; having unequal lobes.

inequipotential (in-ē′kwi-pō-ten′shal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equipotential*.] In a condition of unequal stresses; potentially unstable.

inequipotentiality (in-ē′kwi-pō-ten-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *inequipotential* + *-ity*.] A condition of potential instability, as that of a glacier.

inequitable (in-ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *equitable*.] Not equitable; not according to the principles of equity; unjust.

Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer, as often was the case, have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. The proportions seemed not *inequitable*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Inequitable government can be upheld only by the aid of a people correspondingly *inequitable* in its sentiments and acts. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 398.

inequitably (in-ek′wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inequitable manner; unjustly; unfairly.

Conditions which if passed into law would, it is contended, press *inequitably* upon employers.
The Engineer, LXV. 303.

inequitate†, (in-ek′wi-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inequitatus*, pp. of *inequitare*, ride upon or over, < *in*, on, + *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] To ride on; ride over or through. *Sir T. More.*

Inequitelæ (in-ē-kwi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Iniquitelæ*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal (see *iniquous*), + *tela*, web.] A group of true spinning-spiders, having conical, convergent, slightly exserted spinnerets arranged in a rosette, eight unequally large eyes arranged in two transverse rows, and very slender legs: opposed to *Tubitelæ* and *Orbitelæ*. These spiders spin irregular webs, the threads of which cross in all directions, whence the name.

inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *inequities* (-tiz). [< *in*-3 + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*, ult. of the same formation.] Lack of equity or abstract justice; disagreement with equitable principles; injustice; also, an unjust action or proceeding.

The *inequity* implied by it [militant organization] ramifies throughout all social relations.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 109.

The looseness, the uncertainty, the recklessness, the possible misapprehension, of this form of vengeance [the vendetta], apart from higher considerations, is its condemnation. To this we must add its radical *inequity*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 74.

inequivalve (in-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *equivalve*.] In *conch.*, having unequal valves, as a bivalve mollusk; having one of the valves larger than the other: applied both to lamellibranch bivalves, in which the valves are lateral, and to brachiopods, in which the valves are a dorsal and a ventral one. An *inequilateral* valve is unsymmetrical in itself; an *inequivalve* bivalve has one valve unsymmetrical with the other. An oyster-shell is both inequilateral and inequivalve, having a flat valve and a deep valve, neither of which is equal-sided.

The shell [of a brachiopod] is always *inequivalve* and equilateral: that is to say, each valve is symmetrical within itself, and more or less unlike the other valve.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 397.

inequivalved (in-ē'kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *inequivalve* + *-ed*2.] Same as *inequivalve*.

inequivalvular (in-ē-kwi-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< *inequivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *inequivalve*.

ineradicable (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *eradicable*.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated.

An *ineradicable* bloodstain on the oaken stair yet bids defiance to the united energies of soap and sand.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

ineradicably (in-ē-rad'i-ka-bli), *adv.* In an ineradicable manner; so as not to be eradicable.

inerasable (in-ē-rā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *erasable*.] Not to be erased or obliterated: as, the *inerasable* records of sin.

inergetical† (in-ėr-jet'i-kal), *a.* Having no energy or activity.

Those eminent stars and planets that are in the heavens are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies, or as if they were set only to be as bare candles to us, but as bodies full of proper motion, of peculiar operation, and of life.
Boyle, Works, V. 640.

inerm (in-ėrm'), *a.* [= F. *inerme* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerme*, < L. *inermis*, unarmed, < *in-* priv. + *arma*, arms: see *arm*2.] In *bot.*, unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf. Also *inermous*.

Inermes (in-ėr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A group of achætous gephyrean worms, represented by such genera as *Sipunculus* and *Priapulus;* the spoon-worms, or *Sipunculacea* proper: opposed to *Armata* or *Chætifera*. Also *Inermi*.

Inermia (in-ėr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *inermis*, unarmed: see *inerm*.] A tribe of dictyonine silicious sponges without uncinates and scopulæ. It contains the family *Meandrospongidæ*.

inermian (in-ėr'mi-an), *a.* [< *Inermia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Inermia*.

inermous (in-ėr'mus), *a.* Same as *inerm*.

inerrability (in-ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inerrable*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

It is now meet, that I add some few words: viz., what our opinion is of the *inerrability* of a General Councel, truly so called, and qualified as hath been formerly described.
Hammond, A Parænesis, v. § 13.

inerrable (in-ėr'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inerrable* = It. *inerrabile*, < LL. *inerrabilis*, unerring, < *in-* priv. + **errabilis*, erring: see *errable*.] Incapable of erring; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

He [the sonne] is the profoundite of thy *inerrable* wysedom, so yt he knew what was profytable for us, and what was acceptable to thee.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

inerrableness (in-ėr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Inerrability.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* . . . [are] assumed and inclosed by the Romish Church.
Hammond, Works, I. 479.

inerrably (in-ėr'a-bli), *adv.* With freedom from error; infallibly.

inerrancy (in-er'an-si), *n.* [= Sp. *inerrancia;* as *inerran(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being inerrant; freedom from error.

In neither case does it [Article XIX.] militate against the *inerrancy* of the whole Church collectively.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 40.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive *inerrancy*, thus to set up . . . his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

inerrant (in-er'ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inerrante;* as *in*-3 + *errant*1.] Unerring; free from error.

Is there any one who does not hold that the original autograph manuscripts of the Holy Scriptures were absolutely *inerrant?*
Christian Union, XXXV. 20.

inerratic (in-e-rat'ik), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *erratic*.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed.

inerring† (in-ėr'ing), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *erring*, ppr. of *err*, *v.*] Unerring.

inerringly† (in-ėr'ing-li), *adv.* Unerringly. *Glanville.*

inert (in-ėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inerte* = Sp. Pg. It. *inerte*, < L. *iner(t-)s*, unskilled in any art, inactive, indolent, < *in-* priv. + *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*2.] 1. Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; without inherent force; inanimate; lifeless: applied to matter in its intrinsic character: as, an *inert* mass of clay; an *inert* corpse.

But if you'l say that motion is not of the nature of matter, but that it is *inert* and stupid of it self—then it must be moved from some other.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 1.

Then the head fell back upon his shoulder, and there was a piteous murmur and a flutter, as he laid his *inert* burden on the grass.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 291.

2. Indisposed or unable to move or act; inactive; sluggish: as, an *inert* drug.

Accordingly, as we ascend from creatures that are *inert* to creatures that are vivacious, we advance from weak to strong skeletons, internal or external.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

Is it not strange, if the albuminate of mercury is so *inert*, that the disinfection of these cultures should be so successful?
Science, XIII. 64.

Inert pupa, in *entom.*, a pupa which exhibits no movements, or only very slight ones: opposed to *active pupa*. =**Syn.** *Inactive, Lazy*, etc. (see *idle*); lifeless, passive.

inertia (in-ėr'shiạ), *n.* [= F. *inertie* = Sp. Pg. *inercia* = It. *inerzia*, < L. *inertia*, lack of art or skill, inactivity, indolence, NL. inertia (def. 2), < *iner(t-)s*, unskilled, inactive: see *inert*.] 1. Lack of activity; sluggishness; passiveness; inertness.—2. In *physics*, that property of matter by virtue of which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause changes that state. Also called *vis inertiæ* (force of inertia). Quantitatively considered, inertia is the same as mass. The term was introduced by Kepler. See *mass*2 and *momentum*.

How the force must be applied which causes a body, in spite of its *inertia*, to move on a curve, is easily understood from some common instances.
Tait, Properties of Matter, § 115.

The ether by means of which light is transmitted, though possessed of *inertia*, is not, like the atmosphere, affected by the force of gravity.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. 141.

3. In *med.*, want of activity; sluggishness: a term especially applied to the condition of the uterus when it does not contract properly in parturition.—**Center of inertia.** See *center*1.—**Electric inertia**, the resistance offered by a circuit to sudden changes of current, due to self and mutual induction, but not to electrostatic charge.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *momental ellipsoid*, under *ellipsoid*.—**Magnetic inertia**, that property of a magnetic substance which prevents its being instantaneously magnetized when subjected to magnetic force.—**Moment of inertia.** (*a*) Of a body or system of bodies upon or round an axis, the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass by the square of its distance from the axis. (*b*) With regard to a plane or point, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the square of its distance from the given plane or point.—**Principal screw of inertia**, one of a system of screws equal in number to the degrees of freedom of the body whose inertia is considered, such that an impulsive wrench about any one of these screws will make the body begin to twist about that screw alone. See *screw*.—**Product of inertia**, with reference to two orthogonal axes or two planes perpendicular to those axes, the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two planes.—**Reduced inertia** of a machine, the mass which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same kinetic energy as the entire machine.—**The principal axes of inertia.** See *axis*1.

inertial (in-ėr'shial), *a.* [< *inertia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to inertia; of the nature of inertia.

This the author attempts by means of the subsidiary conceptions which he puts forward of "the *inertial* system, the *inertial* scale, *inertial* rotation, and *inertial* rest."
Mind, XII. 151.

inertion (in-ėr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *inert* + *-ion*.] Inertia; inertness; absence of exertion. [Rare.]

Inaction, bodily and intellectual, pervading the same character, cannot but fix disgust upon every stage and every state of life. Vice alone is worse than such double *inertion*.
Miss Burney, Camilla, i. 5.

The young and impatient poet was mortified with the *inertion* of public curiosity.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 75.

inertitude† (in-ėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [< LL. **inertitudo* (given from a glossary in the erroneous form *inersitudo*), inertia, < L. *iner(t-)s*, inert: see *inert*.] Inertness. *Colcs*, 1717.

inertly (in-ėrt'li), *adv.* In an inert manner; inactively; sluggishly.

Dread Chaos, and eternal Night! . . .
Suspend awhile your force *inertly* strong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 7.

inertness (in-ėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inert. (*a*) Lack of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

It is not humanity, but laziness and *inertness* of mind, which produces the desire of this kind of indemnities.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

The Universities are not, as in Hobbes's time, "the core of rebellion," no, but the seat of *inertness*.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) The state of being inherently destitute of the power of motion or action; that property by which bodies tend to persist in a state of rest, or of motion derived from external force. See *inertia*.

So long and deep a swoon as is absolute insensibility and *inertnesse* may much more reasonably be thought to blot out the memory of another life.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

The especial characteristic by which we distinguish dead matter is its *inertness*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

inerudite (in-er'ū-dīt), *a.* [= It. *inerudito*, < L. *ineruditus*, uninstructed, < *in-* priv. + *eruditus*, instructed: see *erudite*.] Not erudite; unlearned. *Imp. Dict.*

inescapable (in-es-kā'pa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inscchapable;* as *in*-3 + *escapable*.] Not to be eluded or escaped, or escaped from; inevitable.

She was looking along an *inescapable* path of repulsive monotony.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxvi.

Looking back over the history of the nation, we can now see that the civil war was *inescapable*.
The Century, XXXIV. 155.

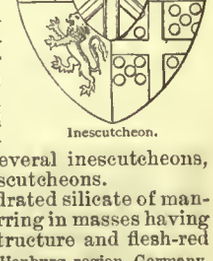
inescate† (in-es'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inescatus*, pp. of *inescare* (> It. *inescare*), allure with bait, < *in*, in, + *esca*, bait.] To bait; allure with bait; allure; tempt.

Proteus like in all formes and disguises [they] goe abroad in the night, to *inescate* and beguile young women.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 496.

inescation† (in-es-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *inescatio(n-)*, < *inescare*, allure with bait: see *inescate*.] The act of baiting or alluring; temptation.

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood.
Hallywell, Excellence of Moral Virtue (1692), p. 107.

inescutcheon (in-es-kuch'on), *n.* [< *in*-2 + *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, a small escutcheon, or the representation of a shield, used either as a bearing or charged upon the escutcheon for a special purpose, as an escutcheon of pretense, or very small and borne in chief by a baronet, in which case it is charged with the red hand of Ulster. When there are several inescutcheons, they are usually called escutcheons.


Inescutcheon.

inesite (in'e-sīt), *n.* A hydrated silicate of manganese and calcium, occurring in masses having a fibrous and radiated structure and flesh-red color. It is found in the Dillenburg region, Germany, and also in Sweden, where it has been called *rhodotilite*.

inespecially†, *adv.* [An erroneous form, due to a confusion of *in especial*, improp. written as one word, with *especially*.] Especially.

Inespecially for as muche as, a great number of hys souldyers beinge eyther deade or maymed wyth woundes, the matter was driuen to so hard a point that fewe remayned able to make defence.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 136.

in esse (in es'ē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *esse*, be (here used as a noun, being): see *ens*, *essence*.] In being; in actuality; actually existing. Compare *in posse*.

Over the sofa, Mrs. Bayham Badger when Mrs. Dingo. Of Mrs. Bayham Badger *in esse* I possess the original, and have no copy.
Dickens, Bleak House, xlii.

inessential (in-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *essential*.] 1. Not essential; unessential.

The setting of flowers in hair, and of ribands on dresses, were also subjects of frequent admiration with you, not *inessential* to your happiness.
Ruskin.

2. Immaterial. [Rare.]

His *inessential* figure cast no shade
Upon the golden floor.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vii.

Prime sister of th' *inessential* bands,
Erect, persuasive Expectation stands.
Brooke, Constantia.

inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inestimable*, < OF. (also F.) *inestimable* = Pr. *inestimable* = Sp. *inestimable* = Pg. *inestimavel* = It. *inestimabile*, < L. *inestimabilis*, inestimable, < *in-* priv. + *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation: see *estimable*.] 1. Not to be estimated or computed; beyond measure.

"The *inestimable* wasting and consumption of the ancient revenues of the realm" was noticed as "manifestly apparent" by the Commons on their first grant of a subsidy to queen Elizabeth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 28.

2. Of very great value or excellence: as, *inestimable* blessings.

A most *inestimable* rich crosse, very gorgeously adorned with wondrous abundance of pretious stones.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

Heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The heathen Philosophers thought that vertue was for its owne sake *inestimable*, and the greatest gaine of a teacher to make a soule vertuous.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be incapable of being estimated or rated.

A crown in some sort proportionate to, and yet *inestimably* outvaluing, the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it. *Boyle*, Works, II. 388.

ineunt (in'ē-unt), *n.* [< L. *iniens* (*ineunt-*), ppr. of *inire*, go in, begin: see *initial*.] In *math.*, a point of a curve.

The line through two consecutive *ineunts* of the curve is the tangent at the *ineunt*. The point of intersection of two consecutive tangents is the *ineunt* on the tangent.
Cayley, Sixth Memoir on Quantics (1859), § 185.

ineunt-point (in'ē-unt-point), *n.* Same as *ineunt*.

inevasible (in-ē-vā'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *evasible*.] Not evasible; incapable of being evaded.

inevidence† (in-ev'i-dens), *n.* [= Pg. *inevidencia*; as *in-*3 + *evidence*.] The quality of being inevident; lack of evidence; obscurity.

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches — that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches. *Barrow*, Works, I. 1449.

inevident† (in-ev'i-dent), *a.* [= Pg. *inevidente*; < *in-*3 + *evident*.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure. [Rare.]

They may as well be deceived by their own weakness as persuaded by the arguments of a doctrine which other men, as wise, call *inevident*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 294.

inevitability (in-ev*i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *inevitabilite*, < ML. *inevitabilita(t-)s*, < L. *inevitabilis*, inevitable: see *inevitable*.] The state or character of being inevitable; inevitableness.

Ambition . . . fails under the *inevitability* of such accidents, which either could not be foreseen or not prevented. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inevitable*, F. *inévitable* = Sp. *inevitable* = Pg. *inevitavel* = It. *inevitabile*, < L. *inevitabilis*, unavoidable, < *in-* priv. + *evitabilis*, avoidable: see *evitable*.] Not evitable; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion: as, *inevitable* calamities.

Thei would destroy yᵉ fre wil of man & lay yᵉ weight of their owne synnes to yᵉ charge of God's *ineuytable* presciens, & their own *ineuitable* destiny.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 645.

Alcides bore not long his flying foe,
But, bending his *inevitable* bow,
Reach'd him in air, suspended as he stood,
And in his pinion fix'd the feather'd wood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Not warped . . . into that constraint or awkwardness which is the *inevitable* effect of conscious exposure to public gaze. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The profound ignorance of all agricultural pursuits *inevitable* in a man who had passed life hitherto in towns.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, v.

Inevitable accident. (*a*) An accident which ordinary and reasonable human care or foresight could not guard against. (*b*) In a more strict sense, equivalent to an *act of God* (which see, under *act*). — **The inevitable**, that which cannot be avoided or evaded; that which is sure to happen: as, it is in vain to fight against *the inevitable*.

inevitableness (in-ev'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being inevitable; inevitability.

There was such an infallibility, *inevitableness*, in that which he [a prophet] had said, as that his very saying of it seemed to them some kind of cause to the accomplishing thereof. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

inevitably (in-ev'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inevitable manner; so as to render escape or evasion impossible; unavoidably.

Power is as *inevitably* lost by inactivity as it is gained by activity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 310.

inewe† (i-nū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *ineaw*; < *in-*2 + *ewe*2.] To dip or plunge into water.

And [when] the sharp, cruel hawks they at their backs do view,
Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineawe*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 234.

in ex. An abbreviation of *in* (*the*) *exergue*. See *exergue*.

inexact (in-eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *inexact* = Sp. Pg. *inexacto* = It. *inesatto*; as *in-*3 + *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexactitude (in-eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *inexactitude* = Sp. *inexactitud*; as *in-*3 + *exactitude*.] The state or character of being inexact or inaccurate; inexactness.

This résumé will afford me a suitable opportunity of exhibiting the numerous *inexactitudes* into which both Kupffer and Meynert have fallen.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 315.

We have another example furnished of geographical *inexactitude*. *The American*, VIII. 379.

inexactly (in-eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an inexact manner; not exactly; not with accuracy or precision; not correctly.

He [William of Orange] spoke and wrote French, English, and German, inelegantly, it is true, and *inexactly*, but fluently and intelligibly. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., viii.

This element of earthquake motion, the velocity of transmission through the earth's crust, is very *inexactly* known.
Science, IV. 518.

inexactness (in-eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The quality of being inexact; incorrectness; want of precision.

inexcitability (in-ek-sī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcitable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being inexcitable. *Roget*.

inexcitable (in-ek-sī'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcitable*, < L. *inexcitabilis*, < *in-* priv. + LL. *excitabilis*, that may be excited: see *excitable*.] Unexcitable; not to be easily excited or roused.

What pleasure, late empleid, letts humour steepe
Thy lidds in this *inexcitable* sleepe?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

inexcusability (in-eks-kū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexcusable*: see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

The worst of all the sins committed by the Leaguers in history, surpassing murder itself in criminality and *inexcusability*, was breaking up the Harkhallow hunt.
The Academy, Dec. 8, 1888, p. 368.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexcusable* = It. *inescusabile*, < L. *inexcusabilis*, < *in-*3 + *excusabilis*, excusable: see *excusable*.] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified: as, *inexcusable* folly.

Therefore thou art *inexcusable*, O man, whosoever thou art, that judgest. Rom. ii. 1.

Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children. *Spectator*, No. 181.

=Syn. Unjustifiable, unpardonable, indefensible.

inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being inexcusable.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God. *South*, Sermons, II. 263.

inexcusably (in-eks-kū'za-bli), *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; unpardonably.

He that sins against these inward checks presumes, and, what is more, he presumes *inexcusably*.
South, Works, VII. xi.

inexcussible† (in-eks-kus'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *excuss* + *-ible*.] Not to be seized and detained by law.

inexcussibly† (in-eks-kus'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexcussible manner.

inexecrable (in-ek'sē-kra-bl), *a.* [Appar. < *in-*2 intensive + *execrable*; but prob. an orig. misprint for *inexorable*.] Most execrable. The form occurs only in the following passage, where some modern editions substitute *inexorable*.

O, be thou damn'd, *inexecrable* dog!
And for thy life let justice be accus'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

inexecutable (in-ek-sē-kū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *executable*.] Not executable; incapable of being executed, performed, or enforced.

The king has accepted this constitution, knowing beforehand that it will not serve; he studies it, and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found *inexecutable*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 5.

inexecution (in-ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *execution*.] Lack or neglect of execution; nonperformance: as, the *inexecution* of a treaty.

He . . . decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.
Spence, tr. of Varillia's Hist. Medici (1686), p. 306.

inexertion (in-eg-zėr'shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *exertion*.] Want of exertion; defect of effort or action. *Imp. Dict.*

inexhalable (in-eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *exhalable*.] Not exhalable; incapable of being exhaled or evaporated.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a greater stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 28.

inexhausted† (in-eg-zâs'ted), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *exhausted*.] Unexhausted.

A quarre of free stone . . . ministreth that *inexhausted* plenty of stone for their houses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 27.

Nay, we might yet carry it farther, and discover, in the smallest particle of this little world, a new *inexhausted* fund of matter, capable of being spun out into another universe. *Spectator*, No. 420.

inexhaustibility (in-eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *inexhaustible*: see *-bility*.] Inexhaustibleness.

inexhaustible (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [= OF. *inexhaustible*: < *in-*3 + *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted, spent, or wearied; unfailing: as, an *inexhaustible* supply of water; *inexhaustible* patience.

An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote. *Macaulay*.

They [mountaineers] are, however, almost *inexhaustible* by toil. *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 207.

Inexhaustible bottle, a toy used by conjurers, consisting of an opaque bottle, usually of sheet-iron or gutta-percha, with several inclosed vials, which communicate with the exterior by small finger-holes, each vial having a neck or tube which passes up into the neck of the bottle. Different kinds of liquor are put into the vials, and any one of these can be poured out at pleasure by removing the finger from the corresponding hole, thus admitting air to the bottom of the vial, and permitting the liquor to escape.

inexhaustibleness (in-eg-zâs'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexhaustible. *Bailey*, 1727.

inexhaustibly (in-eg-zâs'ti-bli), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

Cambridge is delightfully and *inexhaustibly* rich.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 302.

It [a scientific pursuit] may be full of an occupation for the thoughts so *inexhaustibly* interesting as to make ennui, in such a man's life, an extinct and almost fabulous form of evil. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 116.

inexhaustive (in-eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *exhaustive*.] 1. Not exhaustive; that does not exhaust, empty, or totally consume. — 2†. Not to be exhausted or spent.

These aromatick gales
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.
Thomson, Spring, l. 477.

inexist (in-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [< *in-*2 + *exist*.] To exist in something else; inhere. [Rare.]

The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them substances *inexisting* within the divine mind. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. i. 11.

inexistence[1]† (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= Sp. *inexistencia*; as *in-*2 + *existence*.] Existence within; inherence. Also *inexistency*.

Concerning these gifts we must observe also that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them.
South, Sermons, III. 414.

They [spirits] are not divided from the subsistence of the Father, but are in the Father, and the Father in them, by a certain *inexistence*, or inhabitation so called.
Bp. Bull, Works, II. v.

inexistence[2] (in-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *inexistence*; as *in-*3 + *existence*.] Lack of existence; non-existence.

When we talk of these as instances of *inexistence*, we do not mean that, in order to live, it is necessary we should be always in jovial crews. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

inexistency† (in-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *inexistencies* (-siz). Same as *inexistence*[1].

If you examine what those forms and ideas were, you will find they were not God, nor attributes, nor yet distinct substances, but *inexistencies* in him: which *inexistency* was a very convenient term, implying somewhat that was both a substance and not a substance, and so carrying the advantages of either.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 15.

inexistent[1]† (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inexistente*; as *in-*2 + *existent*.] Existing in something else; inherent. Also *inexisting*.

Though it could be proved that earth is an ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies, . . . yet it would not necessarily follow that earth, as a preexistent element, does with other principles convene to make up those bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 578.

inexistent[2] (in-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *existent*.] Not existing; having no existence; pertaining to non-existence.

Oh sleep! thou sweetest gift of heaven to man,
Still in thy downy arms embrace my friend,
Nor loose him from his *inexistent* trance.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

inexorability (in-ek*sō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexorabilité* = Pg. *inexorabilidade* = It. *inesorabilità*: see *inexorable* and *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

inexorable (in-ek'sō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexorable* = Sp. *inexorable* = Pg. *inexoravel* = It. *inesorabile*, < L. *inexorabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *exorabilis*, that can be moved by entreaty: see *exorable*.] Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unrelenting: as, an *inexorable* creditor; *inexorable* law.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
O, ten times more, than tigers of Hyrcania.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

They pay off their protection to great crimes and great criminals by being *inexorable* to the paltry frailties of little men. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

But she
No saint — *inexorable* — no tenderness —
Too hard, too cruel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=**Syn.** *Inexorable, Unrelenting, Relentless, Implacable;* immovable. *Inexorable*, literally not to be moved or changed by prayer or petition, expresses an immovable firmness in refusing to do what one is entreated to do, whether that be good or bad; it is also used figuratively: as, *inexorable* death, time, fate. The other three words apply to feeling, which is generally bad, but *unrelenting* and *relentless* may by figure apply also to action: as, an *unrelenting* pursuit; a *relentless* massacre. *Implacable* applies wholly to feeling, meaning unappeasable, and in this use is the strongest of the three; it goes with such strong words as *animosity* and *resentment*.

Kleft was *inexorable*, and demanded the murderer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 289.

Slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.

Let there be nothing between us save war and *implacable* hatred. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

inexorableness (in-ek'sō-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.

The former aversation and *inexorableness* is taken away.
Chillingworth, Sermon on Rom. viii. 34.

inexorably (in-ek'sō-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as to be immovable by entreaty.

There find a Judge *inexorably* just.
Cowper, Hope, l. 227.

inexpansible (in-eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expansible*.] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Tyndall*.

inexpectable† (in-eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expectable*.] Not to be expected; not to be looked for.

With what *inexspectable*, unconceivable mercy were they answered! *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 223.

inexpectant (in-eks-pek'tant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expectant*.] Not expecting; unexpectant.

Loverless and *inexpectant* of love.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiii.

inexpectation† (in-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *expectation*.] The state of having no expectation or prevision.

It is therefore fit we take heed of such things as are like Multiplying-glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 5.

inexpected† (in-eks-pek'ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expected*.] Not expected; unexpected.

An imposed and *inexpected* end. *Ford*, Line of Life.

inexpectedly† (in-eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *expected* + *-ly*[2].] Unexpectedly.

How could it hee otherwise, when those great spirits of hers, that had beene long used to an uncontrolled soveralgntie, finde themselves so *inexpectedly* suppressed.
Bp. Hall, Athalia and Joash.

inexpectedness† (in-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* Unexpectedness.

The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable. *Bp. Hall*, Esther Suing.

inexpectly† (in-eks-pekt'li), *adv.* [< *in-*[3] + *expect(ed)* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *inexpectedly*.

I startled to meet so *inexpectly* with the name of Bishop Hall disgracefully ranked with Priests and Jesuits.
Bp. Hall, Works, VIII. 503.

inexpedible† (in-eks-ped'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *inexpedibilis*, that cannot be extricated, < *in-* priv. + **expedibilis*, < *expedire*, expedite, extricate: see *expede*.] Cumbersome; not to be got rid of. *Bailey*.

inexpedience (in-eks-pē'di-ens), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-ce*.] Inexpediency. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [< *inexpedien(t)* + *-cy*.] The condition or quality of being inexpedient, inappropriate, or unadvisable; unsuitableness to the purpose or circumstances; inadvisability.

By this subscription they seemed to allow the lawfulness of the garments, though on account of the *inexpediency* of them they declined to use them.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1654.

It is not the rigour but the *inexpediency* of laws and acts of authority which makes them tyrannical.
Paley, Moral Philos., vi. 5.

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expedient*.] Not expedient; not suited to the purpose or the circumstances; not judicious or advisable.

A little reflexion will shew that they [certain pursuits] are indeed *inexpedient* — that is, unprofitable, unadvisable, improper in a great variety of respects.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xlviii.

It is indeed possible that a tax might be laid on a particular article by a state which might render it *inexpedient* that a further tax should be laid on the same article by the union. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxii.

=**Syn.** Unadvisable.

inexpediently (in-eks-pē'di-ent-li), *adv.* Not expediently; unfitly.

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expensive*.] Not expensive or costly.

Leaving Millicent to bemoan his want of appetite, and to devise elegant but *inexpensive* suppers.
E. S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester, iii. 1.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [= F. *inexpérience* = Sp. *inesperiencia* = Pg. *inexperiencia* = It. *inesperienza*, < LL. *inexperientia*, inexperience, < L. *in-* priv. + *experientia*, experience: see *experience*.] Want of experience, or of knowledge gained by experience: as, the *inexperience* of youth.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and ignorance of mankind.
Addison.

We hug the hopes of constancy and truth, . . .
But soon, alas! detect the rash mistake
That sanguine *inexperience* loves to make.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 56.

inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *experienced*.] Lacking, or characterized by lack of, experience or the knowledge or skill gained by experience; not experienced.

But (as a child, whose *inexperienc'd* age
Nor evil purpose fears nor knows) enjoys
Night's sweet refreshment, humid sleep sincere.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

In his letter introductory to Green's Arcadia, Nash uses the expression "in my *inexperienced* opinion."
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 32.

Left . . . the poor *inexperienced* bride
To her own devices.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 67.

=**Syn.** Unpractised, unversed, "raw," "green."

inexperiencedness (in-eks-pē'ri-enst-nes), *n.* Lack of experience; inexperience. [Rare.]

The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the *inexperiencedness* of her age.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 318.

inexpert (in-eks-pėrt'), *a.* [= F. *inexpert* = Sp. Pg. *inexperto* = It. *inesperto*, < L. *inexpertus*, untried, unaccustomed, unproved, < *in-* priv. + *expertus*, tried, experienced: see *expert*.] Not expert; not skilled; not having knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

By this means the secrets of state are frequently divulg'd, and matters of greatest consequence committed to *inexpert* and novice counsellors, utterly to seek in the full and intimate knowledge of affairs past.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

O [Albion] *inexpert* in arms,
Yet vain of freedom, how dost thou beguile
With dreams of hope these near and loud alarms!
Akenside, To the Country Gentlemen of England.

In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

inexpertness (in-eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* Lack of expertness.

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpiable* = Sp. *inexpiable* = Pg. *inexpiavel* = It. *inespiabile*, < L. *inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for, < *in-* priv. + **expiabilis*, that can be atoned for: see *expiable*.] **1.** Not to be expiated; admitting of no expiation or atonement: as, an *inexpiable* crime or offense.

If they do follow him into error, the matter is not so *inexpiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 372.

Should I offend, by high example taught,
'Twould not be an *inexpiable* fault.
Pomfret, Love's Triumph over Reason.

2. Not to be satisfied or appeased by expiation; implacable.

They will not speake one to another: so *inexpiable* hatred doe the other Iewes conceine against them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

My love how couldst thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton*, S. A., l. 839.

As well might we in England think of waging *inexpiable* war upon all Frenchmen for the evils which they have brought upon us in the several periods of our mutual hostilities. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Inexpiable war, a war between Carthage and its mercenary troops which lasted for about three years after the close of the first Punic war (241 B. C.).

inexpiableness (in-eks'pi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inexpiable.

inexpiably (in-eks'pi-a-bli), *adv.* In an inexpiable manner or degree; so as to admit of no atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad;
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

inexpiate† (in-eks'pi-āt), *a.* [< LL. *inexpiatus*, not expiated, < L. *in-* priv. + *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Not expiated, appeased, or pacified.

To rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

inexplainable (in-eks-plā'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explainable*.] Not explainable; incapable of being explained; inexplicable. *Bailey*, 1731.

inexpleably† (in-eks'plē-a-bli), *adv.* [Irreg. < L. *inexplebilis*, insatiable, < *in-* priv. + **explebilis*, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletive*.] Insatiably.

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 8.

inexplicability (in-eks'pli-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inexplicabilité;* as *inexplicable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The character or quality of being inexplicable; also, something that is inexplicable.

The insistence upon this one ultimate *inexplicability* left no solid basis for the natural science of mind or body.
Mind, IX. 370.

inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inexplicable* = Sp. *inexplicable* = Pg. *inexplicavel* = It. *inesplicabile*, < L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded or loosed, < *in-* priv. + *explicabilis*, that can be unfolded: see *explicable*.] **I.** *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained or interpreted; not to be made plain or intelligible: as, an *inexplicable* mystery.

The groundlings, who for the most part are capable of nothing but *inexplicable* dumb shows and noise.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Their views become vast and perplexed, to others *inexplicable*, to themselves uncertain.
Burke, Rev. in France.

That night, by chance, the poet watching
Heard an *inexplicable* scratching.
Cowper, Retired Cat.

There is always a charm to me in the *inexplicable* windings of these wayward tracks.
Higginson, Oldport Days, p. 242.

=**Syn.** Unaccountable, incomprehensible, inscrutable, mysterious.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "inexpressibles." [A humorous euphemism.]

He usually wore a brown frock-coat without a wrinkle, light *inexplicables* without a spot.
Dickens, Sketches (Mr. Minns).

inexplicableness (in-eks'pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; in a way or to a degree that cannot be explained.

But what of all this, now the power of godliness is denyed by wicked men. How then? what is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, inconceivably fearefull.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite.

inexplicate (in-eks'pli-kāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explicate*.] In *bot.*, not completely rolled or closed up, as the apothecia of some lichens. [Rare.]

inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explicit*.] Not explicit or clear in terms or statement; not clearly stated.

inexplorable (in-eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexplorable;* as *in-*[3] + *explorable*.] Not explorable; incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *explosive*.] Not liable to explode; not of an explosive nature or character; free from explosions.

Going forth to enjoy themselves in the mild, *inexplosive* fashion which seems to satisfy Italian nature.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.

The *inexplosive* materials of which dynamite is compounded. *The American*, VIII. 38.

inexposable† (in-eks-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *expose* + *-able*.] Secure or free from exposure.

Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made *inexposable* to easy ruin may pass unmolested.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 83.

inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *expressible*.] **I.** *a.* Not expressible; incapable of being expressed; that cannot be uttered or represented in words; unspeakable; unutterable: as, *inexpressible* grief or joy.

Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers that have name.
Milton, P. L., viii. 113.

She bore an *inexpressible* cheerfulness and dignity in her aspect. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

=**Syn.** Unspeakable, indescribable, ineffable.

II. *n. pl.* Trousers; "unmentionables." [A humorous euphemism.]

Such "mixed spirits" . . . as could condescend to don at the same time an Elizabethan doublet and Bond-street *inexpressibles*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably: as, an *inexpressibly* dreary day.

It [the hair] is . . . fastened with a bodkin, in a taste which we thought *inexpressibly* elegant. *Cook*, Second Voyage, II. xii.

inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *inexpressif* = Pg. *inexpressivo;* as *in-*[3] + *expressive*.] **1.** Not expressive; wanting expression; not distinctly significant or representative: as, an *inexpressive* gesture or portrait.

The *inexpressive* semblance of himself. *Akenside.*

2. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; ineffable. [Rare.]

Tho *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, i. 124.

Harpings high of *inexpressive* praise.
W. Mason, Elfrida, Chorus, Ode.

inexpressiveness (in-eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inexpressive.

inexpugnable (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexpugnable* = Sp. *inexpugnable* = Pg. *inexpugnavel* = It. *inespugnabile*, ‹ L. *inexpugnabilis*, that cannot be taken by assault, ‹ *in-* priv. + *expugnabilis*, that can be taken by assault: see *expugnable*.] Not expugnable; that cannot be overcome by force, nor taken by assault; unconquerable; impregnable.

Its lofty embattled walls, its bold, projecting, rounded towers, that pierce the sky, strike the imagination, and promise *inexpugnable* strength. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

This had been not only acknowledged by his Highness himself, but with vehement and *inexpugnable* reasons and authorities defended. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

inexpugnably (in-eks-pug'- or in-eks-pū'na-bli), *adv.* In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably: as, "*inexpugnably* lodged," *Dr. H. More.*

inexsuperable† (in-ek-sū'pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *inexuperable;* ‹ L. *inexsuperabilis*, insurmountable, ‹ *in-* priv. + *exsuperabilis*, surmountable: see *exsuperable*.] Not to be passed over or surmounted; impassable; insurmountable. *Coles*, 1717.

inextended (in-eks-ten'ded), *a.* [‹ *in-*[3] + *extended*.] Unextended; without extension.

They suppose it [the soul] to be *inextended*, or to have no parts or quantity. *Watts*, Essay towards Proof of a Separate State, § 1.

inextensibility (in-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *inextensible:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being inextensible.

Its quality of *inextensibility* [that of timber] is greatly diminished in value to the constructor on account of the comparatively slight resistance it offers to compressing power. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 448.

inextensible (in-eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextensible* = Pg. *inextensivel;* as *in-*[3] + *extensible*.] That cannot be stretched; not extensible: applied in geometry to a surface which can be bent in any way, but only so that each element remains unchanged in magnitude and shape.

A physical line is flexible and *inextensible*, and cannot be cut. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

The famous theorem that, in whatever way a flexible and *inextensible* surface may be deformed, the sum of the principal curvatures at each point will always be the same. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 698.

inextension (in-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [‹ *in-*[3] + *extension*.] Lack of extension; unextended state.

in extenso (in eks-ten'sō). [ML. (NL.): L. *in*, in; ML. *extenso*, abl. of *extensum*, a full statement, an original from which an abridgment is made, neut. of L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, stretch out: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *extend*.] At full length; in full; without abridgment: as, to print a paper *in extenso*.

inexterminable (in-eks-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inexterminable*, ‹ LL. *inexterminabilis*, ‹ *in-* priv. + *exterminabilis*, exterminable: see *exterminable*.] Not exterminable; incapable of being exterminated.

inextinct (in-eks-tingkt'), *a.* [‹ *in-*[3] + *extinct*.] Not extinct or quenched.

inextinguible† (in-eks-ting'gwi-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextinguible* = Sp. *inestinguible* = Pg. *inextinguivel* = It. *inestinguibile;* as *in-*[3] + **extinguible*, ‹ L. *extinguere*, extinguish (see *extinguish*), + *-ible*.] Inextinguishable.

The chaffe and strawe he shall burne up with *inextinguible* fyre. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 825.

Being once afire, it [bitumen] is *inextinguible*, unlesse it be by throwing dust upon it. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 444.

inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [‹ *in-*[3] + *extinguishable*.] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

So under fiery cope together rush'd
Both battels main, with ruinous assault
And *inextinguishable* rage. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 217.

The just Creator condescends to write,
In beams of *inextinguishable* light,
His names of wisdom, goodness, pow'r, and love,
On all that blooms below, or shines above.
Cowper, Hope, i. 134.

inextinguishably (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* In an inextinguishable manner; so as not to be extinguished.

inextirpable† (in-eks-tėr'pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextirpable* = Pg. *inextirpavel* = It. *inestirpabile*, ‹ L. *inexstirpabilis*, that cannot be rooted out, ‹ *in-* priv. + **exstirpabilis*, that can be rooted out, ‹ *exstirpare*, root out: see *extirp*, *extirpate*.] Not extirpable; incapable of being extirpated. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

in extremis (in eks-trē'mis). [L.: *in*, in; *extremis*, abl. pl. of *extremus*, extreme: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *extreme*.] In extremity. Used specifically—(*a*) Of a person at the point of death, implying a mortal wound or illness under which the sufferer, if conscious, is aware that his end is near. (*b*) Of a person or thing in extreme danger.

inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *inextricable* = Sp. *inextricable* = Pg. *inextricavel* = It. *inestricabile, inestrigabile*, ‹ L. *inextricabilis*, that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, ‹ *in-* priv. + **extricabilis*, that can be disengaged: see *extricable*.] Not extricable; that cannot be freed from intricacy or perplexity; not permitting extrication.

To deceive him
Is no deceit, but justice, that would break
Such an *inextricable* tie as ours was.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Man
To man, were grappled in the embrace of war,
Inextricable but by death or victory. *Shelley*, Hellas.

inextricableness (in-eks'tri-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee. *Donne*, Devotions (1625), p. 122.

inextricably (in-eks'tri-ka-bli), *adv.* In an inextricable manner; beyond extrication or disentanglement.

Her adamantine grapple from their decks
Fate threw, and ruin on the hostile fleet
Inextricably fasten'd. *Glover*, Leonidas, vii.

The æsthetic and religious elements were *inextricably* interwoven. *J. Caird.*

inextricate† (in-eks'tri-kāt), *a.* [‹ LL. *inextricatus*, unextricated, undeveloped, ‹ L. *in-* priv. + *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Permitting no extrication or escape; inextricable.

But the equall fate
Of God withstood his stealth; *inextricate*
Imprisoning hands, and sturdy churlish swaines,
That were the heardsmen, who withheld with chains
The stealth attempter. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

inexuperable†, *a.* Same as *inexsuperable*. *Cockeram.*

ineye† (in-ī'), *v. t.* [Late ME. *eneye;* ‹ *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *eye*[1]. Cf. *inoculate*.] To inoculate or bud; propagate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *in-eyeing*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

inf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *infra*, below; (*b*) of *infinitive;* (*c*) of *infantry*.

in facie curiæ (in fā'shi-ē kū'ri-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face; *curiæ*, gen. of *curia*, court: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *face*[1], *facies*, *curia*.] Before the court.

in facie ecclesiæ (in fā'shi-ē e-klē'zi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face; *ecclesiæ*, gen. of *ecclesia*, church: see *in*[1], *in*[2], *face*[1], *facies*, *ecclesia*.] Before the church; with priestly sanction; with ecclesiastical publicity: said of marriage solemnized by the church, as distinguished from a clandestine or a purely secular contract.

infair, *n.* See *infare*.

infall† (in'fâl), *n.* [‹ *in*[1] + *fall*[1].] An incursion; an inroad. [Rare.]

Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own Malignancies too. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, Letters, May, 1643.

infallibilism (in-fal'i-bi-lizm), *n.* [‹ *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ism*.] The principle of papal infallibility; belief in or adherence to the dogma of infallibility.

infallibilist (in-fal'i-bi-list), *n.* [‹ *infallible* (ML. *infallibilis*) + *-ist*.] One who maintains the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

Plantier, Archbishop of Nismes, . . . was a zealous *infallibilist*. *Harper's Weekly*, June 19, 1875.

infallibility (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infaillibilité* = Sp. *infalibilidad* = Pg. *infallibilidade* = It. *infallibilità*, ‹ NL. *infallibilita(t-)s*, ‹ ML. *infallibilis*, infallible: see *infallible*.] **1.** The quality of being infallible, or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error. In theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the church* is the doctrine that the church as a whole cannot err in its spiritual faith and its religious teaching, and that consequently the religious teaching of the church is infallibly true. In Roman Catholic theology the doctrine of the *infallibility of the Pope* is the doctrine that when the Pope speaks ex cathedra (that is, when he speaks officially and on matters of faith and morals) he is divinely guarded from all error. The theory of the Pope's official infallibility was long maintained by ultramontane theologians as the basis of pontifical supremacy; but it was first promulgated as a binding dogma by the Vatican Council in 1870, in the restricted form above given. See *Old Catholics*, under *catholic*.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. *Tillotson.*

The highest *infallibility* in the teachers doth not prevent the possibility or the danger of mistaking in the hearers. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. ii.

Infallibility . . . is just that which certitude is not; it is a faculty or gift, and relates not to some one truth in particular, but to all possible propositions in a given subject-matter. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 214.

2. Incapability of failure; absolute certainty of success or effect: as, the *infallibility* of a remedy.

The prestige of the gun with a savage is in his notion of its *infallibility*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 216.

infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *infaillible* = Sp. *infalible* = Pg. *infallivel* = It. *infallibile*, ‹ ML. *infallibilis*, not fallible, ‹ *in-* priv. + *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible*.] **1.** Not fallible in knowledge, judgment, or opinion; exempt from fallacy or liability to error; unerring.

It is humane frailty to err, and no man is *infallible* here on earth. *Milton*, True Religion.

For not two or three of that order, . . . but almost the whole body of them, are of opinion that their *infallible* master has a right over kings, not only in the spirituals but temporals. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

A man is *infallible* whose words are always true, . . . but a man who is certain in some one definite case is not on that account *infallible*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 215.

2. Unfailing in character or effect; exempt from uncertainty or liability to failure; absolutely trustworthy.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion by many *infallible* proofs. Acts i. 3.

There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity against which our advertising doctors are not possessed with a most *infallible* antidote. *Goldsmith*, Quack Doctors.

His face, that *infallible* index of the mind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 150.

He . . . mended china with an *infallible* cement.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

infallibleness (in-fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Infallibility; exemption from liability to failure or error.

I have not at all said enough of the *infallibleness* of fine technical work as a proof of every other good power. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art.

infallibly (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* In an infallible manner; without failure or mistake; certainly; surely.

If this disorder continues, learning and philosophy is *infallibly* torn to pieces. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

The lessening of the sun's heat would *infallibly* diminish the quantity of aqueous vapour, and thus cut off the glaciers at their source. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 21.

infamation† (in-fā-mā'shon), *n.* [‹ F. *infamation* = Sp. *infamacion* = Pg. *infamação* = It. *infamazione*, ‹ LL. *infamatio(n-)*, calumny, defamation (not found in sense of 'reproach, rebuke'), ‹ *infamare*, disgrace, defame, also reproach, rebuke, blame: see *infame*, *v.*] Reproach; blame; censure.

For vpon thys lesson he bryngeth in, as you see, his charitable *infamacion* of the clergies cruelte. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 915.

infame† (in-fām'), *a.* [‹ F. *infâme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infame*, ‹ L. *infamis*, without (good) fame, of ill fame, ‹ *in-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *fame*. Cf. *infamous*.] Infamous.

I believe it is the first time that a scandalous *infame* state libel was honoured with a direct encomium in a solemn History that titles itself compleat. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 142.

infame† (in-fām'), *v. t.* [‹ F. *infamer* = Pr. *infamar, enfamar* = Sp. Pg. *infamar* = It. *infamare*, ‹ LL. *infamare*, bring into ill repute, de-

fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] To reproach; censure; defame.

Yet bicause he was cruell by nature, he was *infamed* by writers. *Holinshed*, Chron., I. 8.

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

Hitherto obscured, *infamed*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 797.

infamed (in-fāmd′), *p. a.* Defamed or disgraced: specifically applied in heraldry to a lion or other beast shown without a tail.

infamize (in′fā-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infamized*, ppr. *infamizing*. [< *infame*, *a.*, + *-ize*.] To make infamous; defame. [Rare.]

With scornfull laughter (grace-less) thus began
To *infamize* the poor old drunken man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Is some knot of riotous slanderers leagned
To *infamize* the name of the king's brother?
Coleridge, Zapolya, i. 1.

infamonize† (in-fam′ō-nīz), *v. t.* A perverse extension of *infamize*. [Ludicrous.]

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

infamor†, *n.* [< *infame*, *v.*, + *-or*.] One who brings infamy or disgrace.

Nor Rome shall not repute theim as bir naturall children, but as crueli enemies; and not for augmentours of the commonwelth, but *infamours* and robbers of clemency. *Golden Book*, xi.

infamous (in′fā-mus, formerly also in-fā′mus), *a.* [< OF. *infameux*, < ML. *infamosus*, equiv. L. *infamis*, of ill fame, ill spoken of: see *infame*, *a.*, *famous*.] 1. Of ill fame; famous or noted for badness of any kind; notoriously evil; of vile character or quality; odious; detestable: applied to persons or things.

Is it not pity, I should iose my life
By such a bloody and *infamous* stroake?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

We had a very *infamous* wretched lodging.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

As the Christians are worse here than in any other parts, so also the Turks indulge those vices here to the highest degree for which they are generally *infamous;* with many of them, drinking wine takes the place of opium; but they are secret in this practice.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 125.

The islanders, however, were not alone guilty of this *infamous* trade in men. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

After all, perhaps, the next best thing to being famous or *infamous* is to be utterly forgotten, for this also is to achieve a kind of definite result by living.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 347.

2. Involving or attributing infamy; branded, or that brands, with infamy: as, an *infamous* crime; *infamous* punishment.

Infamous punishments are mismanaged in this country, with respect both to the crimes and the criminals.
Paley, Morai Philos., vi. 9.

Infamous crime or offense, in *law*: (*a*) In the common-law rule of evidence disqualifying convicts to testify as witnesses or serve as jurors, an offense a conviction of which would at common law disqualify the person as a witness or juror, because creating a strong presumption against truthfulness; in general, an offense punishable in a state prison. (*b*) In the constitutional provision that no one can be held to answer for an infamous offense without presentment or indictment by grand jury, a crime punishable capitally or by imprisonment in a state prison or penitentiary, with or without hard labor. In this sense restricted by some authorities to those offenses which involve falsehood and are calculated to affect injuriously the public administration of justice. =**Syn. 1.** *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); disgraceful, shameful, grossly dishonorable, nefarious, execrable, ignominious.

infamously (in′fā-mus-li), *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; odiously; scandalously; disgracefully.

Now was the time to unlock the sealed fountain of royal bounty which had been *infamously* monopolized and huckstered. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

infamousness (in′fā-mus-nes), *n.* The condition, quality, or character of being infamous; infamy. *Bailey*, 1727.

infamy (in′fā-mi), *n.* [= F. *infamie*, OF. *infame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *infamia*, < L. *infamia*, ill fame, < *infamis*, of ill fame: see *infame*, *a.*, *infamous*.] 1. Evil fame; public reproach or disgrace; scandalous repute.

Fie, what dishonour seek ye! what black *infamy!*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand with most indelible characters of *infamy* the name and memory to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. Infamous character; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness: as, the *infamy* of an action.—3. In *law*, the public disgrace or loss of character incurred by conviction of an infamous offense. See *infamous*. =**Syn. 1.** *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, etc. (see *ignominy*), dishonor.—2. Wickedness, atrocity, villainy, shamefulness. See *atrocious*.

infancy (in′fan-si), *n.* [= F. *enfance* = Sp. Pg. *infancia* = It. *infanzia*, < L. *infantia*, inability to speak, infancy, < *infan(t-)s*, unable to speak, an infant: see *infant*.] 1†. Inability to speak distinctly; want of utterance; verbal hesitation.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. The state of being an infant; the earliest period of life, in formal classification reckoned as extending to the seventh year, but commonly or popularly as including only about two years, or the time of teething, after which childhood begins.

Great God, which hast this World's Birth made me see,
Vnfold his Cradle, shew his *Infancy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Babe yet lies in smiling *infancy*.
Milton, Nativity, i. 151.

Heaven lies about us in our *infancy*.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 5.

3. In *common law*, the period of a person's life from birth to the age of majority or legal capacity, at the end of the twenty-first year; nonage; minority.—4. Figuratively, that period in the history, existence, or development of a thing which corresponds to the earliest years of childhood; the first age, beginning, or early period: as, the *infancy* of the world; the *infancy* of an institution or an art.

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbuthnot*, Weights and Measures.

infandous† (in-fan′dus), *a.* [< L. *infandus*, unspeakable, < *in-* priv. + *fandus*, gerundive of *fari*, speak: see *fate*.] Unspeakable; unspeakably odious.

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than anywhere else.
Howell, Letters (10th ed.), I. v. 11.

infangthef† (in′fang-thef), *n.* [ME. (ML.), repr. AS. *infangenetheóf*, < *infangen*, pp. of *infón*, *onfón*, seize (< *in*, *on*, on, + *fón*, pp. *fongen*, seize: see *fang*), + *theóf*, thief. Cf. *outfangthef*.] In *old Eng. law*, the privilege of the lord of a manor to sit in judgment upon thieves taken on his manor.

They shall haue *Infangthefe*, and that they shall be wreckefree, iastagefree, and louecopfree.
Charter granted by Edw. I. to Barons of the Cinque Portes, [quoted in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

In 20 Edward I. (1292), the prior of Kertmel was called, on a Quo Warranto, to show his right to have sheriff's turn, assize of bread and beer, wreck of sea, waif, *infangenthef*, to hold pleas of withernam, in Kertmel in Furneys, and to be exempt for himself and men from fines and amerciaments, and from suit and service to county and wapentake. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 678.

infant (in′fant), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *enfant*, OF. *enfant* (> ult. ME. *faunt*) = Pr. *enfan*, *effan*, *efan* = Sp. Pg. It. *infante*, < L. *infan(t-)s*, a child that cannot yet speak, an infant, prop. adj., not speaking, < *in-* priv. + *fan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A child during the earliest period of its life; a young child. See *infancy*.

And the stretis of the citee schulen be fliiid with *infauntis* and maydens pleynge in the stretis of it.
Wyclif, Pistil on the IId Wednesday of Advent, Zech. viii.

From fields of death when late he shall retire,
No *infant* on his knees shall call him sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 498.

2. In *law*, a person who is not of full age; specifically (in Great Britain, the United States, etc.), one who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. Technically, by an application of the old rule that the law does not regard fractions of a day, it has been settled that a person becomes of age at the beginning of the last day of the twenty-first year. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

3†. A noble youth. See *child*, *n.*, 8.

The *Infant* [Arthur] hearkned wisely to her tale.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 34.

Infant-class, infant-school, a class of or school for infants or young children, usually under seven years of age.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or characteristic of infancy; hence, tender; infantile; incipient: as, *infant* beauty; *infant* fortunes.—2. Of or pertaining to the legal state of infancy; minor.

A very important part of the law of infancy . . . is that which determines the obligation of the parents in respect to *infant* children. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 267.

3. Figuratively, not yet fully grown; still in an early stage of development or growth: as, *infant* colonies; an *infant* bud.

Within the *infant* rind of this weak flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

Our humble petition to your honors . . . is, that you will be pleased to continue your favorable aspect upon these poor *infant* plantations.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 363.

Shall I shriek if a Hungary fall?
Or an *infant* civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?
Tennyson, Maud, iv.

infant† (in′fant), *v. t.* [< F. *enfanter* = Pr. *enfantar*, *effantar*, *efantar* = It. *infantare*, bring forth, < LL. *infantare*, nourish as an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*, *n.*] To bring forth as an infant; hence, to give origin or rise to.

But newly he was *infanted*,
And yet already he was sought to die.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

If we imagine that all the godly Ministers of England are not able to new mould a better and more pious Liturgy then this which was conceav'd and *infanted* by an idolatrous Mother, how basely were that to esteeme of Gods Spirit! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Have not I invention afore him? learning to better that invention above him? and *infanted* with pleasant travel?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

infanta (in-fan′tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., fem. of *infante*: see *infante*.] A Spanish or Portuguese princess of the royal blood. See *infante*.

infante (in-fan′te), *n.* [Sp. Pg., an infant, child; specifically, as in def.: see *infant*, and cf. *child*, *n.*, 8.] A son of a Spanish or Portuguese sovereign; in specific use as a title, a younger prince of the royal blood. The oldest son or heir apparent in Spain is called Prince of Asturias, and the heir apparent of Portugal was called Prince of Brazil until that country became independent.

infanthood (in′fant-hůd), *n.* [< *infant* + *-hood*.] The state of being an infant; infancy.

infanticidal (in-fan′ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *infanticide* + *-al*.] Relating to infanticide.

infanticide[1] (in-fan′ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticida*, < LL. *infanticeida*, one who kills an infant, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills an infant.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* . . . who did but only expose their own infants.
Christophalgia (1680), p. 52.

infanticide[2] (in-fan′ti-sīd), *n.* [= F. *infanticide* = Sp. Pg. It. *infanticidio*, < LL. *infanticidium*, the killing of an infant, < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant, + *-cīdium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of an infant; specifically, the destruction of a child, whether newly born, in the course of parturition, or still in utero; child-murder. In Christian and Hebrew communities infanticide has always been regarded as not less criminal than any other kind of murder; but in most others, in both ancient and modern times, it has been practised and regarded as even excusable, and in some enjoined and legally performed, as in cases of congenital weakness or deformity among some of the communities of ancient Greece.

Infanticide, as is well known, was . . . admitted among the Greeks, being sanctioned, and in some cases enjoined, upon what we should now call "the greatest happiness principle," by the ideal legislations of Plato and Aristotle, and by the actual legislations of Lycurgus and Solon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 27.

Though among the Tasmanians the paternal instinct is described as having been strong, yet there was *infanticide*, and a new-born infant was buried along with its deceased mother. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 37.

infantile (in′fan-til or -tīl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *infantil* = It. *infantile*, < L. *infantilis*, of or belonging to infants, < *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Of or belonging to infants or little children; pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

The flie lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following spring. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6.

2. Of the character of an infant; infant-like.

The children at any age, however incapable of choice in other respects, however immature, or even *infantile*, are yet considered sufficiently capable to disinherit their parents. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Hectic infantile fever, infantile remittent fever. See *fever*[1].—**Infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*. =**Syn.** *Infantine*, etc. See *childlike*.

infantine (in′fan-tin or -tīn), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ine*.] Same as *infantile*.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility. *Burke*, Marriage Act.

infantly† (in′fant-li), *a.* [< *infant* + *-ly*[1].] Infant-like; infantile; childish.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

infantry (in′fan-tri), *n.* [< F. *infanterie*, < Sp. *infantería* = Pg. *infanteria* = It. *infanteria*, *fanteria*, infantry; < Sp. Pg. *infante* = It. *infante*, *fante*, a young person, a foot-soldier (orig. appar. a page to a knight: see *infant*, *n.*, 3), < L. *infan(t-)s*, an infant: see *infant*.] 1. Soldiery

serving on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; that part of a military establishment using small-arms, and equipped for marching and fighting on foot, constituting the oldest of the "arms" into which armies are conventionally divided: as, a company, regiment, or brigade of *infantry*. Abbreviated *inf.*

Claverhouse, . . . leading them [his cavalry] in squadrons through the intervals and round the flanks of the royal *infantry*, formed them in line on the moor.
Scott, Old Mortality, xix.

As soon as mounted *infantry* begins to attempt manœuvres on horseback, it necessarily becomes a very inferior cavalry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 359.

2. [As if directly < *infant*, *n.*, 1, + *-ry*.] Infants in general; an assemblage of children. [Humorous.]

There's a schoolmaster
Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.
B. Jonson, Masques, Time Vindicated.

infantryman (in'fan-tri-man), *n.*; pl. *infantrymen* (-men). A foot-soldier.

To re-enforce his own small body of cavalry with picked *infantrymen*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, xv. 53.

infarcet (in-färs'), *v. t.* Same as *enfarce*.

By fury changed into a horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 99 b.

My facts [deeds] *infarst* my life with many a flaw.
Mir. for Mags., p. 145.

Betweene which . . . they are rather *infarced* . . . than otherwise laid and reared orderly.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 13.

infarct (in-färkt'), *n.* [< L. **infarctus*, prop. *infartus* or *infarsus*, pp. of *infarcire*, stuffed: see *enfarce*.] In *pathol.*, that which stuffs; the substance of an infarction.

A hemorrhagic *infarct* is a firm, red, usually wedge-shaped patch, which is found in certain organs as the effect of arterial embolism. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 434.

infarcted (in-färk'ted), *a.* [< LL. **infarctus*, pp. (see *infarct*), + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by infarction; stuffed; obstructed.

Sclerosis of the cortex in infantile syphilis . . . may possibly be sometimes primary, although generally it is the result of inflammation in *infarcted* areas.
The Lancet, No. 3411, p. 64.

infarction (in-färk'shon), *n.* [< *infarct* + *-ion*.] The act of stuffing or filling; the condition of being stuffed; the substance with which something is stuffed or filled. Formerly applied in pathology to a variety of morbid local conditions; now usually restricted to certain conditions caused by a local fault in the circulation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen. *Harvey.*

The congestion and *infarction* following embolism are produced by an afflux of arterial blood into the territory from collateral channels. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Just as a capsule forms around any foreign body, as around a bullet or an old *infarction*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 413.

Embolic infarction, the morbid condition in the area of distribution of an end-artery after it is obstructed as by an embolus. This may be red by reflux engorgement of its vessels and hemorrhage into the tissues (*hemorrhagic infarction*), or this engorgement may be wanting and the color of the necrosed tissue may be light (*white infarction*). The term *hemorrhagic infarction* is sometimes applied to simple hemorrhage into the tissues.

infare (in-fär'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *infared*, ppr. *infaring*. [< ME. *infaren*, < AS. *infaran* (= OFries. *infara* = D. *invaren* = MLG. *invaren* = G. *einfahren*), < *in*, in, + *faran*, fare, go: see *fare*[1].] To go in; enter. [Local, Eng.]

infare (in'fär), *n.* [< ME. *infarc*, < AS. *infaru*, a going in, invasion, *infær*, entrance, < *infaran*, go in: see *infare*, *v.*] 1. An entertainment given to friends upon newly entering a house; a housewarming. *Jamieson.*

And quhen the houssis biggit wer,
He gert purway him rycht weill thar;
For he thoucht to mak an *infar*,
And to mak gud cher till his men.
Barbour, The Bruce, xvi. 340 (MS.).

2. A wedding reception; the housewarming entertainment given by a newly married couple. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Infara (groom's wedding dinner).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

There could be no wedding in a Hoosier village thirty or forty years ago without an *infare* on the following day. In those days the faring into the house of the bridegroom's parents was observed with great rejoicing.
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xxix.

Also *infair*.

infashionablet (in-fash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fashionable*.] Unfashionable.

infatigablet (in-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *infatigable* = Sp. *infatigable* = Pg. *infatigavel* = It. *infaticabile*, *infatigabile*, < L. *infatigabilis*, that cannot be wearied, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *fatigabilis*, that may be wearied: see *fatigable*.] Indefatigable.

Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infatuated*, ppr. *infatuating*. [< L. *infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuare* (> It. *infatuare* = Sp. Pg. *infatuar* = F. *infatuer*), make a fool of, < *in*, in, + *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous*.] 1†. To make foolish; reduce to foolishness, or show the foolishness of.

God hath *infatuated* your high subtle wisdom.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

We are furnished with answer enough to *infatuate* this pretence for lay-elders.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 249.

Almighty God . . . *infatuated* his [Shaftesbury's] counsels, and made him slip his opportunity.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. To affect with folly; inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion beyond the control of reason; excite to extravagant feeling or action: as, to be *infatuated* with pride, or with a woman.

Certainly then that people must needs be mad or strangely *infatuated* that build the chief hope of their common happiness or safety on a single Person.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Such is the bewitching nature of spiritual Pride and Hypocrisie that it *infatuates* the minds of Men to their ruin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Some the style [of a book]
Infatuates, and through labyrintha and wilds
Of error leads them, by a tune entranc'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 103.

infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *infatuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infatuated.

There was never wicked man that was not *infatuate*.
Bp. Hall, Asa.

infatuated (in-fat'ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Manifesting extravagant folly; caused by infatuation: as, an *infatuated* passion for cards.=Syn. *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); deluded, doting. See also list under *foolish*.

infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infatuation* = Sp. *infatuacion* = Pg. *infatuação*, < LL. *infatuatio(n-)*, < L. *infatuare*, infatuate: see *infatuate*.] The act of infatuating, or the state of being infatuated; extravagant folly; fatuous devotion or passion: as, *infatuation* for an unworthy object.

Such is the *infatuation* of self-love, that, though in the general doctrine of the vanity of the world all men agree, yet almost every one flatters himself that his own case is to be an exception from the common rule.
H. Blair, Works, II. vii.

The *infatuations* of the sensual and frivolous part of mankind are amazing; but the *infatuations* of the learned and sophistical are incomparably more so. *Jer. Taylor.*

infaust (in-fâst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *infausto*, < L. *infaustus*, unfortunate, unpropitious, < *in-*, not, + *faustus*, propitious.] Unlucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. [Rare.]

It was an *infaust* and sinister augury for Austin Caxton.
Bulwer, The Caxtons, vii. 1.

Taurus, . . . whose *infaust* aspect may be supposed to preside over the makers of bulls and blunders.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 303.

infaustingt (in-fâs'ting), *n.* [< *infaust* + *-ing*[1].] Unluckiness; ill fortune.

Hee did with all bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage as an ill prognostick.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 196.

infeasibility (in-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *infeasible*: see *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being infeasible; impracticability.

The *infeasibility* of the thing they petitioned for to be done with justice gave the denyall to their petition.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. v. 42.

infeasible (in-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *feasible*.] Not feasible; incapable of accomplishment; impracticable.

It was a conviction of the king's incorrigible and infatuated adherence to designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly *infeasible*. *Hallam.*

infeasibleness (in-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infeasibility.

Presently then, in conformitie to this order, he began the work; and being disabus'd in point of the *infeasableness*, pursu'd his task, and perfected it in less time than he had before lost in sleeping.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vi. § 8.

infect (in-fekt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infecten*, *enfecten*, < OF. *infecter*, F. *infecter* = Sp. *infectar* = It. *infettare*, infect, < L. *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, put in, dip in, dye, mix, spoil, infect, < *in*, in, + *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *affect*, *confect*, etc.] 1. To affect as with something infused or instilled; imbue; impregnate; permeate: used especially of that which is bad or hurtful, but sometimes also of that which is good or indifferent.

He [a dead dragon] *Enfecte* the firmament with his felle noise [offensive savor].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 930.

One droppe of poyson *infecteth* the whole tunne of Wine; one leafe of Colloquintida marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of porredge. *Lyly*, Euphues (1579), p. 39.

Breathing . . . a holy vow
Never to taste the pleasures of the world,
Never to be *infected* with delight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Men have used to *infect* their meditations, opinions, and doctrines with some conceits which they have most admired. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 56.

Our sweating hinds their salads now defile,
Infecting homely herbs with fragrant oil.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 91.

I had been reading Fichte, and Emerson, and Carlyle, and had been *infected* by the spirit of these great men.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 334.

Specifically—2. To taint with disease or the seeds of disease, either physical or moral: as, to *infect* a person with smallpox; literature *infected* with immorality.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Till I [Sin] in man residing, through the race,
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all *infect*.
Milton, P. L., x. 608.

But vice and misery now demand the song,
And turn our view from dwellings simply neat
To this *infected* row we term our street.
Crabbe, Works, I. 42.

3. In *law*, to taint or contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty, seizure, or forfeiture. =Syn. To poison, pollute, defile.

infectt (in-fekt'), *a.* [< ME. *infect*, *enfecte*, < OF. *infect*, < L. *infectus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Infected; tainted; affected unfavorably.

A grete laboure is to correcte
A molde in this mauer that is *enfecte*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Beware of subtle craft and guyle, therewith be not *infect*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

And in the imitation of these twain . . . many are *infect*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Contaminated with illegality; having a flaw in the title.

Al was fee symple to him in effecte,
His purchasyng mighte nought ben *enfecte* [var. *suspect*].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 320.

3. Marred; discolored; darkened.

The hornes of the fulle moone waxen pale and *infect* by the boundes of the derke nyght.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

infectedness (in-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The fact or state of being infected.

The *infectedness* of the patient is first made known to the observer by . . . general pyrexia. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

infecter (in-fek'tėr), *n.* One who or that which infects.

infectible (in-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being infected.

Such was the purity and perfection of this thy glorious guest [Christ] that it was not possibly *infectible*, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others' sin.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

infection (in-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *infection* = Pr. *infectio*, *infeccio* = Sp. *infeccion* = Pg. *infecção* = It. *infezione*, < LL. *infectio(n-)*, a dyeing (infection), < L. *inficere*, pp. *infectus*, dye, mix, infect: see *infect*.] 1. The act of infecting. (*a*) Communication of some quality, property, or state, whether good or bad, by contact, diffusive or emanative influence, example, etc.; more especially, the communication of some taint, or noxious or pernicious quality or element, etc.; contamination; taint.

There, while her tears deplor'd the godlike man
Through all her train the soft *infection* ran;
The pious maids their mingled sorrows shed,
And mourn the living Hector, as the dead.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 645.

Mankind are gay or serious by *infection*.
Johnson, Rambler.

(*b*) The communication of disease or of disease-germs, whether by contact with a diseased person or with morbid or noxious matter, contaminated clothing, etc., or by poisonous exhalations from any source. Compare *contagion*, 1.

There was a strict order against coming to those pits, and that was only to prevent *infection*. *De Foe.*

(*c*) Contamination by illegality, as in possessing contraband goods, etc.

In 1744, under Louis XV., a regulation freed neutral ships from the *infection* of the hostile cargo, but the same enactment ordained that neutral goods, the growth or fabric of enemies, should be confiscated.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

2. That which infects, or by which some quality or state is communicated. (*a*) That which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another; contaminating influence: as, the *infection* of error, or of an evil example.

It was her [Queen Margaret's] chance to light
Amidst the gross *infection* of those times.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

(*b*) That by which disease is or may be communicated; an infecting agency; morbific emanation or influence; virus.

Thou hast eyes
Like flames of sulphur, which, methinks, do dart *Infection* on me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

If he bring with him his bill of health, and that he is now cleare of *infection* and of no danger to the other sheep, then with incredible expressions of joy all his brethren receive him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Finding that the sickness had been ceased at Christophers three months before they came forth, so as there couid be no danger of *infection* in their persons, they gave them liberty to continue on shore.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 381.

3. In *gram.*, a modification of a vowel-sound by another following, whereby the first takes on the sound of the second: applied to such modification in Celtic speech. *Windisch*, Irish Gram. (trans.).

infectious (in-fek'shus), *a.* [= F. *infectieux;* as *infecti(on)* + *-ous.*] 1. Communicable by infection; easily diffused or spread from person to person or from place to place, as a disease, a moral influence, or a mental condition: specifically applied to diseases which are capable of being communicated from one to another, or which pervade certain places, attacking persons there, independently of any contact with those already sick. Infectious diseases include contagious and miasmatic diseases.

In a house
Where the *infectious* pestilence did reign.
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

Grief as well as joy is *infectious*. *Kames.*

Infectious horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

His gayety was so irresistible and so *infectious* that it carried everything before it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. Capable of communicating infection; that infects, taints, or corrupts; contaminating: as, *infectious* clothing; *infectious* air; an *infectious* vice.

Which haue made all the worlde druncken and mad with her poyson and *infectious* drincke.
J. Udall, On Rev. xviii.

Thy flatteries are *infectious*, and I'll flee thee
As I would do a leper.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

It [the court] is necessary for the polishing of manners, . . . but it is *infectious* even to the best morals to live always in it. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

Every sewage contamination which chemistry can trace ought, primâ facie, to be held to include the possibility of *infectious* properties.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

3. In *law*, capable of contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure or forfeiture.

Contraband articles are said to be of an *infectious* nature. *Kent.*

=Syn. 1. Catching, communicable.—2. Contaminating, poisoning, defiling.

infectiously (in-fek'shus-li), *adv.* In an infectious manner; by infection.

The will dotes that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects,
Without some image of the affected merit.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

infectiousness (in-fek'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being infectious: as, the *infectiousness* of a disease, of an evil example, or of mirth.

Sometimes the plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness* and malignity.
Boyle, Works, V. 65.

infective (in-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *infectif*, < OF. *infectif* = Sp. *infectivo* = It. *infettivo*, < L. *infectivus*, serving to dye (in neut. pl. as noun, dyestuffs), < *infectus*, pp. of *inficere*, dye, infect: see *infect.*] 1†. Of a nature to infect or affect injuriously; injurious.

Whenne it is uppe and hath fertilitee,
Turne it efte in, it doungeth best the vynes,
All other dounge is *infectif* of wynes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Infectious; tending to communicate or spread, or capable of communicating, infection.

Yt is ordered that all such persons as have any notorious *infective* decease uppon him shall not be sente to the said house of correction to remayne there.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 118.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.
Sir P. Sidney.

All *infective* material . . . should be destroyed.
Science, IV. 441.

The morbid products are absorbed, and originate tuberculosis by an *infective* process. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 697.

infectiveness (in-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* Infective quality or power.

The conversion of ordinarily harmless microphytes into agents of deadly *infectiveness*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 715.

The essential feature of malignancy was due not to *infectiveness*, but to the indefinitely sustained activity of certain lowly organised cells. *The Lancet*, No. 3414, p. 222.

infectivity (in-fek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infective* + *-ity.*] Tendency or capacity to infect; infectiousness.

It is from the London Congress that another important advance dates its confirmation, namely the possibility of attenuating the different viruses, varying their *infectivity*, and preserving them by means of suitable cultures.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 306.

infecund (in-fē-kund' or in-fek'und), *a.* [< ME. *infecunde* = F. *infécond* = Sp. Pg. *infecundo* = It. *infecondo*, < L. *infecundus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund.*] Not fecund; not bearing; unfruitful; barren.

Fesauntes up to bringe is thus to doo:
Take noon but of oon yere; for, *infecunde*
Are olde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

infecundity (in-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [= F. *infécondité* = Sp. *infecundidad* = Pg. *infecundidade* = It. *infecondità*, < L. *infecunditō(t-)s*, unfruitfulness, < *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund.*] The state of being infecund; absence of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Such a state of original promiscuity as that which McLennan and Morgan postulate tends nowadays to a pathological condition very unfavourable to fecundity; and *infecundity*, amid perpetually belligerent savages, implies weakness and ultimate destruction.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 205.

infecundous† (in-fē-kun'dus), *a.* [< L. *infecundus*, unfruitful: see *infecund.*] Unfruitful; infecund.

That the Aristotelian physiology cannot boast itself the proper author of any one invention, is prægnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

infeeblet (in-fē'bl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeeble.*

infeftment (in-feft'ment), *n.* [< *infeft*, pp. of **infeff*, *infeoff*, + *-ment.*] In *Scots law*, the old process of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine.

The Sacrament [the Lord's Supper] is one of the seals of the covenant of grace which God makes with believers in Christ; & by it He gives them seisine and *infeftment* of all the benefits of the covenant, and of the glorious inheritance purchased for them by Christ.
Rev. J. Willison, Practical Works.

Base infeftment, a disposition of lands by a vassal, to be held of himself.—**Infeftment in security**, a temporary infeftment to secure payment of some debt.—**Infeftment of relief**, a similar security to relieve a cautioner.

infelicific (in-fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *infelix* (*-ic-*), unhappy (see *infelicity*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Productive of unhappiness. [Rare.]

The breach of any moral rule is pro tanto *infelicific*, from its injurious effects on moral habits generally.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 423.

infelicitous (in-fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felicitous.*] 1. Not felicitous, happy, or fortunate; unhappy: as, an *infelicitous* marriage.—2. Unskilful; inapt; inappropriate; ill-timed: as, an *infelicitous* expression.

infelicity (in-fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infelicities* (-tiz). [= F. *infélicité* = Sp. *infelicidad* = Pg. *infelicidade* = It. *infelicità*, < L. *infelicita(t-)s*, misfortune, unhappiness, ill luck, < *infelix*, unfruitful, unfortunate, unhappy, < *in-* priv. + *felix*, happy: see *felicity.*] 1. Lack of felicity or good fortune; unhappiness; misfortune; misery.

To suppresse and hide a mans mirth, and not to haue therein a partaker, or at least wise a witnes, is no little griefe and *infelicity*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

One of the first comforts which one neighbour administers to another is a relation of the like *infelicity*, combined with circumstances of greater bitterness.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 52.

2. Unfavorableness; inappropriateness; inaptness: as, the *infelicity* of the occasion.

With characteristic *infelicity* he blundered into the room. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 171.

3. An inapt, unskilful, or imperfect mode of expression, or the expression itself: as, *infelicities* of style.

Errors and *infelicities* are . . . thoroughly wrought into our minds, as parts of our habitual mode of expression.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 16.

infelonious (in-fē-lō'ni-us), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *felonious.*] Not felonious; not legally punishable.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder [of a canary-bird] had always made her wince.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

infelt (in'felt), *a.* [< *in*1 + *felt.*] Felt within or deeply; heartfelt.

The gentle whispers of murmuring love, the half-smothered accents of *in-felt* passion.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 37.

infeodationt, *n.* Same as *infeudation.*

infeoffт, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enfeoff.*

infeoffmentt, infeofmentt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *enfeoffment.*

infer (in-fèr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inferred*, ppr. *inferring.* [= F. *inférer* = Sp. Pg. *inferir* = It. *inferire*, < L. *inferre*, bring in or upon, bring against, infer, < *in*, in, on, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1. Cf. *illation.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring in, on, or about; lead forward or advance; adduce.

One day *inferres* that foile
Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.
Arthur, A Tragedy, F 4, b. (*Nares.*)

Without doing, *inferring*, or inflicting, or suffering to be done, *inferred*, or inflicted, to them or any of them, in body or goods, any disturbance or impeachment.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 212.

What need I *infer* more of their prodigal glisterings and their spangled damnations, when these are arguments sufficient to show the wealth of sin?
Middleton, Black Book.

When the King preferreth any to the dignitie of a Mandarine, or to a higher office, their custome is to put vp a libell of supplication, *inferring* their insufficiencie, with many modest refusals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2. To form as an opinion or belief in consequence of something else observed or believed; derive as a fact or consequence, by reasoning of any kind; accept from evidence or premises; conclude.

The wit no sooner conceiueth that there is a God, but the will *inferreth* that he ought to be worshipped.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

Judging from the past, we may safely *infer* that not one living species will transmit its unaltered likeness to a distant futurity. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 436.

From mere difference we can *infer* nothing.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

3. To bear presumption or proof of; imply.

To stay with foiles, or where faults may be,
Infers a crime, although the party free.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Creation *inferring* providence (for what father forsaketh the child that he hath begotten), and providence presupposing creation. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 44.

What he dared not do *inferred* some peril, I suppose.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 292.

II. *intrans.* To conclude; reach a conclusion by reasoning.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's state
Secure. *Milton*, Comus, l. 408.

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

inferable (in-fèr'a-bl), *a.* [< *infer* + *-able.* Cf. *inferrible.*] Capable of being inferred or deduced; that may be concluded from evidence or premises. Sometimes *inferrible.*

I have seen much of human prejudice, suffered much from human persecution, yet I see no reason hence *inferable* which should alter my wishes for their renovation.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 218.

If excess of pressure arrests nerve-action, and if the normal amount of pressure allows the normal amount of nerve-action; then it is *inferable* that nerve-disturbances will pass with undue facility if the pressure is deficient.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

inferet, *adv.* See *in fere*, under *feer*1.

inference (in'fèr-ens), *n.* [= F. *inférence* = Sp. Pg. *inferencia*, < ML. *inferentia*, inference, < L. *inferre*, infer: see *infer.*] 1. The formation of a belief or opinion, not as directly observed, but as constrained by observations made of other matters or by beliefs already adopted; the system of propositions or judgments connected together by such an act in a syllogism—namely, the premises, or the judgment or judgments which act as causes, and the conclusion, or the judgment which results as an effect; also, the belief so produced. The act of inference consists psychologically in constructing in the imagination a sort of diagram or skeleton image of the essentials of the state of things represented in the premises, in which, by mental manipulation and contemplation, relations that had not been noticed in constructing it are discovered. In this respect inference is analogous to experiment, where, in place of a diagram, a simplified state of things is used, and where the manipulation is real instead of mental. *Unconscious inference* is the determination of a cognition by previous cognitions without consciousness or voluntary control. The lowest kind of conscious inference is where a proposition is recognized as inferred, but without distinct apprehension of the premises from which it has been inferred. The next lowest is the simple consequence, where a belief is recognized as caused by another belief, according to some rule or psychical force, but where the nature of this rule or leading principle is not recognized, and it is in truth some observed fact embodied in a habit of inference. Such, for example, is the celebrated inference of Descartes, *Cogito, ergo sum* ('I think, therefore I exist'). Higher forms of inference are the direct syllogism (see *syllogism*); spagogic inference, or the reductio ad absurdum, which involves the principle of contradiction: dilemmatic inference, which involves the principle of excluded middle; simple inferences turning upon relations; inferences of transposed quantity (see below); and

the Fermatian inference (see *Fermatian*). Scientific inferences are either inductive or hypothetic. See *induction*, 5, and *analogy*, 3.

2. Reasoning from effect to cause; reasoning from signs; conjecture from premises or criteria; hypothesis.

An excellent discourse on . . . the inexpressible happiness and satisfaction of a holy life, with pertinent *inferences* to prepare us for death and a future state.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1703.

He has made not only illogical *inferences*, but false statements. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Take, by contrast, the word *inference*, which I have been using: it may stand for the act of inferring, as I have used it; or for the connecting principle, or inferentia, between premises and conclusions; or for the conclusion itself.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 254.

Alternative inference. See *alternative*.—**Ampliative inference.** See *explicative inference*, below.—**Analogical inference,** the inference that a certain thing, which is known to possess a certain number of characters belonging to a limited number of objects or to one only, also possesses another character common to those objects. Such would be the inference that Mars is inhabited, owing to its general resemblance to the earth. Mill calls this inference from particulars to particulars, and makes it the basis of induction.—**Apagogical inference,** an inference reposing on the principle of contradiction, that A and not-A cannot be predicated of the same subject; the inference that a proposition is false because it leads to a false conclusion. Such is the example concerning mercury, under *deductive inference*, below.—**Comparative inference.** See *comparative*.—**Complete inference,** an inference whose leading principle involves no matter of fact over and above what is implied in the very conception of reasoning or inference: opposed to *incomplete inference*, or *enthymeme*. Thus, if a little girl says to herself, "It is naughty to do what mamma tells me not to do; but mamma tells me not to squint; therefore, it is naughty to squint," this is a complete inference; while if the first premise does not clearly and explicitly appear in her thought, although really operative in leading her to the conclusion, it ceases to be properly a premise, and the inference is incomplete.—**Correct inference,** an inference which conforms to the rules of logic, whether the premises are true or not.—**Deductive inference,** inference from a general principle, or the application of a precept or maxim to a particular case recognized as coming under it: a phrase loosely applied to all explicative inference. Example: Mercury is a metal, and mercury is liquid; hence, not all metals are solid. The general rule here is that all metals are solid, which is concluded to be false, because the necessary consequence that mercury would be solid is false.—**Direct deductive inference,** the simple inference from an antecedent to a consequent, in virtue of a belief in their connection as such. Example: All men die; Enoch and Elijah were men; therefore they must have died.—**Disjunctive inference.** Same as *alternative inference*.—**Explicative inference,** an inference which consists in the observation of new relations between the parts of a mental diagram (see above) constructed without addition to the facts contained in the premises. It infers no more than is strictly involved in the facts contained in the premises, which it thus unfolds or explicates. This is the opposite of *ampliative inference*, in which, in endeavoring to frame a representation, not merely of the facts contained in the premises, but also of the way in which they have come to present themselves, we are led to add to the facts directly observed. Thus, if I see the full moon partly risen above the horizon, it is absolutely out of my power not to imagine the entire disk as completed, and then partially hidden; and it will be an addition to and correction of this idea if I then stop to reflect that since the moon rose last the hidden part may have been torn away: the inference that the disk of the moon is complete is an irresistible ampliative inference. All the demonstrations of mathematics proceed by explicative inferences.—**Fermatian inference.** See *Fermatian*.—**Hypothetic inference,** the inference that a hypothesis, or supposition, is true because its consequences, so far as tried, have been found to be true; in a wider sense, the inference that a hypothesis resembles the truth as much as its consequences have been found to resemble the truth. Thus, Schliemann supposes the story of Troy to be historically true in some measure, on account of the agreement of Homer's narrative with the findings in his excavations, all of which would be natural results of the truth of the hypothesis.—**Immediate inference.** See *immediate*.—**Incomplete inference.** See *complete inference*, above.—**Indirect inference,** any inference reposing on the principle that the consequence of a consequence is itself a consequence. The same inference will be regarded as direct or indirect, according to the degree of importance attached to the part this principle plays in it. Example: All men die; but if Enoch and Elijah died, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs.—**Inductive inference.** See *induction*, 5.—**Inference of transposed quantity,** any inference which reposes on the fact that a certain lot of things is finite in number, so that the inference would lose its cogency were this not the case. The following is an example: Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but nobody is killed by more than one person; consequently, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot. If the foolish first premise is supposed to hold good of the finite number of Hottentots who are living at any one time, the inference is conclusive. But if the infinite succession of generations is taken into account, then each Hottentot might kill a Hottentot of the succeeding generation, any one of his sons, and yet many might escape being killed.—**Leading principle of inference,** the formula of the mental habit governing an inference.—**Necessary inference,** an explicative inference in which it is logically impossible for the premises to be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Probable inference,** a kind of inference embracing all ampliative and some explicative inference, in which the premises are recognized as possibly true without the truth of the conclusion, but in which it is felt that the reasoner is following a rule which may be trusted to lead him to the truth in the main and in the long run.—**Ricardian inference,** the mode of inference employed by Ricardo to establish his theory of rent. See *Ricardian*.—**Statistical inference,** an inference in regard to the magnitude of a quantity, where it is concluded that a certain value is the most probable, and that other possible values gradually fall off in probability as they depart from the most probable value. All the inferences of those sciences which are dominated by mathematics are of this character.=**Syn.** *Analysis, Anticipation, Argument, Argumentation, Assay, Assent, Assumption, Conclusion, Conjecture, Conviction, Corollary, Criterion, Decision, Deduction, Demonstration, Dilemma, Discovery, Elench, Enthymeme, Examination, Experiment, Experimentation, Finding, Forecast, Generalization, Guess, Hypothesis, Illation, Induction, Inquiry, Investigation, Judgment, Lemma, Moral, Persuasion, Porism, Prediction, Prevision, Presumption, Probation, Prognostication, Proof, Ratiocination, Reasoning, Research, Sifting, Surmise, Test, Theorem, Verdict.* Of these words, *illation* is a strict synonym for *inference* in the first and principal meaning of the latter word, but is pedantic and little used. *Reasoning* has the same meaning, but is not used as a relative noun with *of*; thus, we speak of the *inference of* the conclusion from the premises, and of *reasoning from* the premises to the conclusion. A *reasoning* may consist of a series of acts of *inference*. *Ratiocination* is abstract and severe reasoning, involving only necessary inferences. *Conclusion* differs from *inference* mainly in being applied preferentially to the result of the act called *inference*; but *conclusion* would further usually imply a stronger degree of persuasion than *inference*. *Conviction* and *persuasion* denote the belief attained, or its attainment, from a psychological point of view, while *inference, illation, reasoning, ratiocination*, and *conclusion* direct attention to the logic of the procedure. *Conviction* is perhaps a stronger word than *persuasion*, and more confined to serious and moral inferences. *Decision, judgment, finding*, and *verdict* are inferences from which practical results will immediately follow. *Discovery* is the inferential or other attainment of a new truth. *Analysis, assay, examination, experiment, experimentation, inquiry, investigation*, and *research* are processes analogous to inference, and also involving acts of inference. *Anticipation, assent, assumption*, and *presumption* express the attainment of belief either without inference or considered independently of any inference. *Presumption* is used for a probable inference or for the ground of it. *Argument, argumentation, demonstration, probation*, and *proof* set forth the logic of inferences already drawn. *Criterion* and *test* are rules of inference. *Elench* is that relation between the premises which compels assent to the conclusion; it is translated "evidence" in Heb. xi. 1, where an intellectual perception is meant. *Corollary, deduction, dilemma, enthymeme, forecast, generalization, induction, lemma, moral, porism, prediction, prevision, prognostication, sifting*, and *theorem* are special kinds of inference. (See these words.) *Conjecture, guess, hypothesis*, and *surmise* are synonyms of *inference* in its secondary sense. *Guess* and *surmise* are weaker words.

inferential (in-fe-ren′shal), *a.* [< ML. *inferentia*, inference, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inference; deduced or deducible by inference.

It is not an *inferential*, but a palpable fact, that England is crowded. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 15.

The faith of Christ is not identical with the body of *inferential* theology which is the growth of later ages.
Contemporary Rev., L. 356.

inferentially (in-fe-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In an inferential manner; by way of inference.

It is shown *inferentially* that movements correspond to the action of the central nerve-mechanism.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 50.

inferiæ (in-fē′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L., < *inferi*, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: see *inferior, infernal*.] Among the ancient Romans, sacrifices offered to the souls of deceased members of their families.

inferior (in-fē′ri-or), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *inférieur* = Sp. Pg. *inferior* = It. *inferiore*, < L. *inferior*, lower, inferior, compar. of *inferus*, low, nether, underground, orig. a compar. Cf. Skt. *adhara*, lower, related with *adhas*, down, beneath.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lower in space; situated below or in a lower position; subjacent: as, the *inferior* maxillary bone; the *inferior* limb of the moon.

The right membrana tympani was entirely destroyed, with the exception of a narrow rim, the remains of the *inferior* and posterior portions of the membrane.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 245.

The mouth, instead of opening in the *inferior* part of the head, as in common sharks, was at the extremity of the head, the jaws having the same bend.
Nature, XXX. 365.

2. Lower in grade or in any scale of reckoning; less important or valuable; of smaller consideration; subordinate: as, goods of *inferior* quality; a man of *inferior* rank.

Our nation is in nothing *inferiour* to the French or Italian for copie of language, subtilitie of deuice, good method and proportion in any forme of poeme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 48.

The body, or, as some love to call it, our *inferiour* nature, is wiser in its own plain way, and attends its own business more directly than the mind, with all its boasted subtilty.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Why be at the charge of providing logic of the best quality, when a very *inferior* article will be equally acceptable? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

3. In *bot.*, growing below some other organ. An *inferior calyx* is one that is inserted below the ovary, or free; an *inferior ovary* is one with adnate or superior calyx. Compare *superior*.

4. In *astron.*: (*a*) Situated or occurring between the earth and the sun: as, the *inferior* planets; an *inferior* conjunction of Mercury and Venus. (*b*) Lying below the horizon: as, the *inferior* part of a meridian.—5. In *music*, lower in pitch.—6. In *entom.*, pertaining to the lower or ventral surface of an insect; below; nearer the ventral surface than other parts.—7. In *printing*, occupying the lower part of the shank of the type; standing below other type in the same line: as, the *inferior* figures used in chemical notation.—**Inferior antennæ or eyes,** antennæ or eyes situated on the lower surface of the head.—**Inferior court.** (*a*) A court not of general jurisdiction. (*b*) A court the proceedings or determinations of which are subject to the supervision or review of another court, of general jurisdiction, of the same state. Few phrases in law are more indeterminate than this. It is a well-settled maxim that jurisdiction is presumed in favor of the proceedings of superior, but not those of inferior, courts. The rule originated in England, where the courts of Chancery, Queen's (or King's) Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, all having an ancient common-law existence, and general, though not identical, jurisdiction, were known as the superior courts; and the distinction between them and inferior courts of special or limited jurisdiction was clear. In American law the term is variously used, without an exact meaning, except as afforded by the context.—**Inferior margin of a wing,** the margin lying beneath when the wing is folded against the body; the anterior margin: used principally in describing the tegmina of grasshoppers, etc.—**Inferior surface of a wing,** the surface lying beneath when the wing is spread.—**Inferior valve,** in *zoöl.*, the valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.—**Inferior wings,** in *entom.*, the posterior or hind wings: so called because they fold under the anterior pair.

II. *n.* A person who ranks below another; one who holds a lower place; a subordinate: as, an *inferior* in qualifications or experience; the *inferiors* in a great household.

It is fit I should commit offence to my *inferiors*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1.

A person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South*, Sermons.

The man who chooses to be with his *inferiors* is degraded. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 248.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infériorité* = Sp. *inferioridad* = Pg. *inferioridade* = It. *inferiorità*, < ML. *inferiorita(t-)s*, < L. *inferior*, lower: see *inferior*.] 1. The state of being inferior, especially in degree or quality; a lower state or condition.

The genuine effect of a nearer or more attentive view of infinite excellency is a deep sense of our own great *inferiority* to it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 154.

I declare I always feel my *inferiority* almost too much when I am with people who can really talk—talk like that. *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xv.

2. In *logic*, the character of a sign, name, proposition, or inference which is applicable to only a part of the cases to which another is applicable.

inferiorly (in-fē′ri-or-li), *adv.* In an inferior manner, position, or relation; on or in the direction of the lower part or the inferior surface: as, an insect marked *inferiorly* with black, or having a band dilated *inferiorly*.

infernal (in-fėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infernal*, < OF. *enfernal, infernal*, F. *infernal* = Pr. *infernal, yfernal* = Sp. Pg. *infernal* = It. *infernale*, < LL. *infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions, < L. *infernus*, lower, underground, belonging to the lower regions, < *inferus*, low: see *inferior*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients.

The flocking shadows pale
Troop to the *infernal* jail;
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave.
Milton, Nativity, l. 233.

As deep beneath th' *infernal* centre hurl'd
As from that centre to th' ethereal world.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 19.

O thou, whose worth thy wond'rous works proclaim;
The flames, thy piety; the world, thy fame;
Though great be thy request, yet shalt thou see
Th' Elysian fields, th' *infernal* monarchy.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. Pertaining to or resembling hell; inhabiting hell; suitable or appropriate to hell or its inhabitants; hellish; fiendish; diabolical: as, *infernal* cruelty. [Often used colloquially as an adjective of emphasis, equivalent to *outrageous*: as, an *infernal* shame; an *infernal* nuisance.]

A goat'a rough body bore a lion's head;
Her pitchy nostrils flaky flames expire;
Her gaping throat emits *infernal* fire.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 224.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings.
Addison, Spectator, No. 243.

To look at Him who form'd us and redeem'd, . . .
To recollect that, in a form like ours,
He bruis'd beneath his feet th' *infernal* powers.
Cowper, Charity, l. 584.

Well, it is the most unaccountable affair! 'sdeath! there is certainly some *infernal* mystery in it I can't comprehend! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 1.

Infernal fig, *Argemone Mexicana*, the prickly poppy or Mexican poppy: probably so called on account of the very prickly pod. Also called *devil's-fig*.—**Infernal machine**, a machine or apparatus, usually disguised as some familiar and harmless object, contrived to produce explosion, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.—**Infernal stone** (*lapis infernalis*), a name formerly given to lunar caustic, as also to caustic potash.=**Syn. 1.** Tartarean, Stygian.—**2.** Devilish, satanic, fiendlike, nefarious.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of hell or of the lower regions.

That instrument ne'er heard,
Struck by the skilful bard,
It strongly to awake;
But it th' *infernals* scar'd,
And made Olympus quake.
Drayton, To Himself and the Harp.

2. A person or thing of an infernal character in any sense, or of supposed infernal appearance: specifically applied to a fire-ship, torpedo, infernal machine, or the like.

This [part of the line] the commodore ordered to be instantly cut away, for fear of hauling up another of the *infernals*, as he termed it.
Men and Manners in America, p. 189.

infernality (in-fėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *infernalidad* = Pg. *infernalidade* = It. *infernalità*; as *infernal* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being infernal; hellishness.

The appalling union of the infallibility of Heaven with the *infernality* of Hell. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 261.

infernally (in-fėr'nal-i), *adv.* In an infernal or devilish manner; diabolically; outrageously.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false. *Bp. Hacket.*

inferno (in-fėr'nō), *n.* [< It. *inferno*, hell (the title and subject of one part of Dante's "Divina Commedia"), < L. *infernus*, of the lower regions, *inferna*, the lower regions: see *infernal*.] Hell; the infernal regions.

The lights of the town dotted and flecked a heaving *inferno* of black sea with their starlike specks, beyond which tumbled the upward avalanches of the breakers.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 19.

infero-. [Mod. combining form of L. *inferus*, low, or *inferior*, lower.] An element in some recent scientific compounds, meaning 'low' or 'lower,' and implying that something is below, on the lower side, or inferior in position or relation.=**Syn.** *Infero-*, *Infra-*. In zoölogy these prefixes refer to position or relation of parts, not to quantity, quality, or degree. *Infero-* generally means low or down with reference to the thing itself; *infra-* means below or under something else; but this distinction is not always observed. Thus, *infero*branchiate means having the gills low down; *infra*branchial would mean being below the gills.

infero-anterior (in″fę-rō-an-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *anterior*, that is in front: see *anterior*.] Situated below and in front.

inferobranch (in'fę-rō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Inferobranchiata*. *S. P. Woodward*. Also *inferobranchian*.

Inferobranchia (in″fę-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *Inferobranchiata*, 2. *Latreille*, 1825.

inferobranchian (in″fę-rō-brang'ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *inferobranchiate*.

II. *n.* Same as *inferobranch*.

Inferobranchiata (in″fę-rō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inferobranchiatus*: see *inferobranchiate*.] **1.** In the old systems of De Blainville and Cuvier, an order of nudibranchiate gastropods having lamellar gills under an expanded mantle, as the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Diphyllidiidæ*. In De Blainville's classification (1825) they were the fourth order of his second section of *Paracephalophora monoica*, composed of the two genera *Phyllidia* and *Linguella*.

2. In later systems, a suborder of nudibranchiates extended to include forms without branchiæ, but otherwise resembling the typical forms. Thus extended, the order embraces the families *Phyllidiidæ*, *Hypobranchæidæ*, *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, and *Dermatobranchidæ*.

Also called *Inferobranchia*, *Hypobranchia*, *Hypobranchiata*, *Dipleurobranchia*.

inferobranchiate (in″fę-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *inferobranchiatus*, < L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having the gills inferior in position; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inferobranchiata*. Also *inferobranchian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Inferobranchiata*.

inferolateral (in″fę-rō-lat'ę-ral), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Situated below and to one side; inferior and lateral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 322.

inferomedian (in″fę-rō-mē'di-ąn), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *medianus*, that is in the middle, < *medius*, middle: see *median*.] Situated in the middle of the under side.

inferoposterior (in″fę-rō-pos-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *inferus*, low, that is below, + *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after: see *posterior*.] Situated below and behind.

inferrible (in-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [< *infer*(*r*) + *-ible*.] See *inferable*.

From this experiment made in two receivers, it seems to be *inferrible* that air produced from cherries doth promote the alteration both of colour and also of firmness in apricocks. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 534.

infertile (in-fėr'til), *a.* [= F. *infertile* = Pg. *infertil* = It. *infertile*, < LL. *infertilis*, not fertile, < L. *in-* priv. + *fertilis*, fertile: see *fertile*.] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren; sterile: as, an *infertile* soil; *infertile* ideas.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue*.

If we say "Man is man," the proposition is *infertile*, because the identity is simply affirmed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 79.

The offspring are usually entirely *infertile*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 129.

infertility (in-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infertilité* = Pg. *infertilidade*, < LL. *infertilita(t-)s*, < *infertilis*, not fertile: see *infertile*.] The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness; barrenness: as, the *infertility* of land.

Commonly the same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague occasioned also the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesom.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 214.

infest† (in-fest'), *a.* [< L. *infestus*, disturbed, molested, unsafe, attacking, hostile, troublesome, < *in*, in, on, + **festus*, for **fedtus*, < *fendere*, strike: see *fend*1.] Hostile; hurtful; mischievous; harassing; troublesome.

But with fierce fury and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

For well she knew the wayes to win good will
Of every wight, that were not too *infest*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 41.

Toward others he was so *infest* and cruell.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

infest (in-fest'), *v.* [< OF. (also F.) *infester* = Sp. Pg. *infestar* = It. *infestare*, < L. *infestare*, attack, molest, < *infestus*, hostile: see *infest*, *a.*]

I. *trans.* To attack; molest; harass; haunt or prowl around mischievously or hurtfully; attack parasitically.

The part of the desert towards the convent was very much *infested* with a large yellow hornet, call'd Dembeh, that stings the beasts as well as men.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 158.

The cares that *infest* the day
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

This cow was soon after stolen by a notorious thief named Drac, who *infested* the neighbourhood.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xx.

The county of Suffolk was especially agitated, and the famous witch-finder, Matthew Hopkins, pronounced it to be *infested* with witches. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 125.

=**Syn.** To annoy, harass, torment, plague, vex, molest, overrun.

II.† *intrans.* To become confirmed in evil; become habitually vicious.

Their vitious living shamefully increaseth and augmenteth, and by a cursed custome so grown and *infested* that a great multitude of the religious persons in such small houses do rather choose to rove abroad in apostasie than to conform themselves to the observation of good religion.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., vi. 310.

infestation (in-fes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infestation* = Sp. *infestacion* = Pg. *infestação* = It. *infestazione*, < LL. *infestatio(n-)*, a molesting, troubling, < L. *infestare*, molest: see *infest*, *v.*] **1.** The act of infesting or harassing; harassment; molestation.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful. *Bacon*, Speech in the Star-Chamber, 1617.

Infranchiz'd with full liberty equal to their conquerors, whom the just revenge of ancient pyracies, cruel captivities, and the causeless *infestation* of our coast had warrantably call'd over, and the long prescription of many hundred years. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

2. A harassing inroad; a malignant or mischievous invasion.

The experiences of remorse and horror I was undergoing were diabolic *infestations*, rather than any legitimate operation of the Divine spirit within me.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 123.

infester (in-fes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which infests.

infesteredt (in-fes'tėrd), *a.* [< *in-*2 + *fester*1 + *-ed*2.] Rankling; inveterate.

infestive1† (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [< *infest* + *-ive*.] Troublesome; annoying.

For I will all their ships inflame, with whose *infestive* smoke,
Fear-shrunk, and hidden near their keels, the conquer'd Greeks shall choke. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 151.

infestive2 (in-fes'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *infestivo*, < L. *infestivus*, not festive, not agreeable, < *in-* priv. + *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] Not festive; cheerless; joyless. *Cockeram*. [Rare.]

infestivity (in-fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *infestive* + *-ity*.] Lack of festivity; lack of cheerfulness or mirth. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

infestuous† (in-fes'tū-us), *a.* [As *infest*, *a.*, + *-u-ous*.] Mischievous; harmful; noxious. Also *infestious*.

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents.
Bacon.

Caus'd them from out his kingdom to withdraw,
With this *infestious* skill, some other-where.
Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

infeudation (in-fū-dā'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *infeodation*; = F. *infeodation* = Sp. *enfeudacion* = Pg. *enfeudação* = It. *infeudazione*, < ML. *infeudatio(n-)*, < *infeudare*, *infeodare*, confer in fee, < *in*, in, + *feudum*, a feud, fee: see *feud*2.] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) The act of conferring an estate in fee; the relation of lord and vassal established by the grant and acceptance of an estate in fee.

The relation of the lord to the vassals had originally been settled by express engagement, and a person wishing to engraft himself on the brotherhood by commendation or *infeudation* came to a distinct understanding as to the conditions on which he was to be admitted.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 353.

(*b*) The granting of tithes to laymen.

A decree of the Council of Lateran, held A. D. 1179, only prohibited what was called the *infeodation* of tithes, or their being granted to mere laymen.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

infibulate (in-fib'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infibulated*, ppr. *infibulating*. To clasp or confine with or as with a buckle or padlock; attach a clasp, buckle, or ring to.

infibulation (in-fib-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *infibulation* = Pg. *infibulação* = It. *infibulazione*, < ML. **infibulatio(n-)*, < L. *infibulare*, put a clasp or buckle on, < *in*, on, + *fibula*, a clasp: see *fibula*.] **1.** The act of clasping or confining with or as with a buckle or padlock.—**2.** The attachment of a ring, clasp, buckle, or the like to the sexual organs in such manner as to prevent copulation. This operation was very generally practised in antiquity upon both young men and young women, but in later times chiefly upon the latter; and it is said to be still in use in some parts of the East.

infidel (in'fi-del), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infidèle* = Sp. Pg. *infiel* = It. *infedele*, faithless, unfaithful, unbelieving, < L. *infidelis*, unfaithful, faithless (LL. unbelieving, ML. also as noun, an unbeliever), < *in-* priv. + *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidelity*, *feal*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without faith; unbelieving; disbelieving; especially, rejecting the distinctive doctrines of a particular religion, while perhaps an adherent of some other religion.

The barbarous Turk is satisfied with spoil;
And shall I, being possess'd of what I came for,
Prove the more *infidel*?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Specifically—**2.** Rejecting the Christian religion while accepting no other; not believing in the Bible or any divine revelation: used especially of persons belonging to Christian communities.—**3.** Due to or manifesting unbelief.

Through profane and *infidel* contempt
Of holy writ. *Cowper*, Task, i. 740.

II. *n.* **1.** An unbeliever; a disbeliever; one who denies the distinctive tenets of a particular religion.

And sore we war offeryd to be dryff in to Barbaria, where Dwellyth ower Mortall Enimys, as Turkes, Mamnoluks, Sarrazyns, and other *infidelys*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Now, *infidel* [Shylock], I have thee on the hip.
Shak., M. of V., iv 1.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and *infidels* [Mohammedans] adore. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 7.

Mohammed . . . now began to threaten the *infidels* with the judgment of God for their contempt of His message and His messenger. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 549.

Specifically—**2.** A disbeliever in religion or divine revelation in general; especially, one who denies or refuses to believe in the Christian religion while accepting no other; one who rejects the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity as revealed in the Bible.

Have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, *Infidels*, and Heretics.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

3†. In *feudal law*, one who violated fealty. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* = **Syn.** *Infidel, Unbeliever, Disbeliever, Deist, Atheist, Agnostic, Skeptic, Free-thinker.* The word *infidel* is generally used in opprobrium. It may mean either a disbeliever in one's own religion as opposed to another (as a Christian in the view of a Mohammedan, or the contrary), or a deist, an atheist, or an agnostic. (See below.) In strict use, however, it is not applicable to one who has never heard of Christianity, nor to one who rejects some particular doctrine of the Christian church, while he accepts Christianity as a divinely revealed religion, nor to one who is in avowed doubt respecting the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but willing to be taught and persuaded. The first is a heathen, the second a heretic, the third a skeptic. *Unbeliever* and *disbeliever* are negative in form, but *disbeliever* is positive in its implication that one actually refuses to believe; the *unbeliever* only fails to believe. (See *disbelief.*) *Unbeliever* is almost always general, applying to Christianity as a whole; *disbeliever* is specific, but has a wider range of possible application: as, a *disbeliever* in the divine right of kings. A *deist* believes in a God, but denies the fact or possibility of a revelation. An *atheist* denies the existence of a God. An *agnostic* denies (*a*) any possible or (*b*) any actual knowledge concerning God and a future life. A *skeptic* either doubts whether any truth or principle can be philosophically established, or, specifically, doubts the truth of all propositions in the field of religion. *Free-thinker*, though inoffensive by derivation, is opprobriously used, the freedom of thinking being held to be lawlessness or license. None of these words draws the line distinctly between honesty and dishonesty in the treatment of the evidences of Christianity.

The Saxons were *Infidels*, and brought in with them Diversity of Idols, after whose names they gave Appellations to the several Days of the Week. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 2.

I love to consider an *infidel*, whether distinguished by the title of *deist*, *atheist*, or *free-thinker*, in three different lights: in his solitudes, his afflictions, and his last moments. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 111.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 172.

He on the thought-benighted *skeptic* beamed
Manifest Godhead.
Coleridge, Religious Musings, l. 31.

infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *infidelities* (-tiz). [< F. *infidélité* = Pr. *infidelitat* = Sp. *infidelidad* = Pg. *infidelidade* = It. *infedelità, infedeltà, infidelità*, unfaithfulness, unbelief, < L. *infidelita(t-)s*, unfaithfulness, < *infidelis*, unfaithful, unbelieving: see *infidel*.] 1. Lack of faith or belief; unbelief; disbelief: with reference to the essential tenets of any religion.

The promyses of God can not be disapointed by mannes *infidelite*, as S. Paule saith.
Bp. Gardiner, Explication, fol. 78.

That the fume of an Agath will avert a tempest, or the wearing of a Chrysopraae make one out of gold, as some have delivered, we are yet, I confesse, to believe, and in that *infidelity* are likely to end our days.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), ii. 5.

Specifically—2. Disbelief in revealed religion; rejection of the doctrine of inspiration of the Scriptures or of the divine origin of Christianity; or, yet more broadly, disbelief in all forms of religious faith. Thus, infidelity includes atheism, or disbelief in God; deism, or belief in God accompanied with disbelief in Christianity; and agnosticism, or disbelief in the possibility of extramundane knowledge.

I hear with sorrow . . . that a very anti-christian article has crept in the last number of the Edinburgh Review. . . . You must be thoroughly aware that the rumour of *infidelity* decides not only the reputation, but the existence of the Review. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, viii.

3. Breach of trust; unfaithfulness to a charge or an obligation; dishonesty; disloyalty; deceit: as, the *infidelity* of a friend or a servant.

I have had, in twenty years' experience, enough of the uncertainty of princes, the caprices of fortune, . . . and the *infidelity* of friends.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs from the Peace in 1697.

The *infidelities* of the post-offices, both of England and France, are not unknown to you.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 325.

Specifically—4. Unfaithfulness to the marriage-vows; adultery.

Too much indulgence has been shown to the extravagance, dishonesty, and domestic *infidelity* of men of wit.
Lord John Russell, in Lady Holland's Sydney Smith, vi., [note.

infield† (in-fēld'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] To inclose, as a piece of land; make a field of.

infield (in'fēld), *a.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] Under crop; noting arable land which is still kept under crop: distinguished from *outfield*. [Scotch.]

The rich *infield* ground produced spontaneously rib grass, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

in-field (in'fēld), *n.* [< *in*-1 + *field*.] In *base-ball*. See *field*, *n.*, 3.

in fieri (in fī'e-rī). [L.: *in*, in; *fieri*, become (here as a noun, becoming), used as pass. of *facere*, make, do: see *fiat*.] In process; yet in the making: said of legal proceedings which, though actually pending, have not yet been completed, and therefore may yet be molded as accuracy and justice require.

infile† (in-fīl'), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *file*3. Cf. *enfile*.] To place in a file; arrange in a file or rank. *Holland.*

infill (in'fil), *v. t.* [< *in*1 + *fill*1, *v.*] To fill in; fill.

The impressions have been produced by the *infilled* tracks and burrowings of marine animals.
Geol. Mag., N. S., IV. 89.

infilling (in'fil-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *infill*, *v.*] That which fills in, or has been made to occupy cavities or vacant places of any kind or dimensions: same as *filling*.

The skeleton is more or less extensively composed of phosphate of lime, with the chambers occupied, throughout or in part, by phosphatic *infilling*.
Amer. Geologist, I. 255.

infilm (in-film'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *film*.] To cover with a film, as in gilding.

infilter (in-fil'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *infiltrer* = Sp. Pg. *infiltrar* = It. *infiltrare*; as *in*-2 + *filter*1.] To filter or sift in.

infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infiltrated*, ppr. *infiltrating*. [< *in*-2 + *filtrate*. Cf. *infilter*.] I. *intrans.* To pass by filtration; percolate through pores or interstices.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

II. *trans.* To pass into or through the pores or interstices of; filter into or through.

The quantity [of rain] which *infiltrated* the chalk district in the neighbourhood of King's Langley to replenish the springs and rivers of that neighbourhood was ascertained and recorded.
T. Bailey Denton, Sanitary Engineering, p. 25.

infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *n.* [< *infiltrate*, *v.* Cf. *filtrate*, *n.*] That which infiltrates; specifically, in *pathol.*, the substance which passes into the tissues to form a morbid accumulation, as the fat of fatty infiltration.

infiltration (in-fil-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *infiltration* = Sp. *infiltracion* = Pg. *infiltração* = It. *infiltrazione*; as *infiltrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or process of infiltrating.

The landslips are occasioned by *infiltrations* of water into ground which retains it in great quantity.
Trans. in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 249.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of any portion of tissue produced by the accumulation in it of substances introduced from without: distinguished from *degeneration*, where the substance abnormally present is produced from the tissue itself through faulty metabolism.—3. That which infiltrates; a fluid, or matter carried by a fluid, which enters the pores or cavities of a body.

Calcareous *infiltrations* filling the cavities of other stones. *Kirwan.*

Albuminous infiltration. Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Amyloid infiltration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Fatty infiltration,** the deposit in the cells of globules of fat, taken up by the cell from without, and not formed by the degeneration of the proteid substance of the cell.

infinitant (in-fin'i-tant), *a.* [< ML. *infinitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *infinitare*, infinitate: see *infinitate*.] In *logic*, applied to a sign of negation which is closely connected with a general term, as the *non* in *non*-existent.

infinitary (in-fin'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to infinite quantity.—**Infinitary property of a function,** in *math.*, a property belonging to the function when the variable becomes infinite.—**Infinitary type of fx,** a quantity having a finite ratio to $fx : f'x$ when x becomes infinite.

infinitate (in-fin'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infinitated*, ppr. *infinitating*. [< ML. *infinitare* (Abelard), negate, mark as infinite, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] To render infinite; in *logic*, to negate by attaching a sign of negation to: said particularly of terms, as objects of the action, and also of propositions.

infinitation (in-fin-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *infinitate* + *-ion*.] The act or result of infinitating.

infinite (in'fi-nit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *infinite*, *infynyte* = F. *infini* = Pr. *infinit*, *enfenit* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinito*, < L. *infinitus*, boundless, unlimited, without end, endless, indefinite, < *in-* priv. + *finitus*, bounded, ended: see *finite*.] I. *a.* 1. Immeasurably or innumerably great; so great as to be absolutely incapable of being measured or counted. Space is the most familiar example of an object ordinarily conceived to be infinite. Anaximander and other early Greek philosophers appear to have called this ἄπειρον, unbounded, and the Latin *infinitum* is a translation of this Greek word. The two ideas, that of the immeasurable and that of the unbounded, were confused by the early Greeks, and also by some modern philosophers, as Hobbes and Hegel. Ordinary geometry regards space as both unbounded and immeasurable; but the hypothesis of modern geometers concerning the properties of space, called elliptic non-Euclidean geometry, makes space measurable (in that it supposes that a point proceeding along a straight line, after having traversed a vast but finite distance, would return from behind to its original starting-point), and this supposition, which is entirely self-consistent, leaves space unbounded just as the surface of a spherical body, such as a pea, or the circumference of a circle is unbounded. But it is no more the usage of ordinary language than of mathematics to call the surface of a pea *infinite*. On the other hand, geometers conceive that if from an unbounded and immeasurable (infinite) right line a small part be cut off, what remains, having two terminals, is bounded but immeasurable; and in ordinary as in mathematical language such a line would be called *infinite*. Thus, the usual and mathematical meaning of the word *infinite* departs from the suggestion of its etymology. Mathematicians speak of the ratios of infinite quantities; such an expression supposes that the arrangement of the units or elements remains essentially unchanged in the measurement. Thus, a line two inches long, comprising an infinity of points, may be said to have twice as many points as one which measures only one inch and also comprises an infinity of points; but this only means that the former multitude appears twice as great as the latter when the points are not completely disintegrated. So *orders of infinity* are spoken of. (See *infinitesimal*.) These expressions have led metaphysicians to suppose that the infinite quantity of the mathematicians is not the maximum, and consequently is not truly infinite. But the points of a line, however short, can be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with those of all space—that is, for every point in all space there is a distinct and separate point in the line, and that although the space considered have an infinite multitude of dimensions; so that the multitude of points in a line is the greatest possible quantity. Mathematicians distinguish, however, two kinds of infinity. The multitude of finite whole numbers may be said to be *infinite*, since the counting of them cannot be completed. But the multitude of points upon a line, which corresponds to the multitude of numbers expressible by an infinite series of decimals, is infinitely greater, in that it cannot be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with the former. If ∞ represents the former multitude, 10^{∞} will represent the latter, so that the former is analogous to a logarithmic infinite, or infinite of order zero. The former is said to be *improperly* or *discretely infinite*, the latter *properly* or *continuously infinite*.

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great, we must distinguish between unboundedness and *infinite* extent; the former belongs to the extent-relations, the latter to the measure-relations.
Riemann, Hypotheses at the Basis of Geometry (tr. by [W. K. Clifford), III. § 2.

2. All-embracing; lacking nothing; the greatest possible; perfect; absolute: applied only to Divinity.

But shining with such vast, such various Light,
As speaks the Hand that form'd them [stars] *Infinite.*
Prior, Solomon, I.

That which is conceived as absolute and *infinite* must be conceived as containing within itself the sum not only of all actual, but of all possible modes of being.
Mansell, Limits of Religious Thought.

3. Boundless; unbounded; endless; without limit; interminable. In this sense the surface of a pea is infinite, while a plane of immeasurable extent whose continuity is interrupted by one small hole is finite. [Rare, except by confusion with def. 1 (which see).]

The environment of any finite portion of space is and must be necessarily other portions of space. But if any limited space has space for its environment, it is not limited by it, but continued by it. Any possible limited or finite space is continued by an environment of space, and the whole of space is *infinite*. . . . Self-environment is the characteristic of the *infinite*.
W. T. Harris, Philos. in Outline, § 10.

4. By hyperbole, indefinitely extensive; beyond our powers of measuring or reckoning.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite* deal of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how *infinite* in faculty! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Man differs from man; generation from generation; nation from nation. Education, station, sex, age, accidental associations, produce *infinite* shades of variety.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

5. [Tr. Gr. *ἀόριστος*: see *aorist*.] In *logic*, modified, as a term, by a sign of negation.—**Infinite being,** a being in whose mode of existence there is no defect; specifically (the *Infinite Being*), God; the absolute Deity.—**Infinite decimal,** a decimal which is interminate, or which may be carried to infinity. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be 1, the circumference is 3.14159265, etc., carried to infinity.—**Infinite distress, divisibility, group, hyperbola,** etc. See the nouns.—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptoïs*.—**Infinite series,** a series the terms of which go on increasing or diminishing without coming to an end. See *series*. = **Syn.** Boundless, immeasurable, illimitable, interminable, limitless, unlimited, unbounded.

II. *n.* Anything which is infinite, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *philos.*, the Infinite Being; the absolute Deity.

The nothingness of the finite is due to an implicit consciousness of the *Infinite* that is rising within the spirit.
J. Caird, in Faiths of the World.

The finite is relative to something else; the *infinite* is self-related. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

The being of the *Infinite* may be a consciousness, but it is not our consciousness, nor is ours related to it as the part to the whole, or in any way necessary to it.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxiii.

(*b*) In *math.*, a fictitious or supposed quantity, too great to be capable of measurement. See *infinitesimal*.

It is already a doctrine of Aristotle's that an infinity can never be actu (i. e. actual and given), but only potentiâ. . . . He expounds the antinomies in his short way,

and then says, "A mediator is required"; upon which he gives the solution that the *infinite*, both of the world in space, and in time and in division, is never before the regressus, or progressus, but in it. This truth then lies in the rightly apprehended conception of the *infinite*. Thus one misunderstands himself if he imagines that he can think the *infinite*, of whatever kind it may be, as something objectively present and complete, and independent of the regressus.

Schopenhauer, Will, tr. by Haldane and Kempe, ii. 115.

If Zero is the sign of a vanished quantity, the *Infinite* is the sign of that Continuity of Existence which has been ideally divided into discrete parts in the affixing of limits.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 5.

(*ct*) A large number; a crowd.

Their gates are walled vp; and there are *infinite* of Frier-like companions passing to and fro in the Citie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

Gods defend me,
What multitudes they are, what *infinites!*

Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Arithmetic of infinites, a name given by Dr. Wallis to a method invented by him for the summation of infinite series.

infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* Innumerably; immeasurably; incomparably; in the highest conceivable degree: often used in hyperbole: as, to be *infinitely* obliged for favors.

I am a soldier, and a bachelor, lady;
And such a wife as you I could love *infinitely*.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

We know that a good constitution is *infinitely* better than the best despot. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Matter is concluded not to be *infinitely* divisible.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Phys., p. 194.

infiniteness (in'fi-nit-nes), *n.* The state of being infinite; infinity; immensity.

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses. *Jer. Taylor.*

If we consider the quality of the person appearing, that he was no other than the eternal Son of God, how ought we to be wrapt with wonder and astonishment at the *infiniteness* of the divine condescention!

Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xi.

infinitesimal (in"fi-ni-tes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitésimal* = Sp. Pg. *infinitesimal* = It. *infinitesimale*, < NL. *infinitesimalis*, infinitesimal, < *infinitesimus* (fem. *infinitesima* (> It. *infinitesima* = Pg. *infinitesima* = F. *infinitésime*), sc. *pars*, an infinitesimal), a quasi-ordinal numeral, a term of an infinite convergent series which is preceded by an infinite number of terms, hence infinitely small, < *infinitum*, a quasi-cardinal, neut. of L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*. For the ordinal termination, cf. *centesimal*, *millesimal*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

Its [homeopathy's] leaders have long ceased to insist upon *infinitesimal* dosage as an essential principle of treatment. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 537.

Infinitesimal analysis, in *math.* See *analysis*, 3 (*c*).—**Infinitesimal transformation.** See *transformation*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a fictitious quantity so small that by successive additions to itself no sensible quantity, such as the unit of quantity, could ever be generated. If a is a finite quantity, and i an infinitesimal, we always assume $a + i = a$, a fundamental proposition of the infinitesimal calculus; but whether this is because the infinitesimal is a fictitious quantity strictly zero, or because equality is used in a generalized sense in which this is true, is a question of logic, concerning which mathematicians are not agreed. Most writers use the *method of limits* (which see, under *limit*), which avoids this and other difficulties. It is assumed that all the mathematical operations can be performed on these quantities. Every power of an infinitesimal is infinitely smaller than any inferior power of the same infinitesimal. (See *infinite*, 1.) Any infinitesimal may be assumed as a base or standard, by comparison with which the magnitudes of others are estimated. The base itself is said to be of the first order, its square of the second order, its cube of the third order, etc. Finite quantities are of the zero order of infinitesimals, and infinite quantities are generally of negative orders. The logarithm of any infinitesimal of a finite order is of order zero, although it is infinite. In like manner, in every order of infinitesimals there are quantities infinitely greater and quantities infinitely smaller than the power of the base of that order. The square, cube, etc., of an infinitesimal of the zero order remains of the zero order: yet there is nothing peculiar about these infinitesimals; any one of them might have been taken as the base, and then its square would have been reckoned as of the second order, while the infinitesimal in comparison with which it was of the zero order would now appear as of the infinite order.

Infinites are composed of finites in no other sense than as finites are composed of *infinitesimals*.

Dr. Clark, Fourth Reply to Leibnitz.

infinitesimally (in"fi-ni-tes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; to an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.

Just as he himself forms an *infinitesimally* small part of the universe, so his personal knowledge is utterly incommensurate with the sum total of existence.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 13.

infinition† (in-fi-nish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *infinicion*, < L. *infinitio*(*n*-), boundlessness, infinity, < *infinitus*, boundless: see *infinite*.] Infinitation; negation.

For what joy is so great but the conceipt
Of falling to his *Infinition*
Of blacke Non-essence will confound it streight?

Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 28.

infinitival (in-fin-i-tī'val or in-fin'i-ti-val), *a.* [< *infinitive* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of or belonging to the infinitive.

To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the uncorrupted *infinitival* stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex -able only.

F. Hall, -Able and Reliable, p. 47.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *infinitif* = Pr. *infinitiu*, *enfenitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *infinitivo* = D. *infinitivus* = G. Dan. Sw. *infinitiv*, < LL. *infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite (*modus infinitivus* or simply *infinitivus*, the infinitive mode), < L. *infinitus*, unlimited: see *infinite*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, unlimited; indefinite: noting a certain verb-form sometimes called the *infinitive mode*. See II.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a certain verb-form expressing the general sense of the verb without restriction in regard to person or number, as English *give*, German *geben*, French *donner*, Latin *dare*, Greek *διδόναι*. In the grammar of Latin and of the most familiar modern languages, it is used as the representative form of the whole verb-system. It is by origin simply a verbal noun in an oblique case (oftenest dative); and hence its tendency to use with a stereotyped prefixed preposition, as *to* in English, *zu* (= English *to*) in German, *at* (= English *at*) in Scandinavian, *de* ('of') or *à* ('to') in French, and so on; but the preposition is no part of the infinitive. In the old grammara, and in many recent ones, it is called a *mode;* but the term is objectionable, and is going out of use. Abbreviated *inf.*

2†. An endless quantity or number; an infinity.

Fie, that the spyrit of a single man
Should contradict innumerable wills;
Fie, that *infinitives* of forces can
Nor may effect what one conceit fulfills.

G. Markham, Sir R. Grinvile, p. 69.

Historical infinitive. See *historical*, 4.

infinitively (in-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In *gram.*, in the manner of an infinitive.

infinito (in-fi-nē'tō), *a.* [It., = E. *infinite*, q. v.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

infinitude (in-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *infinitude*, < ML. as if **infinitudo*, < L. *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] **1.** The state or quality of being the greatest possible, or inconceivably great: as, the *infinitude* of power or grace.

And thou the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude*, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding. *Spectator*, No. 412.

2. Infinite extension; infinity; innumerable or immeasurable quantity: as, an *infinitude* of space or of stars.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions.

Addison, Spectator.

The *infinitude* of the universe, in which our system dwindles to a grain of sand.

Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

infinituple (in-fin'i-tū-pl), *a.* [< *infinite* + *-uple*, as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Multiplied an infinite number of times. *Wollaston.* [Rare.]

infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infinité* = Pr. *infinitat*, *enfenitat* = Sp. *infinidad* = Pg. *infinidade* = It. *infinità*, < L. *infinita*(*t*-)*s*, boundlessness, endlessness, < *infinitus*, boundless, endless: see *infinite*.] **1.** The condition of being infinite or the greatest possible; immeasurableness; innumerability; perfection: as, the *infinity* of God; *infinity* of duration.

One whose eternity passeth al time, and whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 636.

If we dare not trust God with the circumstance of the event, and stay his leisure, . . . we disrepute the *infinity* of his wisdom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

This endless addition or addibility . . . of numbers . . . is that . . . which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of *infinity*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 8.

2. Unlimited extension; figuratively, exhaustless quantity or number: as, inconceivable *infinity;* an *infinity* of details.

Here has been that *infinity* of strangers!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

Adorn'd with an *infinity* of statues, pictures, stately altars, and innumerable reliques.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

In an *infinity* of things thus relative, a mind which sees not infinitely can see nothing fully.

Shaftesbury, Moralista, ii. § 4, quoted in Fowler, p. 111.

3. In *geom.*, the part of space at an infinite distance from the part chiefly considered. Owing to the mechanical properties of the straight line, the most important mode of geometrical transformation is that which transforms every straight line into a straight line, its position only being changed. But this transforms the part of space at infinity into a plane, just as in a perspective view of an unbounded plane the infinitely distant parts are compressed into a line. Hence, mathematicians generally speak of the *plane at infinity*, or the *line at infinity* in a plane. In analytical geometry the plane at infinity is best considered as two coincident planes, fastened together at an imaginary nodal circle, and constituting a degenerate sphere, called the *sphere at infinity*. (See *absolute*, *n.*, 2.) In the theory of functions, the most important mode of transformation of the plane is one which preserves the magnitudes of all angles, and this transforms the infinitely distant parts of the plane into a point; hence, in that branch of mathematics, the *point at infinity* is spoken of.

infirm (in-fėrm'), *a.* [< ME. *infirm*, < OF. *infirm*, *enferm*, *anferm*, *emfarm*, F. *infirme* = Pr. *eferm*, *enferm* = Sp. Pg. *enfermo* = It. *infermo*, *infirmo*, < L. *infirmus*, not strong or firm, < *in-* priv. + *firmus*, strong: see *firm*.] **1.** Not firm, stable, or strong; lacking stability or solidity; faltering; feeble: as, an *infirm* support; an *infirm* judgment.

The sonne . . . may . . . nat by the *infirme* lyht of his beemes brekyn or percen the inward entrailes of the erthe.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 2.

Macb. I'll go no more:
I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on 't again I dare not.
Lady M. *Infirm* of purpose!
Give me the daggers. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 307.

He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground.

South, Sermons.

Specifically—**2.** Not sound in health; impaired in health or vitality; enfeebled; weak: as, *infirm* in body or constitution.

Here I stand, your slave,
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.

Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

The unhealthful east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches ev'ry bone
Of the *infirm*, is wholesome air to thee.

Cowper, Task, iv. 365.

3. Voidable; obnoxious to legal objection that may destroy apparent efficacy. =**Syn. 1.** Vacillating, wavering, shaky.—**2.** Enfeebled, debilitated, sickly, decrepit, shackly.

infirm† (in-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< F. *infirmer* = Pr. *enfermar*, *enfirmar* = Sp. Pg. *enfermar*, *infirmar* = It. *infirmare*, < L. *infirmare*, make infirm, weaken, ML. also be infirm or sick, < *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] **1.** To weaken; enfeeble.

If they be strong, you do what you can to *infirm* their strength. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 120.

2. To make less firm or certain; render doubtful, questionable, or dubious.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh*, Essays.

This is not *infirmed* because we read how God doth seem in some things to alter his will, before not determined, but dependant upon man's behaviour.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Socrates, . . . professing to affirm nothing, but to *infirm* that which was affirmed by another, hath exactly expressed all the forms of objection, fallacy, and redargution.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

infirmarer† (in-fėr'mą-rėr), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (see *infirmarian*) + E. *-er*[1].] Same as *infirmarian*. *I. Campbell*, St. Giles Lect., 1st ser., p. 78.

infirmarian (in-fėr-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *infirmarius* (as defined) (see *infirmary*) + *-an*.] An officer in a monastery who has charge of the quarters for the sick.

Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andrea.

Life of St. Kotka, p. 83.

The Community [Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes], which during the whole time of the war had sent five hundred *infirmarians* into the battle fields.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 354.

infirmary (in-fėr'mą-ri), *n.*; pl. *infirmaries* (-riz). [Formerly *enfermerie*, by apheresis *fermary*, *fermery*, *fermory*, *firmary*, etc. (see *fermery*); < OF. *enfermerie* (also *fermerie*), F. *infirmerie* = Pr. *effermeria*, *efermaria* = Sp. *enfermería* = Pg. *enfermaria* = It. *infermeria*, < ML. *infirmarium*, an infirmary or hospital (cf. *infirmarius*, m., one in charge of the sick), < L. *infirmus*, infirm: see *infirm*, *a.*] A place for the treatment of the infirm, or persons suffering from disease or injury.

Here, in the farthest Nook of the Meadow, is a little Banquetting House; there I sup sometimes in Summer, and I make Use of it, as an *Infirmary*, if any of my Family be taken ill with any Infectious Disease.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 200.

More particularly—(*a*) A general hospital for the inhabitants of a small town, or for the members of an institution, as a convent or school. (*b*) A bureau or office for gratuitous aid and advice to outdoor patients in general, or for the treatment of special infirmities or deformities, as of the eye, ear, throat, etc.

infirmative† (in-fêr'ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *infirmatif;* as *infirm* + *-ative.*] Weakening; tending to make void. *Cotgrave.*

infirmatory† (in-fêr'ma-tō-ri), *n.* [Also *infirmitory;* < ML. *infirmatorium,* also *infirmitorium,* an infirmary, < L. *infirmus,* infirm: see *infirm, a.*] An infirmary.

The *Infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various colour'd marbles. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

infirmity (in-fêr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *infirmities* (-tiz). [< ME. *infirmite,* < OF. *enfermete, enfermeteit,* F. *infirmité* = Pr. *enfermetat, infermetat* = Sp. *enfermedad* = Pg. *enfermidade* = It. *infermità,* < L. *infirmita(t-)s,* infirmity, < *infirmus,* infirm: see *infirm.*] 1. The state of being infirm; weakness; especially, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a malady: as, the *infirmities* of age.

A certain man was there which had an *infirmity* thirty and eight years. John v. 5.

2. A weakness; failing; fault; foible.

We then that are strong ought to bear the *infirmities* of the weak, and not to please ourselves. Rom. xv. 1.

We cannot "be perfect, as our heavenly Father is," but shall have more of human *infirmities* to be ashamed of than can be excused by the accrescences and condition of our nature. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Natural infirmity, a natural incapacity of regulating one's actions according to a natural law. =**Syn.** *Indisposition, Malady,* etc. (see *disease*); *Imbecility,* etc. (see *debility*).

infirmly (in-fêrm'li), *adv.* In an infirm manner.

The chosen sceptre is a withered bough,
Infirmly grasped within a palsied hand.
Wordsworth, French Army in Russia.

infirmness (in-fêrm'nes), *n.* The state of being infirm; infirmity; weakness.

The *infirmness* and insufficiency of the common peripatetick doctrine (about colour). *Boyle,* Works, I. 695.

infistulated (in-fis'tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *infistulatus,* pp. of *infistulare* (> OF. *infistuler*), produce a fistula in, < L. *in,* in, on, + *fistula,* a fistula: see *fistula.*] Converted into a fistula; full of fistulas. *Bailey.*

infit (in'fit), *v. t.* [< *in*[1] + *fit*[1]. Cf. *outfit.*] To furnish with supplies for use on shore. [Local.]

The merchant is as anxious to "*infit*" as he was to "outfit" him, but the man must now bring an order from the agent or owner of the vessel. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 226.

infitter (in'fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes men with such supplies and articles of clothing as they may need when their vessel returns from a fishing-cruise. *Fisheries of U. S.,* V. ii. 226. [Local.]

infix (in-fiks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *infixer,* < L. *infixus,* pp. of *infigere,* fix in, thrust in, < *in,* in, + *figere,* fix: see *fix.*] 1. To fix or fasten in; insert forcibly; implant firmly: as, to *infix* a dart; to *infix* facts in the memory.

The poysnous sting which infamy
Infixeth in the name of noble wight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 1.

How vain those cares! when Meges in the rear
Full in his nape *infix'd* the fatal spear.
Pope, Iliad, v. 96.

2. To insert additionally or accessorily. See *infix, n.*

, Of the *infixing* of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 347.

infix (in'fiks), *n.* [< *infix, v.*] Something infixed: in *gram.,* an element having the value of a suffix or a prefix, but inserted in the body of a word, as practised in some languages.

Sometimes it [the derivative element] is intercalated in the body of the word, and is then called an *infix;* but that method of derivation is rare. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 103.

infixion (in-fik'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **infixio(n-),* < *infigere,* pp. *infixus,* infix: see *infix.*] The act of infixing; insertion. See *infix, n.*

The *infixion* of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 789.

inflame (in-flām'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inflamed,* ppr. *inflaming.* [Formerly also *enflame;* < ME. **enflammen, enflawmen,* < OF. *enflammer,* F. *enflammer* = Pr. *enflamar* = Sp. *inflamar* = Pg. *inflammar* = It. *infiammare,* < L. *inflammare,* set on fire, inflame, < *in,* in, on, + *flamma,* flame: see *flame.*] I. *trans.* 1. To set on fire; kindle; cause to burn with a flame.

Old wood *inflam'd* doth yield the bravest fire.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A flash
Of *enflamed* powder, whose whole light doth lay it
Open to all discovery. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, i. 1.

The sunlight may then be shut off, and a photo made on the lower half of the plate of the spectrum of any substance *inflamed* in the electric light.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To raise to an unnatural or morbid heat; make hot or red as if from flame; excite inflammation in: as, wine *inflames* the blood; the skin is *inflamed* by an eruption.

For not the bread of man their life sustains,
Nor wine's *inflaming* juice supplies their veins.
Pope, Iliad, v. 426.

3. To excite to a high degree; stimulate to high or excessive action or emotion; exacerbate; make violent: as, to *inflame* the passions; to *inflame* the populace.

But nowe Pryde, Covetyse and Envye han so *enflavmed* the Hertes of Lordes of the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Such continued ill usage was enough to *inflame* the meekest spirit. *Swift,* Conduct of Allies.

The particular skill of this lady has ever been to *inflame* your wishes, and yet command respect.
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

The meditations of a single closet, the pamphlet of a single writer, have *inflamed* or composed nations and armies. *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 129.

4. To aggravate in amount; magnify; exaggerate. [Rare.]

I have often seen a good sideboard, or a marble chimneypiece, though not actually put in the bill, *inflame* the reckoning confoundedly.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

=**Syn.** 3. To fire, arouse, nettle, incense, enrage.

II. *intrans.* To take fire; burst into flame; glow with ardor of action or feeling.

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire *inflame* with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

inflamed (in-flāmd'), *p. a.* In *her.,* either burning, as a torch (see *flamant*), or decorated with separate flames along the edge, as a bend, fesse, or the like.

Bend inflamed.

inflamer (in-flā'mėr), *n.* One who or that which inflames.

Interest is . . . a great *inflamer,* and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.
Addison, Spectator, No. 185.

inflammability (in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflammabilité* = Sp. *inflamabilidad* = Pg. *inflammabilidade* = It. *infiammabilità;* as *inflammable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] 1. The state or quality of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire: as, the *inflammability* of alcohol.—2. Liability to sudden excitement; excitability; fieriness.

He has one foible, an excessive *inflammability* of temper. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 90.

inflammable (in-flam'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflammable* = Sp. *inflamable* = Pg. *inflammavel* = It. *infiammabile,* < L. as if **inflammabilis,* < *inflammare,* set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. Capable of being set on fire; susceptible of combustion; easily fired.

The term "naphtha" originally included all *inflammable* fluids produced during the destructive distillation of organic substances. *Ure,* Dict., III. 886.

2. Easily excited or inflamed; highly excitable.

In this *inflammable* state of public feeling, an incident occurred which led to a general explosion.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

Mrs. Ducklow's *inflammable* fancy was so kindled by it that she could find no comfort in prolonging her visit.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 43.

Inflammable air†, hydrogen: formerly so called on account of its inflammability.—**Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

inflammableness (in-flam'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual sensible warmth of the minute parts it consists of. *Boyle,* Works, III. 336.

inflammably (in-flam'a-bli), *adv.* In an inflammable manner.

inflammation (in-fla-mā'shon), *n.* [= D. *inflammatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *inflammation* (in sense 3), < F. *inflammation* = Pr. *enflamacio, inflamacio* = Sp. *inflamacion* = Pg. *inflammação* = It. *infiammagione, infiammazione,* < L. *inflammatio(n-),* a setting on fire, < *inflammare,* set on fire: see *inflame.*] 1. The act of inflaming; the act of setting on fire or of taking fire, actually or figuratively.

For prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation; and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 34.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men. *Sir W. Temple.*

The temperature at which *inflammation* occurs varies widely with different substances.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Chemistry, I. 182.

2. A fiery, heated, or inflamed condition, especially as resulting from passion, excessive stimulation, as by intoxicating liquors, etc. [Rare.]

They are generally fools and cowards: which some of us should be too, but for *inflammation.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish. *Bp. Wilkins,* Dædalus.

I like London better than ever I liked it before, and simply, I believe, from water-drinking. Without this, London is stupefaction and *inflammation.*
Sydney Smith, Letters, cvii.

3. In *pathol.,* a morbid condition usually characterized by swelling, pain, heat, and redness. The inflamed tissue contains blood in excess, or is hyperemic, and the blood-vessels are so modified as to allow a large transit of plasma and blood-corpuscles through their walls; these extravasated materials accumulate in the surrounding tissues, which exhibit more or less profound derangement of nutrition.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to *inflammations.*
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

Adhesive inflammation, croupous inflammation, etc. See the adjectives.—**Parenchymatous inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).

inflammative (in-flam'a-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *inflammatif;* as *inflammat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Causing inflammation; having a tendency to inflame; inflammatory. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

inflammatory (in-flam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *inflammatoire* = Sp. *inflamatorio* = Pg. *inflammatorio* = It. *infiammatorio,* < ML. as if **inflammatorius,* < L. *inflammare,* inflame: see *inflame.*] 1. Tending to inflame, or to excite or produce inflammation: as, *inflammatory* medicines.—2. Of the nature of, or accompanied or caused by, the morbid condition called inflammation: as, *inflammatory* rheumatism.—3. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of inflammation, or an inflamed condition: as, *inflammatory* symptoms.—4. Tending to excite passion, desire, etc.; of a nature to rouse anger, animosity, tumult, sedition, etc.: as, an *inflammatory* harangue.

Far from anything *inflammatory,* I never heard a more languid debate in this house. *Burke,* American Taxation.

Who, kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire, . . .
Howe'er disguised th' *inflammatory* tale.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 327.

Inflammatory fever. See *fever*[1].

inflatable (in-flā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *inflate* + *-able.*] Capable of inflation; that may be inflated or distended.

An *inflatable* proboscis overhanging the mouth (of the hooded seal). *Science,* IV. 340.

inflate (in-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inflated,* ppr. *inflating.* [< L. *inflatus,* pp. of *inflare* (> It. *enfiare* = Sp. Pg. *inflar* = Pr. *enflar, eflar* = F. *enfler*), blow into, puff up, < *in,* in, + *flare,* blow: see *flatus.*] 1. To swell or distend by inhaling or injecting air or gas; distend in any manner: as, to *inflate* the lungs, a bladder, or a balloon.

When passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes,
To nature's outline can we draw too true,
Or nature's colours give too full to view?
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

Notwithstanding the enormous size of the balloon, M. Godard asserted that it could be *inflated* in half an hour.
Encyc. Brit., I. 193.

2. To swell or extend unduly; expand beyond proper or natural limits; raise above the just amount or value: as, to *inflate* the currency or prices; to *inflate* the market (that is, the price of marketable commodities, as stocks).—3. To puff out or up; make swollen or turgid.

Poems . . . so *inflated* with metaphor that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap. *Goldsmith,* Metaphors.

4. To puff up; elate: as, to *inflate* one with pride or self-importance.

The crowd, . . . if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some insane delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Are we to refrain from acts of benevolence, because we may *inflate* ourselves upon them with our insane pride?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 289.

inflate (in-flāt'), *a.* [< L. *inflatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Inflated. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

inflated (in-flā'ted), *p. a.* 1. Swollen or puffed out by air or gas; hence, in *zoöl.* and *bot.,* distended or dilated in every direction, and hollowed out, as if by inflation: as, *inflated* petioles;

inflated bladderwort: applied in conchology to rotund shells of light, thin texture, in contradistinction from *ventricose*.—2. Turgid; bombastic; pompous: as, *inflated* oratory.—**Inflated antenna** or **pedipalp**, one having the terminal joint much larger than the rest and irregularly globular.—**Inflated joint**, a joint that is round and bladder-like.

inflater (in-flā′tėr), *n.* [< *inflate* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which inflates or distends; specifically, one who inflates prices. As applied to certain mechanical appliances, also spelled *inflator*.

The clamor of contending *inflaters* . . . at the stock exchange. *The American*, VIII. 84.

inflatile (in-flā′til), *a.* [= OF. *inflatil*, < LL. *inflatilis*, of or for blowing, < *inflare*, blow in: see *inflate* and *flatile*.] In *music*, sounded by means of air: as, *inflatile* instruments (that is, wind-instruments).

inflatingly (in-flā′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to inflate.

inflation (in-flā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inflation* = Pr. *inflacio*, *enflazon* = Sp. *inflacion* = Pg. *inflação* = It. *enfiagione*, < L. *inflatio*(*n-*), a blowing into, blowing up, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] 1. The act of inflating or distending with air or gas.

The improvements that have been made in the management and *inflation* of balloons in the last ninety years have only had reference to details. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 189.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention: as, the *inflation* of the lungs.—3. Undue expansion or elevation; increase beyond the proper or just amount or value: as, *inflation* of trade, currency, or prices; *inflation* of stocks (that is, of the price of stocks).—4. The state of being puffed up; turgidness; pretentiousness; conceit: as, *inflation* of style or manner.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

inflationist (in-flā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *inflation* + *-ist*.] One who inflates; one who causes or favors inflation; specifically, in the United States, one who favors increased issues of paper money: opposed to *contractionist*.

Mr. M. . . . will have double work to do trying to get the *inflationists* to be satisfied with the "Fathers' Dollar." *The Nation*, XXVII. 169.

The cry that we want "sufficient money for the demands of trade" is the cry of the *inflationist*, the demagogue, or the ignoramus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 100.

inflator, *n.* See *inflater*.

inflatus (in-flā′tus), *n.* [L., a blowing into, < *inflare*, blow into: see *inflate*.] A blowing or breathing into; hence, inspiration; afflatus: as, "ineffable *inflatus*," *Mrs. Browning*.

inflect (in-flekt′), *v.* [= F. *infléchir* = It. *inflettere*, < L. *inflectere*, bend, inflect, < *in*, in, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bend; turn from a direct line or course.

Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle? *Newton*, Opticks.

The outer integument is *inflected* inwards, . . . and becoming of excessive tenuity, runs to near the bottom of the sack. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 53.

2. In *gram.*, to vary, as a noun or verb, by change of form, especially in regard to endings; decline, as a noun or adjective, or conjugate, as a verb; more specifically, to denote a change of office in (words), not by added elements only, but more or less by alteration of the stem or root itself.

The irreconcilability of the Norman and the Saxon modes of *inflecting* adjectives compelled the English to discard them both. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxiv.

3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *intrans.* To receive inflection; undergo grammatical changes of form.

The verb *inflects* with remarkable regularity. *Science*, III. 550.

inflected (in-flek′ted), *p. a.* 1. Bent or turned from a direct line or course: as, an *inflected* ray of light.—2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, bent or turned inward or downward: as, the *inflected* mandibular angle of marsupials; *inflected* leaves, stamens, or petals.—3. In *gram.*, denoting change of office by variation of form: as, an *inflected* verb.—**Inflected arch** or **curve**, an ogee arch or curve.

inflection, inflexion (in-flek′shọn), *n.* [Prop. *inflexion* (cf. *flection*, *flexion*); = F. *inflexion* = Sp. *inflexion* = Pg. *inflexão* = It. *inflessione*, < L. *inflexio*(*n-*), a bending, < *inflectere*, pp. *inflexus*, bend: see *inflect*.] 1. The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; a bend or bending.

They affirm it [the elephant] hath no joynt, and yet concede it walks and moves about; whereby they conceive there may be a progression or advancement made in motion without *inflexion* of parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

The first step is seen to be the subdivision of the endochrome, and the *inflexion* of the ectoplasm around it. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 252.

2. In *optics*, the peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body, usually attended by the formation of colored fringes: more commonly called *diffraction*.

The course of Light-rays is altered not only by refraction when they pass from one transparent medium into another, and by reflexion when they fall on polished surfaces which they do not enter, but also by *inflection* at the edges of objects by which they pass. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 156.

3. In *gram.*, the variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; more specifically, variation in part by internal change, and not by added elements alone.

Inflections are the changes made in the forms of words, to indicate either their grammatical relations to other words in the same period, or some accidental condition of the thing expressed by the inflected word. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xv.

We have . . . as corresponding present and preterit, I lead and I led, . . . I give and I gave. These two are the only tenses distinguished by real *inflection* in our verb. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 103.

4. Modulation of the voice in speaking, or any change in the pitch or tone of the voice in singing.

The airs [of the Spanish muleteer] are rude and simple, consisting of but few *inflections*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 13.

5. In *geom.*, the place on a curve where a tangent moving along the curve by a rolling motion changes the direction of its turning, and begins to turn back; a stationary tangent. The point of tangency at an inflection is called a *point of inflection* or *point of contrary flexure*; but as it is now usual to consider a curve as being as much generated by the rolling tangent as by the moving point, geometricians speak of the inflection, meaning the tangent which becomes here for an instant stationary, and do not mention the point without special reason for doing so.—**Plane inflection**, a stationary osculating plane in the generation of a non-plane curve. Through three consecutive points of the curve let a plane be described; then, if the infinitely neighboring parts of the curve preceding and following these points lie on opposite sides of the plane, there is a *plane inflection* at that place; otherwise, not. Or, the tortuous curve may be considered as the envelop of a moving plane, and this plane as always turning about an instantaneous axis lying within itself; then, where the direction of rotation of the plane is reversed, there is a *plane inflection*.—**Syn. 4.** *Inflection*, *Modulation*, *Accent*. *Inflection* and *modulation* may be the same, but *modulation* is always musical and agreeable, while *inflection* may be harsh; *modulation* also may refer to more delicate changes of pitch in the voice than are expressed by *inflection*. *Accent* is used to express such habitual *inflections* or *modulations* as mark a person, district, race, rank, etc.: as, an Irish *accent*; the Parisian *accent*. See *emphasis*.

inflectional, inflexional (in-flek′shọn-al), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or having inflection.—2. In *gram.*, exhibiting inflection; inflective; pertaining to inflection.

The radical nature of the vowel sounds, together with the delicate *inflexional* machinery of the Aryan languages, must be reckoned among the chief reasons why the final stages of alphabetic development should in so many cases have been effected by Aryan nations. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 49.

Inflectional languages. See under *agglutinate*.—**Inflectional tangent of a plane curve**, the tangent at inflection. See *inflection*, 5.—**Inflectional tangents** to a surface at any given point, in *geom.*, two lines having each a three-point contact with the surface: they are the asymptotes of the indicatrix, and of course are only real in case the surface is saddle-shaped.

inflectionless, inflexionless (in-flek′shọn-les), *a.* [< *inflection*, *inflexion*, + *-less*.] Characterized by loss or absence of inflection.

The language [modern English] had at length reached the all but *inflexionless* state which it now presents. *J. A. H. Murray*, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 398.

inflective (in-flek′tiv), *a.* [< *inflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *inflexive*[1].] 1. Having the power of bending.

Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations, yet is it not without some considerable benefit to navigation. *R. Hooke*, Posth. Works (ed. Derham), Navigation, p. 446.

2. In *gram.*, exhibiting or characterized by inflection, or variation of the grammatical character of words in part by internal change: distinguished from *agglutinative*.

The Caucasian dialects present many exceptional and difficult features, and are in great part of so high a grade of structure as to have been allowed the epithet *inflective* by those who attach special importance to the distinction thus expressed. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

infledged (in-flejd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *fledged*.] Not feathered; unfledged. [Rare.]

He therein made nests for many birds which otherwise, being either *infledged* or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

inflesh (in-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *flesh*.] Same as *enflesh*.

Who th' Deity *inflesht*, and man's flesh deified.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

Himself a fiend *infleshed*. *Southey*.

inflex (in-fleks′), *v. t.* [< L. *inflexus*, pp. of *inflectere*, bend: see *inflect*.] To inflect; bend; flex or curve inward.

David's right-heartedness became *inflex'd* and crooked. *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

inflexed (in-flekst′), *p. a.* Turned; bent. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, bent inward. An inflexed leaf is one that is curved upward and has the apex turned inward toward the stem. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, inflected; bent or folded downward or inward: as, an *inflexed* margin.

The *inflexed* portions of the elytra, along the sides, are called epipleuræ. *Leconte*.

Inflexed head, in *entom.*, a head so much bent that the superior surface forms an acute angle with the pronotum, as in a roach.

inflexibility (in-flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inflexibilité* = Sp. *inflexibilidad* = Pg. *inflexibilidade* = It. *inflessibilità*; as *inflexible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose.

That grave *inflexibility* of soul
Which reason can't convince, nor fear control.
Churchill.

=**Syn.** Tenacity, resolution, perseverance; doggedness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

inflexible (in-flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *inflexible* = Sp. *inflexible* = Pg. *inflexivel* = It. *inflessibile*, < L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent, < *in-* priv. + *flexibilis*, that can be bent: see *flexible*.] 1. Not flexible; incapable of bending or of being bent; rigid: as, an *inflexible* rod.

I had previously seen snakes in frosty mornings in my path with portions of their bodies still numb and *inflexible*, waiting for the sun to thaw them out. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 46.

2. Unyielding in temper or purpose; that will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; incapable of being turned; not to be prevailed on.

Let him look into the errors of Phoclon, and he will beware how he be obstinate or *inflexible*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 20.

Be not unlike all others, not austere
As thou art strong, *inflexible* as steel.
Milton, S. A., l. 816.

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the executions of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addison*.

3. Not to be changed or altered; unalterable; not permitting variation.

The nature of things is *inflexible*. *Watts*.

In religion the law is written and *inflexible*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Rigid, stiff.—**2.** Inexorable, inflexible, resolute, steadfast, unbending, unyielding, immovable, unrelenting; obstinate, stubborn, dogged.

inflexibleness (in-flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* Inflexibility.

inflexibly (in-flek′si-bli), *adv.* In an inflexible manner; rigidly; inexorably.

All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest opposed every step that was made with great vehemence. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1706.

inflexion, inflexional, etc. See *inflection*, etc.

inflexive[1] (in-flek′siv), *a.* [< *inflex* + *-ive*.] Inflective. [Rare.]

inflexive[2] (in-flek′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *flexive*.] Inflexible; inexorable. [Rare.]

And to beare safe the burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*, and inhumane hates,
Secure from violent and harmeful fates.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Ode to Mars.

inflexure (in-flek′shūr), *n.* [< *inflex* + *-ure*. Cf. *flexure*.] An inflection; a bend or fold.

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five *inflexures*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

inflict (in-flikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligere* (> It. *infliggere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *infligir* = F. *infliger*), strike on or against, < *in*, on, + *figere*, strike. Cf. *afflict*, *conflict*.] To lay on or impose as something that must be borne or suffered; cause to be suffered: as, to *inflict* punishment on offenders; to *inflict* a penalty on transgressors.

On him, amidst the flying numbers found,
Eurypylus *inflicts* a deadly wound.
Pope, Iliad, v. 104.

Death . . . was never *inflicted* except for murder. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 251.

So ended the year 1744, during which a fearful sum of human misery had been *inflicted* on the world. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th. Cent., iii.

inflicter (in-flik′tėr), *n.* One who inflicts.

But yet, with fortitude resign'd,
I'll thank th' *inflicter* of the blow.
Chatterton, The Resignation.

infliction (in-flik'shon), *n.* [= F. *infliction* = Sp. *infliccion* = Pg. *inflicção* = It. *inflizione*, < LL. *inflictio(n-)*, < L. *infligere*, pp. *inflictus*, strike on or against, inflict: see *inflict*.] 1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction*. *South*, Sermons.

2. That which is inflicted; suffering or punishment imposed.

Gods, let me ask ye what I am, ye lay
All your *inflictions* on me? hear me, hear me!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. xii.

inflictive (in-flik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *inflictif* = Sp. Pg. *inflictivo*; as *inflict* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to inflict.

Though Britain feels the blows around,
Ev'n from the steel's *inflictive* sting
New force she gains.
Whitehead, Ode, For his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1779.

inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *inflorescence* = Pg. *inflorescencia*, < LL. *inflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, begin to blossom, < L. *in*, in, + *florescere*, begin to blossom: see *florescence*.] 1. A beginning to blossom; a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.—2. In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis and in relation to each other. This term, meaning literally time of flower-bearing, was first proposed by Linnæus, and should be replaced by the more correct term *anthotaxis*, which is formed on the analogy of *phyllotaxis*. Inflorescence is really the subject of ramification or branching, but is also interested in part in foliation and phyllotaxy. Notwithstanding the seemingly many diverse kinds of inflorescence, they are all reducible to two fundamental types, the *definite* or *cymose* and the *indefinite* or *botryose*. The figures above illustrate some of the most important modifications of the two types.

Inflorescence.
1, spike of *Plantago*; 2, simple umbel of *Asclepias*; 3, corymb of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; 4, raceme of *Convallaria majalis*; 5, spadix of *Calla* within the spathe; 6, head of *Cephalanthus*; 7, female catkin of *Salix*; 8, anthodium of *Solidago*; 9, compound umbel of *Sium*; 10, panicle of *Cantophyllum*; 11, cyme of *Cerastium*.

We may properly count those deviations of structure which constitute *inflorescences* as among the morphological differentiations produced by local innutrition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 240.

Acropetal or centripetal inflorescence. See *centripetal*.—**Centrifugal, definite, or determinate inflorescence.** See *centrifugal*.—**Conglobate, indefinite, etc., inflorescence.** See the adjectives.—**Indeterminate inflorescence.** Same as *indefinite inflorescence*.

inflow (in'flō), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *flow*[1], *n.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

The sole communication . . . with the arctic basin is a strait so shallow as only to permit an *inflow* of warm surface water. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 137.

inflowed (in-flōd'), *a.* [< *in*-[1] + *flow*[1] + *-ed*[2].] That has flowed in. [Rare.]

Either of these [prescriptions], if timely applied, will not only resist the influx, but dry up the *inflowed* humour. *Wiseman*, Chirurgical Treatises, i. 3.

inflowering (in-flou'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*-[2] + *flower* + *-ing*[1].] In *perfumery*, the process of extracting the aroma of flowers by absorbing the essential oils in an inodorous fatty body, without recourse to heat; enfleurage.

Certain flowers, such as jasmine, tuberose, violet, cassia, either do not yield their attars by distillation at all, or do it so sparingly as not to admit of its collection for commercial purposes. . . . In these cases the odours are secured by the processes of *inflowering* (enfleurage), or by maceration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 526.

influence (in'flö-ens), *n.* [< ME. *influence*, < OF. *influance*, *influence*, F. *influence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *influencia* = It. *influenza*, < ML. *influentia*, a flowing in, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in: see *influent*.] 1†. A flowing in; direct influx of energy: followed by *into*.

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, V. 56.

Those various temperaments that have ingredience and *influence into* him [man].
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. In *astrol.*, the radiation of power from the stars in certain positions and collocations, affecting human actions and destinies; a supposed positive occult power exerted by the stars over human affairs.

Influence [F.], a flowing in, and particularly an *influence*, or influent course, of the planets; their vertue infused into, or their course working on, inferiour creatures.
Cotgrave.

The astrologers call the evill *influences* of the starrs, evil aspects. *Bacon*, Envy.

He is my star; in him all truth I find,
All *influence*, all fate.
J. Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

3. Outgoing energy or potency that produces effects (primarily internal), or affects, modifies, or sways by insensible or invisible means that to which it is directed or on which it operates: sometimes used for the effect produced: as, the *influence* of heat on vegetation; the *influence* of climate on character; the *influence* of the moon on the tides; the *influence* of example on the young.

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 118.

It was not without the *influence* of a Divinity that his deceasor Augustus, about the time of Christ's nativity, refused to be called Lord.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

We do not yet know precisely how early the Bactrian kingdom extended to the Indus, but we feel its *influence* on the coinage, on the sculpture, and generally on the arts of India, from a very early date.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 48.

4. Capacity or power for producing effects by insensible or invisible means; authority; power; ascendancy over others; sway: as, a man of *influence*; a position of great *influence*.

This town [Bayreut] is under the *influence* of the Maronites and Druses, as many other places are under the Arabs.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

She was wise, shrewd, and loving, and she gradually controlled her little charge more and more by simple *influence*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 299.

5. In *elect.* and *magnetism*, same as *induction*, 6.

When any magnetic body is placed in a magnetic field, it becomes itself a magnet. This is a magnetisation by *influence*, or induced magnetisation.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Physical influence, in *metaph.* See *physical influx*, under *influx*.=**Syn. 4.** *Influence*, *Authority*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

influence (in'flö-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *influenced*, ppr. *influencing*. [= F. *influencer*; from the noun.] To exercise influence on; modify, affect, or sway, especially by intangible or invisible means; act on or affect by the transmission of some energy or potency: as, the sun *influences* the tides; to *influence* a person by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

These experiments succeed after the same manner in vacuo as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton*.

This standing revelation . . . is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice if they attend. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Who will say that the esteem and fear of the world's judgment, and the expectation of worldly advantages, do not at present most powerfully *influence* the generality of men in their profession of Christianity?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

The career of Charles the Great has *influenced* the history of the world ever since.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 222.

=**Syn.** To lead, induce, move, impel, actuate, prevail upon.

influence-machine (in'flö-ens-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *elect.*, a machine for producing charges of electricity by induction. See *induction*, 6, and *electric*.

influencer (in'flö-en-sėr), *n.* One who or that which influences.

influencive (in-flö-en'siv), *a.* [< *influence* + *-ive*.] Tending to influence; influential. [Rare.]

How *influencive* and inevitable the sympathy!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 168.

influent (in'flö-ent), *a.* [< ME. *influent*, influential, < OF. *influent*, F. *influent* = Sp. Pg. It. *influente*, influential, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in, ppr. of *influere*, flow in, < *in*, in, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just æquilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v. 3.

They . . . laid down the reported lake in its supposed position, showing the Nile both *influent* and effluent.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 163.

2†. Exerting influence; influential.

I find no office by name assigned unto Dr. Cox, who was virtually *influent* upon all, and most active. *Fuller*.

And as it [humility] is healthful for their own minds, so it is more operative and *influent* upon others than any other vertue. *W. Montagus*, Devoute Essays, II. ix. § 2.

influential (in-flö-en'shal), *a.* [< *influence* (ML. *influentia*) + *-al*.] Having or exerting power or influence; possessing or characterized by the possession of influence, or of power to influence: as, *influential* friends.

Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble flame. *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

With a discontented people, the wrong-thinkers are certain to be most *influential*, and they may therefore come to have the making of our laws.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 514.

influentially (in-flö-en'shal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to exercise influence; so as to affect, sway, incline, or direct.

Of those who are to act *influentially* on their fellows we should expect always something large and public in their way of life, something more or less urbane and comprehensive in their sentiment for others.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

influenza (in-flö-en'zä), *n.* [= F. *influenza*, < It. *influenza*, influenza, lit. influence: see *influence*.] 1. An epidemic catarrh of an aggravated kind, attended with serious febrile symptoms and rapid prostration. It attacks all ages and conditions of life, but is not frequently fatal except to the aged, or the very young, or to those suffering from other diseases. So called because supposed to be due to some peculiar atmospheric influence.

In all cases of *influenza* all depressing treatment should be avoided. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

The year [1837] began with the *influenza*. Everybody had it. The offices of the various departments of the Civil Service were deserted because all the clerks had *influenza*. Business of all kinds was stopped because merchants, clerks, bankers, and brokers all had *influenza*; at Woolwich fifty men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were taken into hospital daily, with *influenza*. The epidemic seems to have broken out suddenly, and suddenly to have departed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 19.

2†. A prevailing influence; an epidemic.

The learned Michaelis has taken notice of this fatal attachment, and speaks of it as a strange illusion; he says that it is the reigning *influenza*, to which all are liable who make the Hebrew their principal study.
J. Bryant, New System (1774), I. 199.

influing†, *n.* [< L. *influere*, flow in: see *influent*.] Influence. *Davies*.

Canst thou restrain the pleasant *influing*
Of Pleiades (the Ushers of the Spring)?
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 451.

influx (in'fluks), *n.* [= F. *influx* = Sp. *influjo* = Pg. *influxo* = It. *influsso*, < L. *influxus*, a flowing in, < *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influent*.] 1. The act of flowing in; an inflow: as, an *influx* of light.

The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Sir M. Hale*.

It is man's power to combine and direct the spiritual elements of his being, his power to free the intellect from prejudice and open it to the *influx* of Truth.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

2. Infusion; intromission.

Up to the present time philosophers have inferred the existence of a spiritual *influx* proceeding from the soul into the body.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 101.

3†. Influence; power.

Your Lordship knows that there be divers Meridians and Climes in the Heavens, whence *Influxes* of differing Qualities fall upon the Inhabitants of the Earth.
Howell, Letters, ii. 60.

4. A flowing or coming in; continuous introgression: as, a great *influx* of goods into a country.

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

Henry II. avoided either ruling or controlling England by foreign ministers, and did very little to encourage an *influx* of foreign ecclesiastics.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 136.

5. The place or point at which one stream flows into another or into the sea: as, at the *influx* of the brook.—**Physical influx** or **influence**, in *metaph.*, the process of producing effects of sensation upon the mind by a causal action through the brain. The doctrine is that matter can act immediately upon mind, and be acted upon by it, by direct causation.

influxion (in-fluk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *influxion*, < LL. *influxio(n-)*, a flowing in, < L. *influere*, pp. *influxus*, flow in: see *influx*.] An influx or flowing in; inflow; infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxions*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Preserve the brain from those sudden *influxions* of blood to which it would . . . be . . . exposed.
Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 735.

influxionism (in-fluk'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *influxion* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxionist (in-fluk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< LL. *influxionista;* as *influxion* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the metaphysical theory of physical influx. See *influx*.

influxious† (in-fluk'shus), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ious*.] Influential.

Men will be men while there is a world, and as long as the moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours, they will be ever greedy and covetous of novelties and mutation. *Howell*, England's Tears.

influxive† (in-fluk'siv), *a.* [< *influx* + *-ive*.] 1. That flows or tends to flow in.—2. Influential; that has or exerts a modifying, directing, or swaying influence.

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is in any way serviceable to the body. *Holdsworth*, Inauguration Sermon (1642), p. 9.

influxively† (in-fluk'siv-li), *adv.* In an influxive manner; by influxion.

infold (in-fōld'), *v. t.* [Also *enfold;* < *in-*[1] + *fold*[1].] 1. To wrap up or inwrap; involve; inclose.

So were the weeds *infolded* with the water, not to be waded, nor by boat to be past thorow.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

So that first intelligible world *infoldeth* the second: in this are nine Spheres, moued of the immoueable Empyrean. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 175.

Doth gouty Mammon's griping hand *infold*
This secret saint in sacred shrines of sov'reign gold?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

Infold his limbs in bands. *Blackmore.*

2. To clasp with the arms; embrace.

Let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

infoldment (in-fōld'ment), *n.* [< *infold* + *-ment*.] The act of infolding, or the state of being infolded. [Rare.]

infoliate (in-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infoliated*, ppr. *infoliating*. [Also *enfoliate;* < *in-*[2] + *foliate*.] To cover or overspread with leaves. [Rare.]

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howell.*

inforce†, **inforcement**†. Obsolete forms of *enforce, enforcement*.

in fore (in fō'rē). [L. (NL.): *in*, in; *fore*, fut. inf. of *esse* (ind. *sum*), be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] In prospect; prospective; future: as, the governor *in fore* (the future governor). Compare *in esse, in posse*.

inforest† (in-for'est), *v. t.* Same as *enforest*.

All such [forests] as were found to haue been *inforested* since the first coronation of Henry the second to be disafforested. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 128.

inform[1] (in-fôrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *enform;* < ME. *informen, enformen,* < OF. *enformer, enfourmer, informer*, F. *informer* = Sp. Pg. *informar* = It. *informare* (cf. D. *informeren* = G. *informiren* = Dan. *informere* = Sw. *informera*), < L. *informare*, give form to, delineate, sketch, inform, instruct, < *in*, in, on, + *formare*, form: see *form, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impart form or essence to, the object of the verb denoting some kind of matter, and the result being the production of a thing of some definite kind; determine the character or quality of; hence, to animate; actuate.

If the potter please t' *inform* the clay, . . .
That proves a vessel, which before was mire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

If one soul were so perfect as to *inform* three distinct bodies, that were a petty trinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Her constant beauty doth *inform*
Stillness with love, and day with light.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Sleeping Beauty.

2. To enlighten; teach; instruct; advise: as, to *inform* one how he should proceed.

Thou shalt observe to do according to all that they *inform* thee. Deut. xvii. 10.

Princesse, my Muse thought not amys
To *enforme* your noble mynde of this.
Puttenham, Parthenisdes, xiii.

That you are poor and miserable men
My eyes *inform* me.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

3. To communicate information to; acquaint with facts; apprise.

Tertullus . . . *informed* the governor against Paul.
Acts xxiv. 1.

4†. To make known; disclose; tell of or about.

He commanded, of his specyalle grace, to all his Subgettes, to lete me seen alle the places, and to *enforme* me pleynly alle the Mysteries of every place.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

Haply thou mayst *inform*
Something to save thy life.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1.

At the court it was *informed* that some of Salem had taken out a piece of the cross in their ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 462.

My servant talk'd to a favourite janizary of the Aga's he had appointed to be with me, as if he was a spy, and had *inform'd* what presents I had made.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

5†. To guide; direct.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath *inform'd*
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here.
Milton, S. A., l. 335.

=**Syn.** 1. To inspire, quicken.—2 and 3. Of *inform of:* To apprise of, signify, communicate, disclose, reveal, acquaint with, advise of, notify or notify of, teach.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take form or shape; become visible.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. To give intelligence or information: generally with *against* or *on*.

Alb. Knows he the wickedness?
Mess. Ay, my good lord; 'twas he *inform'd against* him.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

Informing form, in *metaph.* See *form*.

inform[2]† (in-fôrm'), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *informe* = Sp. Pg. It. *informe*, < L. *informis*, that has no form, < *in-* priv. + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *deform*[1], *a.*] Without regular form; shapeless; deformed.

An office that . . . joins in marriage as Cacus did his oxen, in rude, *inform*, and unhallowed yokes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 261.

You . . . who are able to make even these *informe* blocks and stones daunce into order. *Evelyn*, To A. Cowley.

informal (in-fôr'mal), *a.* [= Sp. *informal;* as *in-*[3] + *formal*.] 1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form or manner; not according to rule or custom; unceremonious; irregular: as, an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings; an *informal* visit.

The proffered cession of Venetia was neither accepted nor refused, and there ensued a sort of *informal* suspension of hostilities, which was neither war nor peace.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

I saw everything up to Graveiotte in virtue of an *informal* scrap of permission General von Goeben had given me as I passed through Coblentz on my way to the front.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 39.

2†. Distracted or deranged in mind.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member
That sets them on. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

informality (in-fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *informalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *informalidad:* as *informal* + *-ity*.] The state of being informal; want of regular or customary form; an informal act or procedure: as, the *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

But they concluded that, whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves, the Pope was the only competent judge of it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

informally (in-fôr'mal-i), *adv.* In an informal manner; irregularly; without the usual forms; unceremoniously.

informant (in-fôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *informante*, < L. *informan(t-)s*, ppr. of *informare*, inform: see *inform*[1].] **I.** *a.* Giving form; transmuting matter by communicating to it a form; informing.—**Informant act**, in *metaph.* See *act*.—**Informant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which affects the specific essence of a thing, which penetrates the being of the matter, and is not merely extrinsically joined to it, as an assistant form, producing only motion.

II. *n.* One who informs or gives information; an informer.

It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

"Ahmed," said the *informant*, "spurns at restraint, and scoffs at thy authority." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 466.

=**Syn.** *Informant, Informer. Informant* is special, relating only to a given occasion: as, who was your *informant?* *Informer* may be special or general, relating to one occasion or, more commonly, to a practice or occupation, as implying a habit of informing, or a dishonorable betrayal of knowledge gained in confidence. It has acquired odious associations.

This sour *informer*, this bate-breeding spy, . . .
This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy. .
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

in forma pauperis (in fôr'mạ̈ pâ'pẹ-ris). [L.: *in*, in; *formā*, abl. of *forma*, form; *pauperis*, gen. of *pauper*, poor: see *form* and *pauper*.] In the character of a pauper. Courts of equity having discretionary power to award or refuse costs adopted the practice of granting leave to sue, without liability to costs in case of unsuccess, to suitors showing a good cause of action, and making oath to poverty, the privilege being confined to those not having above £5 or $20. The power to grant such leave is now generally extended by statute to common-law courts, and in some jurisdictions the limit has been increased.

information (in-fôr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *informacion, enformacion* (= D. *informatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *information*), < OF. *information*, F. *information* = Sp. *informacion* = Pg. *informação* = It. *informazione*, < L. *informatio(n-)*, outline, sketch, idea, conception, representation, < *informare*, sketch, inform: see *inform*.] 1. Communication of form or element; infusion, as of an animating or actuating principle. [Rare.]

There does not seem any limit to these new *informations* of the same Spirit that made the elements at first.
Emerson, Works and Days.

2. Knowledge communicated or received; particular intelligence or report; news; notice: as, to get *information* of a shipwreck.

Also whan the Prelate of the Abbeye is ded, I have undirstonden, be *informaciown* that his Lampe quenchethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

I went, in Suez, to the house of a Greek priest, and the next day met with a Turkish captain of a ship, a very obliging man, who gave me several *informations* in relation to the navigation of the Red sea.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.

H—— was at a loss in what manner to communicate his *information* to the officer in command at Bedford.
Cooper, The Spy, vi., note.

3. Knowledge inculcated or derived; known facts or principles, however communicated or acquired, as from reading, instruction, or observation: as, a man of various *information;* the *information* gathered from extended travel.

Sweet bashfulness! it claims at least this praise:
The dearth of *information* and good sense
That it foretells us always comes to pass.
Cowper, Task, iv. 71.

His *information* is various, and his learning catholic, as well as profound. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 595.

4. In *law:* (*a*) An official criminal charge presented, usually by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury. *Wharton.* This is the sense in which it is more commonly used in American law. In American constitutional law, clauses securing trial by jury in prosecutions by indictment or *information* are construed as excluding complaints before local magistrates for minor offenses, such as have always been summarily tried. (*b*) A criminal charge made under oath, before a justice of the peace, of an offense punishable summarily.

Seeking tales and *informations*
Against this man. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

Informations were given in to the magistrates against him [Fust] as a magician, and searching his lodgings a great number of copies [of the Bible] were found.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 133.

(*c*) A complaint, in a qui tam action in a court of common-law jurisdiction, to recover a penalty prescribed by statute or ordinance. (*d*) In *Eng. law*, a complaint in the name of the crown, in a civil action, to obtain satisfaction of some obligation to, or for some injury to the property or property rights of, the crown. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a written argument in court.—5. In *metaph.*, the imparting of form to matter. In logic the information of a term is the aggregate of characters predicable of it over and above what are implied in the definition. [This meaning is found in Abelard.]

The sum of synthetical propositions in which the symbol is subject or predicate is the *information* concerning the symbol. *C. S. Peirce.*

Bill of information, an information; the document or pleading stating the ground of complaint.—**Criminal information**, in *law*. See *criminal*.—**Ex officio informations**, in *Eng. law*, the term by which purely public prosecutions by information were designated (usually had in the King's Bench), as distinguished from *crown informations*, by which prosecutions in the interest of private or property rights were designated (had in the Exchequer), and from *qui tam informations*, or *informations qui tam*, those prosecuted for a penalty which the informer is entitled to take or share.—**Information of intrusion**, a suit in the English Exchequer against a trespasser on crown lands, or the pleading by which such a suit was instituted.

informative (in-fôr'mạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *informatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *informativo;* as *inform* + *-ative*.] 1. Having power to form or animate.

Many put out their force *informative*
In their ethereall corporeity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

2. Didactic; instructive: as, a simply *informative* rather than dogmatic spirit.

Mr. ——'s editorial notes are, moreover, precisely what editorial notes should be—*informative*, elucidatory, sometimes speculative and suggestive.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, No. 895, p. 439.

informatory (in-fôr'mą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inform* + *-at-ory*.] Full of information; affording knowledge; instructive.

The passage is *informatory*, but too long to quote fully.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 301.

informed[1] (in-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [< *inform*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Formed; animated; actuated.

Man is a soul, *informed* by divine ideas, and bodying forth their image. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 166.

Informed breadth and depth, the logical breadth and depth of a term in a given state of positive knowledge or information.

informed[2] (in-fôrmd'), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *formed*. Cf. *inform*[2].] Unformed; formless; shapeless.

So, after Nilus inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ii. 3.

Informed stars, in *astron.*, stars not included within the figures of any of the ancient constellations. Ptolemy, in his star-catalogue, under each constellation begins with a list of stars each described as being situated in this or that part of the human or other figure supposed to be represented. After this follows another list, headed *οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν ἀμόρφωτοι*, stars lying without the figure, Latin *stellæ informes*, informed stars.

informer (in-fôr'mėr), *n.* 1. One who informs or animates.

Informer of the Planetary Train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead.
Thomson, Summer, l. 104.

2. One who imparts intelligence or gives information; an informant.—3. In *law*, one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of a violation of law; a person who lays an information against or prosecutes in the courts one who offends against the law or any penal statute. Such a person is generally called a *common informer*, if he makes it his business to lay informations for the purpose of obtaining a reward.

But these are call'd *informers;* men that live
By treason, as rat-catchers do by poison.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Hence—4. One who makes a business of informing against others; a mischief-maker.

But woo to suche *informers*, who they be,
That maketh their malice the mater of the power.
Skelton, Euell Information.

=Syn. *Informant*, *Informer*. See *informant*.

informidable† (in-fôr'mi-dą-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *formidable*.] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Of limb
Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould;
Foe not *informidable!* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 486.

informity† (in-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *informité* = Sp. *informidad* = It. *informità*, < LL. *informita(t-)s*, unshapeliness, < L. *informis*, unshapely, shapeless: see *inform*[2].] Lack of form; shapelessness.

If we affirm a total *informity*, it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

informous† (in-fôr'mus), *a.* [< L. *informis*, shapeless: see *informity*.] Of no regular form or figure; formless; shapeless.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen . . . is an opinion . . . delivered by ancient writers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

in foro conscientiæ (in fō'rō kon-si-en'shi-ē). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *conscientiæ*, gen. of *conscientia*, conscience: see *forum* and *conscience*.] In the court of the conscience; according to the verdict of the moral sense.

in foro domestico (in fō'rō dō-mes'ti-kō). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *domestico*, abl. neut. of *domesticus*, domestic: see *forum* and *domestic*.] In a domestic court; in a tribunal of the home jurisdiction, as distinguished from a foreign court.

in foro seculari (in fō'rō sek-ū-lā'ri). [L.: *in*, in; *foro*, abl. of *forum*, a court; *seculari*, abl. neut. of *secularis*, secular: see *forum* and *secular*.] In a secular court; according to the law of a civil tribunal, as distinguished from that of an ecclesiastical court.

infortunate† (in-fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* [ME. *infortunate* = Pr. *infortunat* = Sp. Pg. *infortunado* = It. *infortunato*, < L. *infortunatus*, unfortunate, < *in*- priv. + *fortunatus*, fortunate: see *fortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I was
Of alle lovers the most *infortunate*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

infortunately† (in-fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* Unfortunately.

infortune† (in-fôr'tūn), *n.* [< ME. *infortune*, < OF. *infortune*, F. *infortune* = Sp. Pg. *infortunio* = It. *infortunio*, *infortuno*, < L. *infortunium*, mischance, misfortune, < *in*- priv. + *fortuna*, chance, fortune: see *fortune*.] 1. Ill fortune; misfortune.

Yt thei be merchauntes, dyvision of heritage is bettyr than commvnion, that the *infortune* of oone hurte not the other. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

For of Fortunes sharp adversite
The worste kynde of *infortune* is this:
A man to han ben in prosperite,
And it remembren, when it passed is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1626.

The *infortune* is threatened by the malignant and adverse aspect, through means of a youth, and, as I think, a rival. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

2. In *astrol.*, the planet Saturn or Mars, or even Mercury when he is much afflicted. *W. Lilly.*

infortuned†, *a.* [ME., < *infortune* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *infortunate*.] Unfortunate.

I, woful wrech and *infortuned* wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 744.

infortunity (in-fôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [= OF. *infortunité*, < L. *infortunita(t-)s*, misfortune, < *in*- priv. + *fortuna*, fortune. Cf. *infortunate*.] Misfortune.

Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie* only to the stroke and punishment of God. *Hall*, Edward IV., an. 9.

They [the Romans] are well tamed with the *infortunitie* of this battell. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1152.

infossous (in-fos'us), *a.* [< L. *infossus*, pp. of *infodere*, dig into, < *in*, in, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*[2].] In *bot.*, sunk in, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel.

infound† (in-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *infounden*, < OF. *infondre*, *infundre* = Sp. Pg. *infundir*, < L. *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in, < *in*, in, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *infund*, *infuse*.] To pour into; infuse.

Wynedregges olde in water let *infounde;*
Yeve hem this drinke, anoon thai wol be sounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe, if that him lyste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 582.

infra. [L. *infra*, adv. and prep., on the under side, below, LL. ML. also 'within,' contr. of *infera*, abl. fem. (se. *parte*) of *inferus*, low, below: see *inferior*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'below, beneath,' occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English.

infra-. [L. *infra*, prep. and adv., used as a prefix: see *infra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'below, beneath.'=Syn. *Infero-*, *Infra-*. See *infero-*.

infra actionem (in'frą ak-shi-ō'nem). [L.: *infra*, below, within; *actionem*, acc. of *actio(n-)*, action (canon): see *action*.] In the canon of the Roman mass, a prayer: same as *communicantes*.

infra-axillary (in'frą-ak'si-lą-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *axilla*, axil: see *axilla*, *axillary*.] 1. In *bot.*, situated beneath the axil, as a bud.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated below the axilla or armpit.

infrabranchial (in-frą-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial*.] In *conch.*, situated below the gills: applied especially to the inferior chamber of the pallial cavity.

infrabuccal (in-frą-buk'ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *bucca*, cheek (mouth): see *buccal*.] Situated beneath the buccal mass or organ of a mollusk: as, an *infrabuccal* nerve.

infraclavicular (in'frą-klą-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Situated below or beneath the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Infraclavicular fossa** or **triangle**, a space below the clavicle bounded by that bone above, by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle below and on the inner side, and by the fore border of the deltoid muscle on the outer side. Deep pressure in this region compresses the axillary artery against the second rib.—**Infraclavicular region**, a region of the front of the chest bounded above by the clavicle and below (in ordinary usage) by the third rib.

infraconstrictor (in'frą-kon-strik'tor), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *constrictor*, q. v.] The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx.

infracortical (in-frą-kôr'ti-kąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark (NL. cortex): see *cortical*.] Lying or occurring below the cerebral cortex.

infracostal (in-frą-kos'tąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *infracostalis*, < L. *infra*, below, + *costa*, rib.]

I. *a.* In *anat.*, situated below or beneath a rib; subcostal: as, an *infracostal* artery, nerve, or muscle.

II. *n.* An infracostal muscle.

infracostalis (in'frą-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *infracostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *infracostal*.] An infracostal muscle. In man there are a series of infracostales, arising from the under side of a given rib, and inserted into the first, second, or third rib next below. In their oblique direction they resemble internal intercostal muscles. They occur most frequently on the lower ribs.

infract[1] (in-frakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break off, break, weaken: see *infringe*.] To break off; violate; interrupt. [Rare.]

Falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course, and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.
Thomson, Summer, l. 604.

infract[2]† (in-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, unbroken, < *in*- priv. + *fractus*, broken: see *fraction*.] Unbroken; sound; whole.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,
A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.
Mir. for Mags., p. 785.

Their [martyrs'] faith *infract* with their owne bloods did seal,
And never did to any Tyrant stoop.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 23.

infracted (in-frak'ted), *a.* In *zoöl.*, bent suddenly inward, as if partly broken; geniculate.

infractible (in-frak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *infract*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being infracted or broken. [Rare.]

infraction (in-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *infraction* = Sp. *infraccion* = Pg. *infracção* = It. *infrazione*, < L. *infractio(n-)*, a breaking, < *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] 1. The act of infracting or breaking; a breakage or fracture. [Rare.]

Very distinct in type from the *infractions* and extravagant distortions of the osteomalveic skeleton.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 997.

2. Breach; violation; infringement: as, an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, or law.

An *infraction* of God's great law of Right and of Love.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Whoso suggests or urges the *infraction* of another's rights must be held to have transgressed the law of equal freedom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

infractor (in-frak'tor), *n.* [= F. *infracteur* = Sp. Pg. *infractor*, < ML. *infractor*, one who breaks or violates, < L. *infringere*, pp. *infractus*, break: see *infract*[1].] One who infracts or infringes; a violator; a breaker.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leegues of princes, or fulminate against the perjur'd *infractors* of them? *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

infractous (in-frak'tus), *a.* [< L. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*, break: see *infract*[1], *infringe*.] In *bot.*, bent abruptly inward. [Rare.]

infra dig. (in'frą dig). [An abbr. of L. *infra dignitatem: infra*, below; *dignitatem*, acc. of *dignita(t-)s*, dignity: see *dignity*.] Beneath one's dignity; unbecoming to one's character, position, or status in society. [Colloq.]

infra-esophageal (in'frą-ē-sō-faj'ē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *œsophagus*, esophagus: see *esophageal*.] Same as *subesophageal*.

The nervous system in the Amphipoda consists of supra-œsophageal or cerebral ganglia, united by commissures with an *infra-œsophageal* mass.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 316.

infraglottic (in-frą-glot'ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *glottis*, glottis: see *glottis*, *glottic*[2].] Situated below the glottis.

infragrant (in-frā'grant), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *fragrant*.] Not fragrant; inodorous.

We shall both be a brown *infragrant* powder in thirty or forty years. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, xii.

infragular (in-frą-gū'lăr), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *gula*, the throat: see *gular*.] Subesophageal, as a ganglion of certain mollusks.

The under part of the *infragular* ganglion is 6-lobed [in *Helicidæ*], whilst it is 4-lobed in Limacidæ.
Knight's Cyc. Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 65.

infrahuman (in-frą-hū'man), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *humanus*, human: see *human*.] Having attributes or qualities lower than the human in the scale of being: the opposite of *superhuman*.

We must conceive of it [ultimate entity] as either intellectual or unintellectual, and if it is not human, then as superhuman or *infrahuman*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 65.

infrahyoid (in-frą-hī'oid), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid: see *hyoid*.] Situated below the hyoid bone: specifically applied in human anatomy to a region of the front of the neck, and to a group of muscles in this region,

as the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid, collectively known as *depressors of the os hyoides:* opposed to *suprahyoid.*

infralabialis (in-frā-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *infralabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *labium*, lip: see *labial.*] A muscle of the lower lip, commonly called the *depressor labii inferioris. Coues and Shute.*

infralapsarian (in-frā-lap-sā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below (after), + *lapsus*, fall, lapse (see *lapse*, *n.*), + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to infralapsarianism or to those who hold it.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One who believes in infralapsarianism.

infralapsarianism (in″frā-lap-sā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *infralapsarian* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine, held by Augustiuians and by many Calvinists, that God planned the creation, permitted the fall, elected a chosen number, planned their redemption, and suffered the remainder to be eternally punished. The Sublapsarians believe that God did not permit but foresaw the fall, while the Supralapsarians hold that God not only permitted but decreed it.

Even the Canons of Dort, the Westminster Confession, and the Helvetic Consensus Formula, which are most pronounced on the doctrine of decrees, stop within the limits of *infralapsarianism.*

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

inframammary (in-frā-mam′ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mamma*, breast: see *mammary.*] Lying below the breasts.—**Inframammary region**, the region of the front of the chest bounded above by the sixth rib and below by the lower limit of the chest.

inframarginal (in-frā-mär′ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *margo* (*-gin-*), breast: see *marginal.*] In *entom.*, below or posterior to the marginal cell in an insect's wing.—**Inframarginal cell**, an outer cell in the anterior wing of certain aphids, or plant-lice, behind the marginal cell, and limited posteriorly by the furcal vein.—**Inframarginal convolution**, the superior temporal convolution.

inframaxillary (in-frā-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated under the jaws; submaxillary: as, the *inframaxillary* nerves.—2. Of or pertaining to the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone in general; mandibular.—**Inframaxillary nerve**, the third or lower division of the fifth cranial or trifacial or trigeminus nerve, more commonly called the *inferior maxillary division.*

II. *n.*; pl. *inframaxillaries* (-riz). The mandible or lower jaw-bone of a vertebrate; the inferior maxillary bone. See *intermaxillary.*

inframe (in-frām′), *v. t.* Same as *enframe.*

This nature in which we are *inframed* answers to the subjective frame-work of our own mind.

Hoppin, Old England, p. 198.

inframedian (in-frā-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *medius*, middle: see *median.*] In *zoögeog.*, below the median belt or zone: applied to one of five zones into which the sea-bottom has been divided with reference to its fauna. The inframedian is succeeded by the abyssal zone. See *zone.*

inframercurial (in″frā-mėr-kū′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial.*] Same as *intramercurial.*

inframundane (in-frā-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Lying or being beneath the world; belonging to the lower regions or infernal world.

infranatural (in-frā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *natura*, nature: see *natural.*] Below nature; subnatural; hypophysical: the opposite of *supernatural.* See *hypophysical.*

If there is a craving in man for the preternatural generally, there seems to be a special tendency in the human mind, when left to itself, to hanker after the *infra-natural* forms of it. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 421.

infranchise†, infranchisement†. Obsolete forms of *enfranchise, enfranchisement.*

infrangibility (in-fran-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infrangible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

infrangible (in-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *infrangible* = Sp. *infrangible* = It. *infrangibile;* as *in-*[3] + *frangible.*] 1. Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible.*

G. Cheyne.

The sword broke short, nor could the force withstand
(No earthly temper of a mortal hand
Could arms divine, *infrangible* unstain);
The brittle weapon shiver'd on the plain.

Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, vii.

2. Not to be violated or infringed; inviolable: as, an *infrangible* oath.

infrangibleness (in-fran′ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being infrangible.

infra-obliquus (in″frā-ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *infra-obliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *infra*, below, + *obliquus*, oblique: see *obliquus.*] The lower oblique muscle of the eyeball; the obliquus inferior.

infra-ocular (in″frā-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] In *entom.*, below the compound eyes: said of antennæ when they are inserted beneath these eyes.

infra-orbital (in″frā-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital.*] Situated on the floor of, or below, the orbit of the eye; suborbital: chiefly applied to a branch of the trifacial nerve, to the track of that nerve along the floor of the orbit, and to a foramen on the cheek just under the orbit, whence the nerve emerges.—**Infra-orbital canal, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.

infra-orbitar (in″frā-ôr′bi-tär), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital.*

infra-orbitary (in″frā-ôr′bi-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *infra-orbital.*

infrapatellar (in″frā-pā-tel′är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *patella*, the kneepan.] Below the patella.

infrapose (in-frā-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infraposed*, ppr. *infraposing.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *pose:* see *pose*[2].] To place under or beneath.

I had further an opportunity of seeing . . . his own discovery of an instance of terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels at the east end of the Isle of Wight.

Austen, Proc. Geol. Soc., No. 42.

infraposition (in″frā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *positio(n-)*, position: see *position.*] Position or situation beneath or under.

infraradular (in-frā-rad′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *radula*, q. v.] Situated under or below the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.

On the top of the muscles of the *infraradular* sheet there are two ganglia united to each other and to their fellows on the opposite side.

R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin., XXXII. 627.

infrarectus (in-frā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *infrarecti* (-tī). [< L. *infra*, below, + *rectus*, right: see *rectus.*] The lower straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus inferior. See cut under *eyeball.*

infra-red (in′frā-red), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + E. *red*[1].] Below the red. The infra-red rays of the spectrum are those invisible rays which have a greater wave-length and are less refrangible than the red rays at the lower end of the visible spectrum. (See *spectrum.*) Contrasted with *ultra-violet.*

infrascapular (in-frā-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade: see *scapular.*] Situated beneath the scapula—that is, on its under surface or venter; lying beneath the shoulder-blade; subscapular.

infrascapularis (in-frā-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *infrascapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *infrascapular.*] The teres minor. See *teres.*

infraserratus (in″frā-se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *infraserrati* (-tī). [< L. *infra*, below, + *serratus*, serrate: see *serrate.*] The serratus postieus inferior.

infraspinal (in-frā-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal.*] Same as *infraspinous.*

infraspinate (in-frā-spī′nāt), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinate.*] Same as *infraspinous.*

infraspinatus (in″frā-spī-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *infraspinati* (-tī). [NL.: see *infraspinate.*] The muscle which occupies the infraspinous fossa, and is inserted into the middle facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

infraspinous (in-frā-spī′nus), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous.*] Situated below the spine of the scapula. Also *infraspinal, infraspinate.*—**Infraspinous fascia, fossa**, etc. See the nouns.

infrastapedial (in″frā-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *stapes*, stirrup, mod. stapes.] **I.** *a.* Situated below the axis or main part of the stapes or columella auris: specifically applied to an element or part of that bone in some animals, as birds, supposed by Flower to represent the stylohyal bone of a mammal.

The stylo-hyal of a mammal is not fairly developed in a bird, unless contained in or represented by another claw of the stapes (an *infra-stapedial* element).

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 186.

II. *n.* An inferior element of the columella auris; an infrastapedial bone.

Infra-stapedial, which will unite with . . . the stylohyal. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 154.

infrastigmatal (in-frā-stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stigma*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated below the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, an *infrastigmatal* line on a larva.

infrastipular (in-frā-stip′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *stipula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, situated below the stipules: applied to outgrowths, usually in the nature of spines, below the stipules, as in some roses.

infrathoracic (in″frā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *thorax*, q. v.] 1. Situated below the thorax.—2. Situated on the lower part of the thorax: specifically applied to the lower six pairs of thoracispinal nerves.

infratrochlear (in-frā-trok′lē-är), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea.*] Situated below the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, at the inner corner of the orbit of the eye: as, the *infratrochlear* nerve, a branch of the fifth cranial nerve, which issues from the orbit below the trochlea.

He had relieved the pain in a glaucoma absolutum by lacerating the *infratrochlear* nerve—Badal's operation.

Medical News, XLIX. 136.

in fraudem legis (in frâ′dem lē′jis). [L.: *in*, in; *fraudem*, acc. of *fraus*, fraud; *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law: see *fraud* and *lex.*] In fraud of the law: said of something devised so as to evade or circumvent the law or to pervert its proceeding, in such sense as to be void on that account.

infravaginal (in-frā-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *infra*, below, + NL. *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal.*] Situated below the vaginal junction: as, the *infravaginal* cervix uteri.

infrequence (in-frē′kwens), *n.* [= F. *infréquence* = Sp. *infrecuencia* = Pg. *infrequencia* = It. *infrequenza*, < L. *infrequentia*, a small number, fewness, solitariness, < *infrequen(t-)s*, seldom, rare, infrequent: see *infrequent.*] Same as *infrequency.* [Rare.]

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation? This may perhaps be troublesome to a man that knows not to entertain himself. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 4.

infrequency (in-frē′kwen-si), *n.* [As *infrequence:* see *-ency.*] 1. The state of being infrequent or of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God. *Young*, Sermons (1678), p. 18.

2†. The state of being little frequented; seclusion; solitude.

It was the solitude and *infrequency* of the place that brought the dragon thither.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1078.

infrequent (in-frē′kwent), *a.* [= F. *infréquent* = Sp. *infrecuente* = Pg. It. *infrequente*, < L. *infrequen(t-)s*, infrequent, seldom, rare, < *in-* priv. + *frequen(t-)s*, crowded, frequent: see *frequent.*] 1. Not frequent or customary; rare; uncommon; unaccustomed.

The acte where of [frugality] is at this daye as *infrequent* or out of use amonge all sortes of men as the termes be Straunge vnto them which haue not bene well instructed in Latyn. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, § 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, being, as component parts, far removed from one another; distant; not numerous or close: as, *infrequent* spines, punctures, etc.

infrequently (in-frē′kwent-li), *adv.* Not frequently.

infriction (in-frik′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *friction.*] A rubbing in, as of a medicine.

The inflammation, he said, set in after the fourth *infriction.* *Medical News*, LIII. 101.

infrigidate† (in-frij′i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infrigidatus*, pp. of *infrigidare*, make cold, < L. *in*, in, to, + *frigidare*, make cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid.*] To chill; make cold; refrigerate.

Whose coldness as it seems did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass to whose level the liquor itself did not reach. *Boyle*, Works, I. 393.

infrigidation† (in-frij-i-dā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *infrigidation*, < LL. *infrigidatio(n-)*, a cooling, < *infrigidare*, make cold: see *infrigidate.*] The act of infrigidating or making cold; refrigeration.

The *infrigidation* of that air by the snow.

Boyle, Works, II. 513.

Madame de Bourignon . . . used to boast that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation.* *Tatler*, No. 126.

infringe (in-frinj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *infringed*, ppr. *infringing*. [< L. *infringere* (> It. *infringere* = Sp. Pg. *infringir* = F. *enfreindre*), break off, break, bruise, weaken, destroy, < *in*, in, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *infract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To commit a breach or infraction of; act contrary to, as a law, right, or obligation; transgress, either by action or by negligence; violate; break.

The King told them it never was in his Thought to *infringe* their Liberties. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 130.

Why should we attempt to *infringe* the rights and properties of our neighbors? *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 456.

He could *infringe* the franchises of the fellows of a college and take away their livings. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2†. To annul or hinder.

Homilies . . . do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

All our power
To be *infringed*, our freedom and our being.
Milton, P. R., i. 62.

II. *intrans.* To encroach; trespass; intrude: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

The sides of the front are dilated, *infringing on* the eyes. *Horn.*

=**Syn.** *Encroach upon, Trench upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.*

infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* [< *infringe* + *-ment.*] A breach or infraction, as of a law, right, or obligation; violation; transgression.

We scarce ever had a prince who, by fraud or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Where an attempt at *infringement* was made, the aggressor found himself matched against a wide and powerful union of powers instinctively actuated by the intention of right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 213.

Infringement of copyright, patent, or **trade-mark,** such a copying, imitation, or reproduction as violates the exclusive right of the owner, and therefor will sustain an action. =**Syn.** Breach, non-fulfilment, invasion, intrusion, trespass, encroachment.

infringer (in-frin'jėr), *n.* One who infringes or violates; a violator.

To see the *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned, he gave charge to all justices, maiors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and constables. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

infringible† (in-frin'ji-bl), *a.* [< OF. *infringible*, *infrangible*, < L. *in-* priv. + *frangere*, break.] Unbreakable; indissoluble. [Rare.]

Having betwixt themselues sealed with their hands the *infringible* band of faith and troth in the heart, . . . hee tooke leaue of his faire lady. *Breton*, An Olde Man's Lesson, p. 13.

infructuose (in-fruk'tū-ōs), *a.* Same as *infructuous.*

infructuous (in-fruk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *infructueux* = Pr. *infructuos* = Sp. Pg. *infructuoso* = It. *infruttuoso*, < L. *infructuosus*, unfruitful, < *in-* priv. + *fructuosus*, fruitful: see *fructuous.*] Not fruitful; unproductive; unprofitable.

Lutheranism . . . bound itself hastily to definitions and formulæ which produced new divisions, and a scholasticism more bitter, controversial, and *infructuous* than the old. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 715.

infructuously (in-fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an infructuous manner; uselessly; unprofitably.

He [the actor] soon found that his art was *infructuously* employed in obtaining applause; his reputation began to depend upon press notices. *Dion Boucicault*, N. A. Rev., CXLV. 36.

infrugal (in-frō'gal), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugal.*] Not frugal; extravagant; prodigal; wasteful.

What should betray them to such *infrugal* expences of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion. *J. Goodman*, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 21.

infrugiferous† (in-frō-jif'e-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *frugiferous.*] Not bearing fruit. *Bailey*, 1727.

infucate† (in'fū-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *infucatus*, painted, as if pp. of **infucare*, paint, < *in*, in, on, + *fucare*, paint, < *fucus*, paint: see *fucus.*] To paint; stain; daub. *Coles*, 1717.

infucation† (in-fū-kā'shon), *n.* [< *infucate* + *-ion.*] The act of painting or staining, especially the face. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

infula (in'fū-lą), *n.*; pl. *infulæ* (-lē). [L., a band, a woolen fillet.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a flock of white and red wool, drawn into the form of a wreath or fillet, worn on the head on solemn occasions, as by priests and vestals, and bound to the head of sacrificial victims. Brides also carried wool on a distaff, which they twisted into an infula and fixed upon the husband's door on entering his house.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *ancient church*, a head-covering of Christian priests or bishops. (*b*) In medieval times, a chasuble. (*c*) One of the two lappets of a miter. Formerly called *fanon.*—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) A cap or head-dress used as a bearing. Many different forms have been used. (*b*) One of the ribbons of a miter or of the electoral crown, generally represented as fringed.

Two short bands of some rich material, fringed at the ends, form the *infulæ* of a mitre, and depend from it, one on either side. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 463.

infumate (in'fū-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infumated*, ppr. *infumating.* [< L. *infumatus*, pp. of *infumare*, smoke: see *infume.*] To dry by smoking; smoke.

Infumated, smoked; dried in the smoke. *Bailey*, 1737.

infumate (in'fū-māt), *a.* [< L. *infumatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded slightly with brownish black; shaded as if with smoke.

infumated (in'fū-mā-ted), *a.* Same as *infumate.*

infumation (in-fū-mā'shon), *n.* [< *infumate* + *-ion.*] The act of drying or curing in smoke; smoking. *Bailey*, 1731.

infume† (in-fūm'), *v. t.* Same as *enfume.*

infund (in-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *infundere*, pour in: see *infound*, an older form. Cf. *fuse*[1].] To pour in. *Davies.*

They are . . . only the ministers of Him which *infundeth* and poureth into all men grace. *Becon*, Works, II. 562.

infundibula, *n.* Plural of *infundibulum.*

infundibular (in-fun-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *infundibulum* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *infundibuliform.*

Infundibulata (in-fun-dib-ū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *infundibulatus:* see *infundibulate.*] Gervais's name for the marine polyzoans as an order of *Polyzoa* which have the cell-mouth circular and infundibulate. It corresponds to the modern order *Gymnolæmata*, and contains the *Chilostomata*, *Cyclostomata*, and *Ctenostomata*, as distinguished from the *Phylactolæmata.*

infundibulate (in-fun-dib'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *infundibulatus*, < L. *infundibulum*, funnel: see *infundibulum.*] **1.** Having a funnel or infundibulum; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Infundibulata.*—**2.** Same as *infundibuliform.*

infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped.

Infundibuliform Corolla of *Datura Stramonium.*

Where the sac of an inguinal hernia passes through the internal ring, the *infundibuliform* process of the transversalis fascia forms one of its coverings. *H. Gray*, Anat.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the form of a tube enlarging gradually upward and spreading widely at the summit: said of a gamopetalous corolla, as that of a morning-glory. (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when the basal part is cylindrical or nearly so, and the apical part gradually increases in diameter: distinguished from *crateriform.* Also *infundibular*, *infundibulate.*

Certain ciliated *infundibuliform* organs . . . occur on the intestinal mesentery of Sipunculus. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 70.

Infundibuliform fascia. See *fascia.*

infundibulum (in-fun-dib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *infundibula* (-lą). [L., a funnel, lit. that which is poured into, < *infundere*, pour into, < *in*, into, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1]. Hence ult. *funnel.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a funnel-shaped organ or part.—**2.** In *zöol.*: (*a*) The funnel or siphon of a cephalopod, formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epipodia: supposed by Huxley to be formed by the union and folding into a tubular form of processes which correspond to the epipodia of pteropods and branchiogastropods. See cut under *Dibranchiata.* (*b*) One of the gastric cavities of the *Ctenophora*, into which the gastric sac leads; a chamber connecting the gastric cavity with the entire system of canals of the body, and also leading to the aboral pores. It corresponds to the common axial cavity of actinozoans. See cut under *Ctenophora.* (c) The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird, which receives the ovum from the ovarium, corresponding to the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube of a mammal.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Infundibula of the kidney.** (*a*) The calyces. (*b*) The two or three main divisions of the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the confluence of the calyces.—**Infundibula of the lungs,** the elongated and funnel-shaped sacs set with air-cells which terminate the air-passages of the lungs.—**Infundibulum of the brain,** the funnel-shaped downward prolongation of the floor of the third ventricle, which it connects with the pituitary body.—**Infundibulum of the cochlea,** the thin plate of bone, shaped like one half of a funnel divided longitudinally, at the apex of the modiolus of the ear. It is the termination of the lamina of bone which divides the turns of the cochlea from one another.—**Infundibulum of the ethmoid bone,** the passage in the ethmoid bone which leads up from the middle meatus of the nose to the anterior ethmoid cells.—**Infundibulum of the heart,** the conical upper part of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. Also called *conus arteriosus* (arterial cone).

infuneral† (in-fū'ne-ral), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *funeral.*] To bury with funeral rites.

As though her flesh did hut *infuneral*
Her buried ghost. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory.

infurcation (in-fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *furcation.* Cf. ML. *infurcare*, suspend on a gibbet, < L. *in*, on, + *furcare*, fork, gibbet.] A forked expansion or divergence. *Craig.*

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuriated*, ppr. *infuriating.* [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, enrage, < L. *in*, in, + *furiare*, enrage, < *furia*, rage, fury: see *fury.*] To render furious or mad; enrage; make raging.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives, before they lacerated their bodies by their massacres. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *infuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enraged; raging; mad: as, an *infuriate* lunatic.

A mine with deadly stores
Infuriate burst, and a whole squadron'd host
Whirl'd through the riven air.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infuscated*, ppr. *infuscating.* [< L. *infuscatus*, pp. of *infuscare*, make dark or dusky, < *in*, in, + *fuscare*, make dark, < *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fuscous.* Cf. *obfuscate.*] To darken; make dusky; obscure. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

infuscate (in-fus'kāt), *a.* [< L. *infuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, clouded with brown; darkened with a fuscous shade or cloud: as, apex of the wing *infuscate.*

infuscation (in-fus-kā'shon), *n.* [< *infuscate* + *-ion.*] The act of darkening; obscuration; the state of being dusky or clouded. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

infuse (in-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *infused*, ppr. *infusing.* [< ME. *enfusen* = F. *infuser*, < L. *infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, pour in, spread over: see *infund*, *infound.*] **1.** To pour in or into, as a liquid; introduce and pervade with, as an ingredient: as, to *infuse* a flavor into sauce.

'Tis born with all: the love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound man
Infus'd at the creation of the kind.
Cowper, Task, iv. 733.

2. To introduce as by pouring; cause to penetrate; insinuate; instil: with *into:* chiefly in figurative uses.

Many other axioms and advices there are touching those proprieties and effects which studies do *infuse* and instil *into* manners. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 299.

It is tropically observed by honest old Socrates that heaven *infuses into* some men at their birth a portion of intellectual gold. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

It [Alexander's conquest] had the effect of uniting into one great interest the divided commonwealths of Greece, and *infusing* a new and more enlarged public spirit *into* the councils of their statesmen. *Emerson*, War.

3. To steep; extract the principles or qualities of, as a vegetable substance, by pouring a liquid upon it; make an infusion of.

Yet such [Rack] as they have they esteem as a great Cordial; especially when Snakes and Scorpions have been *infused* therein, as I have been informed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 53.

One ounce of dried leaves is *infused* in ten ounces of warm water. *Coxe.*

4. To affect or modify by infusion; mingle: hence, to imbue; tinge: followed by *with.*

Drink *infused with* flesh will nourish faster and easier than drink and meat together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Methinks a woman of this valiant spirit
Should, if a coward hear her speak these words,
Infuse his breast *with* magnanimity.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Besides, the Briton is so naturally *infus'd*
With true poetic rage that in their measures art
Doth rather seem precise than comely.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 252.

5†. To pour, or pour out; shed; diffuse.

Yf ofte uppon the rootes as thai stonde
The boies galle *enfused* be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

With those clear rays which she *infus'd* on me,
That beauty am I bless'd with which you may see.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Infused cognition. See *cognition.* =**Syn. 2.** *Instil, Inculcate*, etc. See *implant.*

infuse† (in-fūz'), *n.* [< L. *infusus*, a pouring in, < *infundere*, pp. *infusus*, pour in: see *infuse*, *v.*] An infusion.

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestiall dew,
That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 47.

infuser (in-fū′zėr), *n.* One who or that which infuses.

It was a strange exaction of Nebuchadnezzar upon his magi to declare to him not oneiy the meaning, but the very dream, as if they had been the *infusers* of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. § 6.

infusibility[1] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *infusible*[1] + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being infused or poured in.

infusibility[2] (in-fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *infusibilité* = Sp. *infusibilidad* = Pg. *infusibilidade* = It. *infusibilità;* as *infusible*[2] + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

infusible[1] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [As *infuse* + *-ible.*] Capable of being infused. [Rare.]

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

infusible[2] (in-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *infusible* = Pg. *infusivel* = It. *infusibile;* as *in-*[3] + *fusible.*] Not fusible; incapable of fusion or of being dissolved or melted: as, an *infusible* crucible.

infusibleness (in-fū′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Infusibility.

infusion (in-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *infusion* = Pr. *infusio, enfuzio* = Sp. *infusion* = Pg. *infusão* = It. *infusione,* < L. *infusio(n-),* a pouring in, a watering, < *infundere,* pp. *infusus,* pour in: see *infound, infuse.*] 1. The act of infusing, pouring in, imbuing, or instilling: as, the *infusion* of good principles.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in Holy Writ. *Addison.*

In Italy the question of rights had become so complicated that nothing but the *infusion* of an element of idea could have produced even a semblance of order out of the chaos. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. That which is infused or diffused; something poured in or mingled.

With what *infusion* doth it [deceitfulness] so far intoxicate mankind to make them dote upon it, against the convictions of reason and dictates of Conscience.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

She could not conceive a game wanting the spritely *infusion* of chance. *Lamb,* Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

There is then an undoubted British *infusion* in the English people. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. The process of steeping a substance, as a plant, in water, in order to extract its virtues. —4. A liquid extract or essence obtained by steeping a vegetable substance.

Infusions are generally prepared by pouring boiling water upon the vegetable substance, and macerating in a tightly closed vessel till the liquid cools.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 788.

5. A pouring, or pouring out, as upon an object; affusion: formerly used of that method of baptism in which the water is poured upon the person.

The priests, when they baptize, shall not only pour water on the head of the children, but shall plunge them into the laver. This shows that baptism by *infusion* began to be introduced in cold climates. *Jortin,* On Eccles. Hist.

The infant is represented as seated naked in the font, while from a vessel the priest pours the water upon the head. Originally used only for sick or infirm persons, the method of baptism by *infusion* became gradually the established practice, and all doubts as to its validity were removed by appeal to papal and other high authority.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 361.

Method of infusion, in *beer-manuf.,* a method of preparing the mash by treating the bruised malt with water at a temperature of 70° to 75°.

infusive (in-fū′siv), *a.* [< *infuse* + *-ive.*] Having the power of infusion; capable of infusing or imbuing.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on Man.
Thomson, Spring, l. 866.

Infusoria (in-fū-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *infusorium,* q. v.] 1. A name given by Otho Fr. Müller to an indiscriminate assemblage of minute, and for the most part microscopic, animal and vegetable organisms frequently developed in infusions of decaying organic substances. The *Infusoria* in this sense comprehended various desmids, diatoms, and other low plants, with many protozoan animalcules, and also rotifers or wheel-animalcules. Some of these organisms were known to Linnæus, and thrown by him into a genus which he called *Chaos,* at the end of his class *Vermes.* Lamarck, Gmelin, and others followed Müller in his understanding of *Infusoria.* Cuvier made *Infusoria* the fifth class of *Radiata,* divided into two orders, *Rotifera* and *Homogenea.* See *Microzoa, Polygastrica.*

2. A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animalcules, provisionally regarded as the highest class of *Protozoa.* They are endoplastic, having a nucleus; there is a mouth and a rudimentary stomach or gastric cavity; there are vibratile cilia or flagella, but no proper pseudopodia. Most are aquatic and free-swimming, and some are internal parasites; but others form colonies by budding, and when adult are fixed to some solid object. The body consists of an outer transparent cuticle, a cortical layer of firm sarcode, and a central mass of soft or semiliquid sarcode, which acts as a stomach, and in which vacuoles may appear. A nucleus, which is supposed to be an ovary, having attached to it a spherical particle, the

Infusoria in a Drop of Water, highly magnified.

1, 1, *Astasia hæmatodes;* 2, 2, *Phacus longicauda;* 3, 3, *Stentor polymorphus;* 4, *Codosiga botrytis;* 5, *Dinobryon sertularia;* 6, *Rhipidodendron splendidum;* 7, *Anthophysa vegetans;* 8, *Dendrosoma virgaria;* 9, *Acineta ferrum equinum;* 10, *Podophrya gemmipara;* 11, *Chilodon cucullus;* 12a, *Stylonychia mytilus;* 12b, the same, about to separate; 12c, the same, full of *Spærophrya* (parasites); 13a, *Vorticella microstoma;* 13b, the same, individuals separating; 14, *Aspidisca lyncaster.*

nucleolus, supposed to be a spermatic gland, is embedded in the cortical substance. Contractions of the body are effected by sarcode fibers. Reproduction takes place variously. The cilia or flagella are not only organs of locomotion, but form currents by which food is carried into the mouth. The *Infusoria* have been variously subdivided. A current classification is by division of the class into four orders, based on the character of their cilia or flagella, namely, *Ciliata, Flagellata, Choanoflagellata,* and *Suctoria* or *Tentaculifera.* By S. Kent, the latest monographer, the *Infusoria* are called a "legion" or superclass of *Protozoa,* and include the sponges; and they are divided into three classes, *Flagellata* or *Mastigophora, Ciliata* or *Trichophora,* and *Tentaculifera.*

Excluding from the miscellaneous assemblage of heterogeneous forms which have passed under this name the Desmideæ, Diatomaceæ, Volvocineæ, and Vibrionidæ, which are true plants, on the one hand, and the comparatively highly organized Rotifera on the other, there remain three assemblages of minute organisms, which may be conveniently comprehended under the general title of *Infusoria.* These are —(*a*) The so-called "Monads," or *Infusoria flagellata;* (*b*) the Acinetæ, or *Infusoria tentaculifera;* and (*c*) the *Infusoria ciliata.*
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 89.

infusorial (in-fū-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Developed in infusions, as animalcules. (*b*) Containing or consisting of infusorians: as, *infusorial* earth. (*c*) Having the characters of the *Infusoria;* pertaining in any way to the *Infusoria.*—**Infusorial earth,** a very fine white earth resembling magnesia, but composed largely of the microscopic siliceous shells of the vegetable organisms called diatoms. Deposits are found not infrequently under peat-beds, and also on a large scale in certain parts of the United States, especially in the western part of the Great Basin in Nevada, Oregon, and California, where there are masses of rock, hundreds of feet in thickness, largely made up of infusorial earth, occurring usually interstratified with volcanic materials, and often in connection with a fine-grained white ash, from which the infusorial beds are not easily distinguished by the eye. This earth is used for polishing articles of metal, and as an absorbent in making explosives with nitroglycerin. Also called *infusorial silica* and *fossil flour,* and sold in the United States with the trade-name of *electro-silicon.* See *Diatomaceæ, dynamite.*

The mixture of nitro-glycerin and *infusorial earth* (Kieselguhr) called dynamite or giant powder is now one of the commonest explosives met with.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 445.

infusorian (in-fū-sō′ri-ąn), *n.* and *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-an.*] I. *n.* An infusorial animalcule; one of the *Infusoria.*

II. *a.* Same as *infusorial.*

infusoriform (in-fū-sō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *infusorium* + *-form.*] Infusorial in form; resembling an infusorian.

As Kölliker first pointed out, the Dicyemids produce two very distinct kinds of embryos, which he distinguished by the terms vermiform and *infusoriform.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 197.

Infusoriform embryo, in *Dicyemida,* the embryo of a rhombogenous dicyema. It is bilaterally symmetrical, and consists of an urn, a ciliated body, and two refractive bodies. See cut under *Dicyema.*

infusorium (in-fū-sō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **infusorius* (cf. LL. *infusorium,* equiv. to *suffusorium,* a vessel for pouring, < *infusor,* one who pours), < L. *infundere,* pp. *infusus,* pour in: see *infuse, infusion.*] One of the *Infusoria;* an infusorial animalcule.

An *infusorium* swims randomly about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 10.

infusory (in′fū-sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **infusorius:* see *infusorium.*] I. *a.* Infusorial, as an animalcule, or as earth containing infusorial shells.

II. *n.*; pl. *infusories* (-riz). An infusorian.

in futuro (in fū-tū′rō). [L.: *in,* in; *futuro,* dat. of *futurus,* future: see *future.*] In the future; at a future time; for the future.

ing (ing), *n.* [< ME. *ing,* < AS. *ing* = Icel. *eng,* f., a meadow, *engi,* neut., meadow-land, = Dan. *eng* = Sw. *äng,* a meadow.] A meadow; especially, a low meadow near a river. The word is found in some local names, as *Ingham, Ingthorpe, Dorking, Deeping, Wapping,* etc. *Coles; Bailey.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings,* common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.
Journals of the House of Commons, 1773.

Those alluvial flats which are locally known as *ings.*
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 239.

In the lowest situation, as in the water-formed base of a rivered valley, or in swampy dips, shooting up among the arable lands, lay an extent of meadow grounds, or *ings,* to afford a supply of hay, for cows and working stock, in the winter and spring months.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 91.

-ing[1]. [< ME. *-ing, -yng, -inge, -ynge,* < AS. *-ung,* later also *-ing* (= OS. *-ung* = OFries. *-ing* = D. *-ing* = MLG. LG. *-ung* = OHG. *-unga,* MHG. *-unge, -ung,* G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ung* = Dan. *-ing* = Sw. *-ing*), a suffix forming nouns of action or being from verbs.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, usually forming nouns from verbs, expressing the action of the verb. Such nouns may be formed from any verb whatever, and are usually called *verbal nouns,* being in grammars and dictionaries usually accounted a part of the verb-inflection. It is often a mere chance whether, in a particular instance, the form in *-ing* is treated as a noun or as a verb. These verbal nouns are now identical in form with the present form of adjectives (present participles) in *-ing*[2]. In sentences like "he is *building* a house," the form in *-ing*[2], though originally a noun in *-ing*[1], is now regarded as a present participle in *-ing*[2], and treated, with the auxiliary *is,* as a finite transitive verb. Strictly, all verbal nouns in *-ing*[1], being independent words, and no part of the verb, should be entered and defined separately in the dictionaries; but their great number (limited only by the number of verbs) makes this impracticable, and their mixture with the verb, from which their meaning can always be inferred, makes it unnecessary. In this dictionary verbal nouns are entered when there is anything noteworthy in their use or history; others are, to save space, ignored, or if noticed, as in quotations, are included under the original verb. The suffix *-ing* as attached to verbs is equivalent in force to the Latin suffix *-tio(n-),* E. *-tion* (*-ation,* etc.). In some words, as *evening, morning,* no accompanying verb is in use.

-ing[2]. [< ME. *-ing, -yng, -inge, -ynge,* an alteration, through confusion with the verbal-noun suffix *-ing*[1], of orig. *-end, -ende, -inde* (*-and, -ande*), < AS. *-ende* (in derived nouns *-end*) = OS. *-ende* = OFries. *-and* = D. *-end* = MLG. *-ende,* LG. *-end* = OHG. *-anti, -enti, -ende,* MHG. G. *-end* = Icel. *-andi* = Dan. *-ende* = Sw. *-ande* = Goth. *-ands* (*-jands, -ōnds, -jōnds*) = L. *-an(t-)s, -en(t-)s, -ien(t-)s* = Gr. *-ων* (*-ovτ-*), suffix of ppr. of verbs, all such present participles being also usable as simple adjectives, and such adjectives as nouns of agent: see *-ant*[1], *-ent,* which are thus ult. identical with *-ing*[2].] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, the regular formative of the English present participle of verbs, as in *coming, blowing, hearing, leading,* etc., such participles being often used as ordinary adjectives, as in 'the *coming* man,' 'a *leading* citizen,' 'a *charming* woman,' etc. It corresponds to the Latin suffixes *-ant, -ent* (which see). By reason of the alteration and the mixture of idiomatic uses of the verbal noun (in *-ing*[1]) and the verbal adjective (present participle), great confusion has resulted, and in many constructions the form in *-ing* may be referred with equal propriety to either origin. See *-ing*[1].

-ing[3]. [< ME. *-ing,* < AS. *-ing* = OHG. *-ing, -inc,* MHG. *-ing, -ung,* G. *-ung* = Icel. *-ungr, -ingr,* orig. an adj. suffix.] A suffix of nouns, denoting origin, and hence a common patronymic, remaining in some English family or local names and having usually a derivative or patronymic force, 'son of . . . ,' as in Anglo-Saxon *Billing,* son of Bill (literally, 'a sword'); *Beorming,* son of Beorm; *Æthelwulfing,* son of Ethelwulf; *æthling,* son of a noble, etc. Such patronymic names, extending to all the members of a particular family, or tribe, or community, gave rise to many local names formed of such patronymics, properly in genitive plural, with *hām,* home (village), as in Anglo-Saxon *Beormingahām,* 'the Beormings' town,' Birmingham; *Wælsingahām,* Walsingham; *Snottingahām,* Nottingham; etc. In some words, as *farthing, herring, riding*[2], *whiting*[2] (a fish), *lording, gelding,* the suffix is less definite. In *penny* and *king* the suffix is disguised.

-ing[4]. An apparent suffix in some local names, being *ing,* a meadow, in composition, as in *Dorking,* etc.

Inga (ing'gä), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, type of the tribe *Ingeæ*. They are large unarmed shrubs, or trees growing to a height of 60 feet or more, with spikes or heads of large red or white flowers, and abruptly pinnate leaves. The pods are flattened or roundish, with thickened edges, and the seeds are enveloped in a sweet, generally white, pulp. About 150 species are known, all natives of South America. *I. ferruginea* is a beautiful species sometimes cultivated in conservatories. *I. vera*, called *inga-tree* and *coco-wood*, has pods about 6 inches long, curved like a sickle, and leaves with winged stalks. *I. spectabilis* is a large showy tree of the Isthmus of Panama, and is cultivated for its edible pods, as is also *I. Feuillei* of Peru. It is an ancient form, five extinct species having been recognized in a fossil state in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe.

Flowering Branch of *Inga ferruginea*. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

ingage†, **ingagement**†. Obsolete forms of *engage*, *engagement*.

ingalley†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *galley*.] To confine in the galleys.

It pleased the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

ingan, ingun (ing'gan, -gun), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *inion*[1], a variant of *onion*.

And if frae hame
My pouch produc'd an *ingan* head,
To please my wame.
Ramsay, A Miser's Last Speech.

ingang† (in'gang), *n.* [< ME. *ingang*, *ingong*, < AS. *ingang* (= OFries. *ingong*, *inguny* = D. *ingang* = MLG. *ingank* = OHG. *ingang*, *inkang*, *incunc*, MHG. *ingange*, G. *eingang* = Icel. *inngangr* = Dan. *indgang* = Sw. *ingång*), < *in*, in, + *gang*, a going: see *gang*.] An entrance or entranceway; specifically, the porch of a church.

ingannation† (in-ga-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingannazione*, < *ingannare*, cheat, dupe, < *inganno*, fraud: see *inganno*.] Cheat; fraud.

Whereunto whosoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, . . . yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and democratical enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

inganno (in-gän'nō), *n.* [It., fraud, error, = OF. *engan*, *engaing*, *engen*, m., etc., *engaigne*, *engane*, etc., f., address, trick, ruse, dexterity, etc.; ult. < L. *ingenium*, ingenuity: see *engine*, etc.; also *ingannation*.] In *music*, an interrupted cadence (which see, under *cadence*); also, an unexpected or sudden resolution or modulation.

ingaol†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

ingate (in'gāt), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *gate*[1].] 1†. Entrance; passage inward.

One noble person, who . . . stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evill that is looked for. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In *founding*, the aperture in a mold through which fused metal is poured: also called *inset* and *sedge*.—3. In *coal-mining*, an entrance to a mine from the shaft.

ingather (in-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [< *in*[1] + *gather*.] I. *trans.* To gather in; bring together.

Two senatus consults . . . enabled the [beneficiary] . . . to treat directly with debtors and creditors of the testator's and himself *ingather* the corporeal items of the inheritance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 767.

II. *intrans.* To gather together.

Then the *ingathering* streams are to branch off like the Nile into as many channels to empty the river as had united to fill it. *The Advance*, March 24, 1887.

ingathering (in'gaᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ingather*, *v.*] The act of gathering or collecting together; specifically, the gathering in or storing of a harvest.

I require you in God's behalf to consider the great need the prisoners of God are in the prisons at London, and make some *ingatherings* amongst your neighbours for the relief of them.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 400.

Feast of Ingathering. Same as *Feast of Tabernacles* (which see, under *tabernacle*).

The *feast of ingathering*, which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. Ex. xxiii. 16.

Ingeæ (in'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inga* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, typified by the genus *Inga*, having regular flowers, a valvate calyx and corolla, many, often very numerous, stamens, and the pollen-grains aggregated.

ingelable (in-jel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. **ingelabilis*, < *in-* priv. + **gelabilis*, that may be frozen, < *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*[1].] Incapable of being congealed.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingeminare*, redouble, repeat, < *in*, in, + *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] To redouble; repeat.

Euclia . . . appears in the heavens, singing an applausive Song or Pæan of the whole, which she takes occasion to *ingeminate* in the second chorus.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace!
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

ingeminate† (in-jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Redoubled; repeated.

In this we are sufficiently concluded by that *ingeminate* expression used by St. Paul: "In Jesus Christ nothing can avail but a new creature."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 185.

ingemination† (in-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *ingeminate* + *-ion*.] Repetition; reduplication; iteration.

The iteration and *ingemination* of a given effect, moving through subtile variations that sometimes disguise the theme. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

ingen†, *n.* A Middle English form of *engine*.

Agaynste jeauntis on-gentill hane we joined with *ingendis*. *York Plays*, p. 292.

ingender†, **ingenderer**†. Obsolete forms of *engender*, *engenderer*.

ingendrure†, *n.* See *engendrure*.

ingene†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, genius: see *ingenious*, *engine*, *ingine*.] Genius; wit; ingenuity.

ingener†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

ingenerability[1] (in-jen'ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*[1]: see *-bility*.] Capability of being ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerability[2]† (in-jen'ė-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ingenerable*[2]: see *-bility*.] Incapability of being generated.

ingenerable[1] (in-jen'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ingenerabilis*, that may be generated, < *ingenerare*, ingenerate, generate: see *ingenerate*[1].] That may be ingenerated or produced within. [Rare.]

ingenerable[2]† (in-jen'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *ingénérable* = Sp. *ingenerable* = It. *ingenerabile*; as *in-*[3] + *generable*.] Not generable; incapable of being engendered or produced.

Xenophanes holdeth the world to be eternall, *ingenerable*, uncreated, and incorruptible.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

I must mind you that, if you will not disbelieve Helmont's relations, you must confess that the tria prima are neither *ingenerable* nor incorruptible substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 502.

ingenerably† (in-jen'ė-ra-bli), *adv.* Not by generation; so as not to be generable.

Endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies *ingenerably* and incorruptibly.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 35.

ingenerate[1] (in-jen'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingenerated*, ppr. *ingenerating*. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare* (= It. *ingenerare*, etc.: see *engender*), generate within, generate, engender, < *in*, in, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*, and cf. *engender*, *gender*, *v.*] To generate or produce within. [Rare.]

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The Spirit of God must . . . *ingenerate* in us a true humility, and a christian meekness of spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 6.

ingenerate[1] (in-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenerare*, generate within: see *ingenerate*, *v.*] Generated within; inborn; innate.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

By your Allegiance and *ingenerate* worth, . . .
By everything, I you conjure to be
True to yourselves. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 204.

ingenerate[2] (in-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Not generated; unbegotten; not brought into existence or not receiving being by generation. At the time of the Arian controversy the Arians used a corresponding word (ἀγέννητος) of God the Son in the sense 'not receiving being by generation,' while the orthodox understood it, as so applied, in the sense 'not brought into existence, increate,' and discriminated the word from ἀγέννητος, unbegotten.

ingeneration (in-jen-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *ingenerazione*, < L. as if **ingenerātio(n-)*, < *ingenerare*, produce, engender: see *engender* and *generate*.] The act of ingenerating or producing within. *Bushnell*.

in genere (in jen'ė-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *genere*, abl. of *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] In kind; in like or similar articles, as distinguished from *in specie*, or the very same article.

ingeniate† (in-jē'ni-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ingeniatus*, pp. of *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] To contrive; plan.

I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same.
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

ingenio (in-jē'ni-ō; Sp. pron. in-hā'ni-ō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *engenho*, *engenho:* see *engine*.] Engine; mill; works; specifically, sugar-works; a sugar-plantation. [Cuba.]

The *ingenios* or sugar estates, with large buildings and mills for sugar-refining and distillation of rum, are the most important industrial establishments of the island [Cuba]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 681.

ingeniosity† (in-jē-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingéniosité* = Sp. *ingeniosidad*, < ML. *ingeniosita(t-)s*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious: see *ingenious*.] The quality of being ingenious; wit; ingenuity; contrivance; ingeniousness.

The like strsine of wit was in Lucian and Julian, whose very images are to bee had in high repute for their *ingeniosity*, but to be spurned at for their grand impiety.
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639).

Whose cunning or *ingeniosity* no art or known specific can possibly reach to by imitation.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 68. (*Latham*.)

ingenious (in-jē'nius), *a.* [= F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = Sp. *engeñoso*, *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso*, *ingenioso* = It. *ingenioso*, < L. *ingeniosus*, *ingenuosus*, endowed with good natural capacity, gifted with genius, < *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, natural capacity, genius, a genius, an invention (> ult. E. *engine*, obs. *ingine*, *ingen*, and contr. *gin*[4], q. v.), < *in*, in, + *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce: see *genus*.] 1. Possessing inventive genius or faculty; apt in inventing, contriving, or constructing; skilful in the use of things or words: as, an *ingenious* mechanic; an *ingenious* author.

The Natives [of Guam] are very *ingenious* beyond any People in making Boats, or Proes, as they are called in the East-Indies, and therein they take great delight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 298.

As chance is the operator assigned in a fortuitous concourse of atoms, we would know what this chance, this wise and *ingenious* artist, is. *Brooke*, Universal Beauty, ii., note.

2†. Mentally bright or clever; witty; conversable.

We had ye greate poet Mr. Waller in our companie, and some other *ingenious* persons. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 5, 1646.

3. Marked or characterized by inventive genius: displaying or proceeding from skill in contrivance or construction; witty or clever in form or spirit; well conceived; apt: as, an *ingenious* machine; an *ingenious* process or performance; *ingenious* criticism.—4†. Manifesting or requiring mental brightness or cleverness; intellectual; improving.

Here let us breathe, and haply institute
A course of learning, and *ingenious* studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

5†. Ingenuous. [*Ingenious* and *ingenuous* were formerly often used interchangeably, and sometimes it is difficult to determine which sense was really intended.]

Amintor, thou hast an *ingenious* look,
And shouldst be virtuous: it amazeth me
That thou canst make such base malicious lies.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Such was the Operation of your most *ingenious* and affectionate Letter, and so sweet an Entertainment it gave me. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 32.

The [early] printers did not discriminate between . . . ingenuous and *ingenious*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

= Syn. 1. Inventive, bright, acute, constructive. See *genius*.

ingeniously (in-jē'nius-li), *adv.* 1. In an ingenious manner; with ingenuity; with skill; wittily; cleverly.

It was *ingeniously* said of Vaucanson that he was as much an automaton as any which he made.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 137.

2†. Ingenuously; frankly.

For my part, I *ingeniously* acknowledge that hitherto . . . I never fawned upon any man's fortunes, whose person and merit I preferred not. *Ford*, Line of Life.

ingeniousness (in-jē'nius-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity.—2†. Cleverness; brightness; aptness.

He shewed as little ingenuity as *ingeniousnesse* who cavilled at the map of Grecia for imperfect because his father's house in Athens was not represented therein.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

3†. Ingenuousness; candor.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness*, as well as innocence, there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle*, Works, II. 444.

ingenite† (in-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *ingénito* = Pg. It. *ingenito*, < L. *ingenitus*, inborn, pp. of *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate, implant, < *in*, in, + *gignere* (OL. *genere*), produce, generate, pp. *genitus*, born: see *genus*. Cf. *ingenuous*.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

It is natural or *ingenite*, which comes by some defect of the organs and over-much brain. *Burton.*

So what you impart
Comes not from others principles, or art,
But is *ingenite* all, and still your owne.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

Since their *ingenite* gravity remains,
What girder binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iv.

ingenium (in-jē'ni-um), *n.* [L., ability, genius: see *ingenious*, *engine*.] Bent or turn of mind; innate talent. [Rare.]

It [a poem] will serve to show something of Jan's youthful *ingenium*. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 96.

ingénue (aṅ-zhā-nü'), *n.* [F., fem. of *ingénu*, < L. *ingenuus*, ingenuous: see *ingenuous*.] An ingenuous, artless girl or young woman; a woman or girl who displays innocent candor or simplicity; specifically, such a character represented on the stage, or the actress who plays it.

Was this lady more or less of a woman of the world than he had imagined? Was there not after all something of the *ingénue* about her? To be sure, a widow cannot, as a general thing, be accurately described as an *ingénue;* but, practically, this widow might be so.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 67.

He must be entreated . . . to permit us more of beauty and of charm than is vouchsafed by the scanty utterances of the *ingénue* of the present play.
The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

ingenuity (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ingénuité* = Sp. *ingenuidad* = Pg. *ingenuidade* = It. *ingenuità*, ingenuity, cleverness, < L. *ingenuita(t-)s*, the condition or character of a free-born man, frankness, < *ingenuus*, native, free-born: see *ingenuous*. The senses are in part (2, 3) dependent on the related adjective *ingenious*.] 1†. Ingenuousness; frankness; openness of heart.

He had found upon Oath such a Clearness of *Ingenuity* in the Duke of Buckingham that satisfied him of his Innocency. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 29.

See the *ingenuity* of Truth, who, when she gets a free and willing hand, opens herself faster than the pace of method and discours can overtake her.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 22.

True faith is full of *ingenuity* and hearty simplicity, free from suspicion, wise and confident.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 1.

2. The quality of being ingenious; inventive capacity or faculty; aptness in contrivance or combination, as of things or ideas; skill; cleverness: as, *ingenuity* displayed in the construction of machines, or of arguments or plots.

I think their greatest *ingenuity* [that of the Achinese] is in building their Flying Proes; which are made very smooth, kept neat and clean, and will sail very well.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 127.

I do not know what can occur to one more monstrous than to see persons of *ingenuity* address their services and performances to men no way addicted to liberal arts.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

There is no limit to the *ingenuity* of a lover in framing excuses for the actions of the person beloved.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xli.

3. Ingenious contrivance; skilfulness of design, construction, or execution: as, the *ingenuity* of a machine; the *ingenuity* of a puzzle or a poem.=**Syn.** 2. *Abilities*, *Cleverness*, etc. (see *genius*); inventiveness, turn, knack, smartness.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *ingénu* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingenuo*, < L. *ingenuus*, native, free-born, noble, upright, frank, candid, < *ingignere* (OL. *ingenere*), ingenerate: see *ingenite*.] 1†. Free-born; of honorable extraction.

Rods and ferulas were not used by Ammonius, as being properly the punishment of slaves, and not the correction of *ingenuous* freeborn men. *Dryden*, Plutarch, II. 359.

2. Generous; noble: as, an *ingenuous* ardor or zeal.

Nothing depraves *ingenuous* Spirits, and corrupts clear Wits, more than Want and Indigence.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

3. Free from restraint or reserve; frank; open; candid: used of persons or things: as, an *ingenuous* mind; an *ingenuous* confession.

And in 's *ingenuous* countenance having read
Pure characters of Worth, he doubted not
All freest Trust in his fair Slave to put.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 140.

That finest color in nature, according to the ancient Greek, the blush of an *ingenuous* youth.
Sumner, Orations, I. 169.

Elaborate sculptures, full of *ingenuous* intention and of the reality of early faith, are in a remarkable state of preservation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 79.

4†. Same as *ingenious*.

Let us spend . . . all our desires and stratagems, all our witty and *ingenuous* faculties, . . . towards the arriving thither. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. § 4.

=**Syn.** 3. *Frank*, *Naïve*, etc. (see *candid*); unreserved, artless, guileless, straightforward, truthful.

ingenuously (in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ingenuous manner; frankly; openly; candidly.

ingenuousness (in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; candor.

In Petrarch's [sonnets] all *ingenuousness* is frittered away into ingenuity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Same as *ingenuity*, 2.

By his *ingenuousness* he [the good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it. *Fuller*, Holy State, ii. 19.

ingeny†, *n.* [< L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, genius: see *ingene*, *ingine*, *engine*.] Wit; ingenuity; genius.

According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.
Becon, Works, p. 277.

Sir, I receive your son, and will wind up his *ingeny*, fear it not. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

ingere (in-jēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingered*, ppr. *ingering*. [Also *ingire*, *injeer;* < F. *ingérer* = Sp. Pg. *ingerir* = It. *ingerire*, thrust in, refl. thrust oneself in, meddle, < L. *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] To thrust in or introduce by indirect means; insinuate. [Scotch.]

To *ingire* hymself to Latyne King.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 315.

This is a shaft out of the heretic's quiver—a stratagem from first to last, to *injeer* into your confidence some espial of his own. *Scott*, Abbot, xvii.

ingerminate (in-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingerminated*, ppr. *ingerminating*. [< *in-*2 + *germinate*.] To cause to germinate or sprout.
North British Rev.

ingest (in-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry, put, pour, or throw into or upon, < *in*, in, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*2.] To put, bring, or throw in: used chiefly of the introduction of substances, as food, into the body.

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend.
Blackmore.

It may be premised that the fate which befalls a given example of *ingested* food does not depend solely upon the theoretical power of the digestive juices to act upon it.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 676.

ingesta (in-jes'tą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pp. of *ingerere*, carry or put in: see *ingest*.] Substances introduced into an organic body, especially through the alimentary passage; hence, any things put or taken in and incorporated, as into the mind: opposed to *egesta*.

Objects are taken up from without into the interior of the growing and moving plasmodium, one may say engulfed by it, . . . and they may be provisionally termed the solid *ingesta*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 425.

For the time being, the bulk of the *ingesta* must be determined by the existing capacity.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 244.

ingestion (in-jes'chon), *n.* [= F. *ingestion* = Sp. *ingestion* = Pg. *ingestão*, ingestion, < LL. *ingestio(n-)*, an uttering, < *ingerere*, pp. *ingestus*, carry or pour in: see *ingest*.] The act of throwing, putting, or taking in, as into the stomach: as, the *ingestion* of milk or other food: opposed to *egestion*.

ingestive (in-jes'tiv), *a.* [< *ingest* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to ingestion; having the function of ingestion.

The dermal pores take on the function of *ingestive* canals. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 113.

Inghamite (ing'ąm-īt), *n.* [< *Ingham* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A member of an English denomination founded by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), which combines elements of Methodism and Moravianism. The conversion of Ingham to Sandemanian views led to the disruption and nearly total extinction of the denomination.

ingine (in'jin or in-jīn'), *n.* [< ME. *ingyne;* a var. of *engine*, ult. < L. *ingenium*, ability, genius, ML. an ingenious contrivance, an engine: see *engine*, *ingenious*, *ingeny*, etc.] 1†. Mental endowment; natural ability; ingenuity: same as *engine*, 1.

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingine*
His graver age did somewhat mitigate.
Fairfax, Tasso, i. 83.

And this is there counted for a grete myracle, bycause it is done without mannes *ingyne*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, Argument.

Thou may'st find . . . a strop whereon to sharpen thine acute *ingine*. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

2†. An artful contrivance; a subtle artifice: same as *engine*, 2.

This boast of law, and law, is but a form,
A net of Vulcan's filing, a mere *ingine*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3 (in'jīn). A mechanical contrivance; a machine: same as *engine*, 4. [Now only a prov. Eng. and U. S. pronunciation of *engine*.]

inginer†, *n.* Same as *enginer*.

He is an architect, an *inginer*,
A soldier, a physician, a philosopher.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

inginous†, *a.* Same as *enginous*.

ingire, *v. t.* See *ingere*.

ingirt† (in-gėrt'), *v. t.* Same as *engirt*.

ingle1 (ing'gl), *n.* [< Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light, sunshine, = Corn. *engil*, fire; prob. < L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni*, fire: see *igneous*.] 1†. Fire; flame; blaze. [Scotch.]

Sum vtheris brocht the fontanis wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 410.

2. A household fire or fireplace. [Scotch.]

His wee bit *ingle*, blinkin' bonnily,
His clean hearth-stane, his thriftie wifie's smile, . . .
Does a' his weary kiaugh an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

ingle2† (ing'gl), *n.* [Also *engle* (irreg. *enghle*); in form exactly as if < ME. *engle*, *engel*, < AS. *engel*, angel (see *angel*); but the connection lacks confirmation. Also, with epithesis of *n* (from the art. *an*, or poss. *mine*), *ningle*. The history is obscure, the word being usually taken in a sinister sense.] 1. A favorite, particularly a male favorite, in a bad sense; a paramour.

What! shall I have my son a stager now? an *enghle* for players? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. In a general sense, a person beloved; a friend.

Ingle, I prithee make recourse unto us; we are thy friends and familiars, sweet *ingle*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

His quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

"Ha! my dear friend and *ingle*, Tony Foster!" he exclaimed, seizing upon the unwilling hand.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

ingle2† (ing'gl), *v. t.* [Also *engle;* < *ingle*2, *n.*] To wheedle; coax.

Do not *ingle* me; do not flatter me.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for a poet's gown. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

ingle-cheek (ing'gl-chēk), *n.* The fireside. [Scotch.]

There, lanely, by the *ingle-cheek*,
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek.
Burns, The Vision.

ingle-nook (ing'gl-nůk). *n.* A corner by the fire. [Scotch.]

The *ingle-nook* supplies the simmer fields,
An' aft as mony gleefu' maments yields.
Fergusson, An Eclogue.

ingleside (ing'gl-sīd), *n.* A fireside. [Scotch.]

It's an auld story now, and everybody tells it, as we were doing, their ain way by the *ingleside*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xii.

inglobate (in-glō'bāt), *a.* [< *in-*2 + *globate*.] Formed into a globe or sphere, as nebulous matter aggregated by the force of gravity.

inglobe (in-glōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inglobed*, ppr. *inglobing*. [< *in-*2 + *globe*.] To make a globe of; fix within or as if within a globe.

So that Prelaty . . . must be fain to *inglobe* or incube herself among the Presbyters.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *inglorieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *inglorioso*, < ML. **ingloriosus*, inglorious, < L. *in-* priv. + *gloriosus*, glorious. Cf. L. *inglorius*, without glory, < *in-* priv. + *gloria*, glory.] 1. Not glorious; without fame or renown; obscure.

The *inglorious* arts of peace.
Marvell, Cromwell's Return from Ireland.

Some mute, *inglorious* Milton here may rest.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious shelter in an alien land.
J. Philips, Blenheim.

Me would'st thou move to base *inglorious* flight?
Pope, Iliad, v. 311.

=**Syn.** 1. Undistinguished, unhonored.—2. Discreditable, disreputable.

ingloriously (in-glō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an inglorious manner; without glory, fame, or honor.

ingloriousness (in-glō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inglorious; want of fame or honor.

inglut†, *v. t.* Same as *englut*.

But alasse, Devouring Time, that swalloweth his owne off-spring, was not content to haue *inglutted* his insatiable paunch with the flesh of those beasts and men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

ingluvial (in-glö′vi-al), *a.* [< *ingluvies* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.

ingluvies (in-glö′vi-ēz), *n.* [L., perhaps < *in*, in, + *gluere*, swallow: see *glut*.] In *zoöl.*, a crop, craw, or some other dilatation of the digestive tube situated in advance of the true stomach or digestive cavity proper. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the crop or craw.

The œsophagus of many birds becomes modified into a special pouch—the crop or craw, *ingluvies*, where the food is detained to be macerated in a special secretion before passing on to the true stomach.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

(*b*) In *mammal.*, the paunch or rumen of a ruminant. (*c*) In *entom.*, an expansion of the œsophagus forming a kind of preliminary stomach or crop, before the proventriculus. In many haustellate insects it is transformed into an expansible sucking-stomach, and in some groups it is wanting. The ingluvies lies in the posterior part of the thorax or partly in the abdomen. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

ingluvin (in-glö′vin), *n.* [< L. *ingluvies*, the crop, maw, + *-in*[2].] A preparation made from the gizzards of fowls, used as a substitute for pepsin and to allay vomiting.

ingoing (in′gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ingoing;* verbal n. of **ingo*, v.] The act of entering; entrance.

Hit is ful hard, bi myn hed! eny of ow alle
To gete *in-goynge* at that 3at bote grace beo the more.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 117.

The ushers on his path would bend
At *ingoing* as at going out.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

ingoing (in′gō-ing), *a.* Going in; entering: opposed to *outgoing:* as, an *ingoing* tenant.

ingoret, *v. t.* Same as *engore*[1].

ingorget, *v.* See *engorge*.

ingot (ing′got), *n.* [< ME. *ingot*, a mold for molten metal, orig. that which is poured in (= MHG. *inguz*, G. *einguss*, a pouring in, an ingot), < AS. **ingoten*, pp. of **ingcótan* (not found) (= D. *ingieten* = G. *eingiessen* = Dan. *indgyde* = Sw. *ingjuta*), pour in, < *in*, in, + *gcótan* (= D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjōta* = Dan. *gyde* = Sw. *gjuta* = Goth. *giutan*), pour: see *gush*, and cf. *gut*, from the same AS. verb *geótan*. The F. *lingot*, ingot, orig. *l'ingot*, i. e. *le* (def. art.) *ingot*, is from E.] 1†. A mold into which to pour metals; an ingot-mold.

And for I wot wel *ingot* have I noon,
Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalk-atoon;
For I wol make oon of the same shap
That is an *ingot*, if I may han hap.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 195.

2. A mass of metal cast in a mold. Ingots of gold and silver are of various sizes and shapes. Those produced in the United States mint for coining are about 12 inches long and ¼ inch thick, the width varying from 1 to 2½ inches, according to the size of the coin to be made.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent into great *Ingowes* [read *ingotes*] and to wedges square.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

Whoso . . . hath seen rich *Ingots* tride,
When forc'd by Fire their treasures they diuide
(How fair and softly Gold to Gold doth pass,
Siluer seeks Siluer, Brass consorts with Brass).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Again I say to thee, aloud, Be rich.
This day thou shalt have *ingots*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

ingot-iron (ing′got-ī′ėrn), *n.* See *steel*.

ingot-mold (ing′got-mōld), *n.* A flask in which metal is cast into blocks or ingots. Those for cast-steel are made of cast-iron, in two parts separating longitudinally, and secured by collar-clamps and wedges.
E. H. Knight.

ingowet, *n.* An error for *ingot*, found in Spenser. It is a mere misprint, or else one of his sham archaisms. See quotation under *ingot*, 2.

ingracioust, *a.* Ungracious. *Holland.*

ingraft† (in-gråft′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *graff*[2].] To ingraft.

According to our humanitie and gracious *ingrafted* disposition, the requests of her Majestie were accepted of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 143.

His [King Richard's] greatest Trouble was with Philip King of France, in whom was . . . *ingrafted* a Spleen against K. Richard.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 65.

ingraft, engraft (in-, en-gråft′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engraff;* < *in-*[2] + *graft*[2].] 1. To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another, for propagation; propagate by insertion; hence, to fix as on or in a stock or support; embed; insert: as, to *ingraft* a peach on a plum.

Faith *ingrafts* us into Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 23.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock.
Dryden.

2. To subject to the process of grafting, as a tree; furnish with a graft.—3. Figuratively, to set or fix deep and firm; infix; implant.

The *ingrafted* love he bears to Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., II. 1.

For a spur of diligence therefore we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

The most frightful maxims were deliberately *engrafted* into the code of morals.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 7.

The dialogue [in the Greek drama] was *ingrafted* on the chorus, and naturally partook of its character.
Macaulay, Milton.

4†. To inoculate. Compare *inoculate*, 1.

The small-pox, so fatal and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, xxxi.

=Syn. 3. *Inculcate*, etc. See *implant*.

ingraft†**, engraft**† (in-, en-gråft′), *p. a.* Ingrafted. [Rare.]

Hatred is *ingraft* in the heart of them all.
Lord Buckhurst, quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, II. 123.

ingraftation (in-gråf-tā′shon), *n.* [< *ingraft* + *-ation*.] Same as *ingraftment*. [Raro.]

ingrafter, engrafter (in-, en-gråf′tėr), *n.* One who ingrafts.

ingraftment, engraftment (in-, en-gråft′-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *engraffment;* < *ingraft* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of ingrafting.

In the planting and *engraftment* of Classical learning in England at that time, St. John's College, Cambridge—founded on 9th April 1511—had a most distinguished share.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

2. That which is ingrafted.

ingrail, ingrailed, etc. Same as *engrail*, etc.

ingrain, engrain (in-, en-grān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *engreynen;* < *in-*[2] + *grain*[1], *v.*; with special ref. to the phrase *in grain:* see under *grain*[1], *n.*] 1. To dye with grain or the scarlet dye produced by the kermes-insect; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring color.

And round about he taught aweete flowres to growe:
The Rose *engrained* in pure scarlet die.
Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

Secst how fresh my flowers bene spredde,
Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde,
With Leaves *engrained* in lusty greene?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. To dye in the grain or raw material before manufacture. Hence—3. To work into the natural texture; imbue thoroughly; impregnate the whole substance or nature of, as the mind.

Our fields *ingrain'd* with blood, our rivers dy'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

Mere sensuality, and even falsehood, would vanish away in a new state of existence; but cruelty and jealousy seem to be *ingrained* in a man who has these vices at all.
Helps.

It may be admitted that this taste for calling names is deeply *ingrained* in human nature.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

The virtue of dogmas had been so *ingrained* in all religious thought, by the teaching of more than twelve centuries, that it required a long and painful discipline to weaken what is not yet destroyed.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 80.

4†. To lay on, as color.

Thenne *engreyne*
A smaller coote [of whitewash] above on that, and thenne
A thridde on alle, as smal as it may renne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

=Syn. 3. *Ingrained, Inbred, Inborn*, etc. See *inherent*.

ingrain (in′grān), *a.* and *n.* [< *ingrain*, *v.*, or the phrase *in grain*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Dyed with grain or kermes. See *grain*[1], 11.—2. Dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture: said of a textile fabric.—3. Belonging to the fabric from the beginning; imparted to it in the thread or yarn: said of a color used in dyeing.—**Ingrain carpet.** See *carpet*.

II. *n.* 1. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.—2. A quarter of a chaldron of coals given in excess of the measure when the total exceeds 5 chaldrons.

ingrammaticism (in-gra-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *grammatic* + *-ism*.] An ungrammatical form or construction. [Rare.]

She has discarded the present tense, but remains constant to her quotations and *ingrammaticisms*.
Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 304.

ingrapplet (in-grap′l), *v.* [< *in-*[2] + *grapple*.] **I.** *trans.* To grapple; seize on.

Look how two lions fierce, both hungry, both pursue
One sweet and selfsame prey, at one another fly,
And with their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 292.

II. *intrans.* Same as *engrapple*.

Ingrassian (in-gras′i-an), *a.* [< *Ingrassias* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Italian anatomist Ingrassias (sixteenth century).—**Ingrassian processes**, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the orbitosphenoids.

ingrate (in′grāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ingrat*, < OF. (and F.) *ingrat* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrato*, < L. *ingratus*, unpleasant, disagreeable, unthankful, < *in-* priv. + *gratus*, pleasing, thankful: see *grate*[3], *grateful*.] **I.** *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful.

Purchase al the pardoun of Paumpelon and of Rome,
And indulgences yknowe and be *ingrat* to thy kynde,
The holygost huyreth the nat ne helpeth the, be thow certayn.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 219.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd recreant to God, *ingrate* and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; one who rewards favors with enmity or treachery.

Ingrate, he had of me
All he could have.
Milton, P. L., iii. 97.

ingratefult (in-grāt′fûl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *grateful*. Cf. *ingrate*.] Ungrateful.

Ingrateful to heaven's bounty.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

What he gives
(Whose praise be ever sung) to man in part
Spiritual, may of purest spirits be found
No *ingrateful* food.
Milton, P. L., v. 407.

ingratefully†(in-grāt′fûl-i), *adv.* Ungratefully.

ingratefulness† (in-grāt′fûl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness.

ingrately†, *adv.* Ungratefully.

Nor may we smother or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinando.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, p. 135.

ingratiate (in-grā′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingratiated*, ppr. *ingratiating*. [< ML. as if **ingratiatus*, pp. of **ingratiare* (> It. *ingraziare*), bring into favor, < L. *in*, in, + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. To establish in the confidence, favor, or good graces of another; make agreeable or acceptable: used reflexively, and followed by *with*.

The Alcmæonides, to *ingratiate themselves with* the oracle, . . . rebuilt it [the temple of Delphi] with Parian marble.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 486.

I wanted, at first, only to *ingratiate myself with* Lady Teazle, that she might not be my enemy with Maria.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To introduce by exciting gratitude or good will; insinuate or recommend by acceptable conduct or sentiments: absolute or with *into*.

The old man . . . had already *ingratiated* himself *into* our favor.
Cook.

In order to *ingratiate* myself, I stept in to his assistance.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

Perhaps the mention of the duke's name was designed to *ingratiate* him *into* their toleration.
I. D'Israeli, Curiosities of Lit., IV. 398.

3†. To recommend.

What difficulty would it [the love of Christ] not *ingratiate* to us?
Hammond, Works, IV. 564.

4†. To bring into a state of grace.

God hath *ingratiated* us; He hath made us gracious in the Son of His love.
T. Brooks, Works, V. 220.

ingratitude (in-grat′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *ingratitude* = Pr. *ingratitut* = Sp. *ingratitud* = Pg. *ingratitude* = It. *ingratitudine*, < LL. *ingratitudo* (*-din-*), unthankfulness, < L. *ingratus*, unthankful: see *ingrate*. Cf. *gratitude*.] Lack of gratitude; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate favors; a state of unthankfulness for benefits conferred.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's *ingratitude*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are beleper'd with the curse
Of foul *ingratitude* unto death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

It is the *ingratitude* of mankind to their greatest benefactors, that they who teach us wisdom by the surest ways . . . should generally live poor and unregarded.
Dryden, Plutarch.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

ingratuity†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ingratus*, ungrateful; as if < *in-*[3] + *gratuity*.] Ingratitude.

Did Curtius more for Rome than I for thee,
That willingly (to sane thee from annoy
Of dire dislike for *ingratuitee*)
Do take vpon me to expresse thy joy?
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 19.

ingrave[1]† (in-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *grave*[1]. Cf. *engrave*[1].] An obsolete form of *engrave*[1].

ingrave[2]† (in-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *grave*[2]. Cf. *engrave*[2].] Same as *engrave*[2].

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have craved,
As in one self same vaulte with thee haply to be *ingraved!*
Romeus and Juliet, l. 333. (*Nares.*)

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*.
Fairfax.

ingravescent (in-grā-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *ingravescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingravescere*, grow heavier, < *in*, in, + *gravescere*, grow heavy, < *gravis*, heavy, grave.] In *pathol.*, increasing in gravity; growing more severe: as, *ingravescent* apoplexy.

ingraviate† (in-grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *ingravidatus*, pp. of *ingravidare*, make heavy, make gravid, impregnate, < *in*, in, + *gravidare*, make gravid, < *gravidus*, gravid: see *gravid.*] To impregnate.

ingravidation† (in-grav-i-dā'shon), *n.* [< *ingravidate* + *-ion.*] The act of ingravidating or impregnating, or the state of being pregnant or impregnated.

ingreat† (in-grāt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *great.*] To make great.

It appeareth that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 174.

ingredience† (in-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< *ingredien(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. A going or entering into as an ingredient.

Those various temperaments that have *ingredience* and influence into him [man].
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 158.

2. [Appar. orig. an erroneous spelling of *ingredients.*] An ingredient.

No poorer *ingrediences* than the liquor of coral [or] clear amber. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

ingredienced (in-grē'di-enst), *a.* [< *ingredience* + *-ed*[2].] Having ingredients; compounded. [Rare.]

May the descending soot never taint thy well *ingredienced* soups. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 187.

ingrediency† (in-grē'di-en-si), *n.* [As *ingredience*: see *-cy.*] The state of being an ingredient; ingredience.

It should be upon the account of its *ingrediency*, and not of its use, that anything should be affirmed or denied to be an element. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

ingredient (in-grē'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ingrédient* = Sp. Pg. It. *ingrediente*, an ingredient (II., 2); < L. *ingredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingredi*, go into, enter, engage in, begin, < *in*, into, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1], *gradient.*] **I.**† *a.* Entering as a component part; constituent.

He makes a bishop to be *ingredient* into the definition of a church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

II. *n.* 1†. A person entering; an incomer.

If sin open her shop of delicacies, Solomon shews the trap-door and the vault; . . . if she discovers the green and gay flowers of delice, he cries to the *ingredients*, Latet anguis in herbâ — The serpent lurks there.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 159.

2. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of a compound or mixture; one of the elements of a combination or composition, as a dish, drink, or medicine.

This even-handed justice
Commends the *ingredients* of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

There's one main *ingredient*
We have forgot, the artichoke.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

She thought him . . . a very fine gentleman; and such as consider what powerful *ingredients* a good figure, fine clothes, and fortune are, in that character, will easily forgive her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

ingress (in'gres), *n.* [< ME. *ingress*; = Sp. *ingreso* = Pg. It. *ingresso*, < L. *ingressus*, a going into, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, go into: see *ingredient.* Cf. *congress*, *egress*, etc.] 1. A going in; the act of entering or passing in; entrance.

Til Octob'r from the *ingresse* of this moone
Ys Coriander (sette) is [in ?] fatty londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

The phænomena seem very favourable to their hypothesis that suppose congelation to be effected by the *ingress* of frigorifick atoms into the water or other bodies to be congealed. *Boyle*, Works, II. 530.

For your *ingress* here
Upon the skirt and fringe of our fair land,
You did but come as goblins in the night.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Provision for going in; a place of entrance: as, the *ingress* and egress are on opposite sides.

Whenne thou dredest hail or hevynesse
Lete honge it in thi yates or *ingress*
Of hous or towne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

3. In *astron.*, the entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac, or of a planet upon the disk of the sun in a transit; in *astrol.*, the transit over the part of the zodiac occupied by the sun, moon, medium cæli, or ascendant. — 4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7. — **Ingress paper.** See *paper.*

ingress (in-gres'), *v. i.* [< L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredi*, go into, enter: see *ingredient.*] To go in or enter. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

ingression (in-gresh'on), *n.* [= OF. *ingression* = Sp. *ingresion*, < L. *ingressio(n-)*, an entering, < *ingredi*, pp. *ingressus*, enter: see *ingress.*] The act of entering, as into union or incorporation with something; a passing into or within.

Mercury . . . may happily have a more powerful *ingression* into gold than any other body.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, c. 15.

Traces are manifest [among critics of the Iliad] of an inclination to suffer the *ingression* of antique forms.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 371.

ingressive (in-gres'iv), *a.* [< *ingress* + *-ive.*] Entering; denoting entering on or beginning.

The sigmatic aorist is decidedly *ingressive*, and we do not want the *ingressive* action here, however desirable it may be in the final sentence proper.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 71.

ingressu (in-gres'ū), *n.* [That is, a writ *de ingressu*, of entry: L. *de*, of; *ingressu*, abl. of *ingressus*, entry, ingress: see *ingress*, *n.*] In *law*, a former writ of entry into lands and tenements.

ingressus (in-gres'us), *n.* [L., ingress: see *ingress.*] In *Eng. law*, the relief which the heir at full age formerly paid to the head lord for being allowed to enter as owner of the fee, after lands had reverted by the tenant's death or by forfeiture.

Ingrian falcon. See *falcon.*

ingrieve† (in-grēv'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *grieve*[1].] To make more grievous.

Phalantus' disgrace was *ingrieved*, in lieu of comfort, of Artesia, who, telling him she never looked for other, bade him seek some other mistress. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

ingroove (in-grōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ingrooved*; ppr. *ingrooving.* [< *in-*[1] + *groove.*] To groove in; join or fix as in a groove.

So let the change which comes be free
To *ingroove* itself with that which flies,
And work, a joint of state, that plies
Its office, moved with sympathy.
Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

ingrosst, ingrosser†. Obsolete forms of *engross*, *engrosser.*

ingrowing (in'grō-ing), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *growing.*] Growing inward; in *surg.*, growing into the flesh: as, an *ingrowing* nail.

ingrowth (in'grōth), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *growth.*] Growth inward; also, that which grows inward.

In embryonic development the [retina] . . . is an outgrowth from the brain, the [lens] . . . an *ingrowth* from the epidermis and cutaneous tissues.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 24.

The pouch is nothing but an *ingrowth* of part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

ingrum†, *a.* A provincial corruption of *ignorant.*

Pray, take my fellow, Ralph; he has a psalm-book; I am an *ingrum* man.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1.

inguen (ing'gwen), *n.* [L.] The groin. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

inguilty† (in-gil'ti), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *guilty.*] Guiltless; innocent. *Bp. Hall*, Cont. Haman Hanged.

inguinal (ing'gwi-nal), *a.* [= F. *inguinal* = Sp. Pg. *inguinal* = It. *inguinale*, < L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen* (*inguin-*), the groin.] Of or pertaining to the groin: as, an *inguinal* tumor or hernia. — **Inguinal arch.** Same as *crural arch* (which see, under *crural*). — **Inguinal canal.** See *canal*[1]. — **Inguinal glands.** See *gland.* — **Inguinal hernia.** See *hernia.* — **Inguinal rings**, *external* and *internal*, the abdominal rings. See *abdominal.*

ingulf, *v. t.* See *engulf.*

ingulfment, *n.* See *engulfment.*

ingun, *n.* See *ingan.*

ingurgitate (in-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ingurgitated*, ppr. *ingurgitating.* [< L. *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgitare* (> It. *ingurgitare* = Sp. *ingurgitar* = F. *ingurgiter*), plunge into, gorge, < *in*, in, + *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a gulf: see *gorge.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 112.

2. To plunge; engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it [pleasure], let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 206.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely; swill.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 283.

ingurgitation (in-gėr-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ingurgitation* = Sp. *ingurgitacion*, < LL. *ingurgitatio(n-)*, immoderate eating and drinking, < L. *ingurgitare*, plunge into, gorge: see *ingurgitate.*] 1. The act of swallowing greedily or in great quantity. — 2. That which is thus swallowed.

It is written of Epicurus that, after his disease was judged desperate, he drowned his stomach and senses with a large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 197.

ingustable (in-gus'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *ingustabilis*, that cannot be tasted, < *in-* priv. + *gustabilis*, that may be tasted: see *gustable.*] That cannot be tasted; tasteless; insipid. Also, less properly, *ingustible.*

The body of that element [air] is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

ingwort† (ing'wėrt), *n.* [< *ing* + *wort.*] The meadowwort or meadowsweet.

inhabile† (in-bab'il), *a.* [= F. *inhabile* = Sp. Pg. *inhabil* = It. *inabile*, < L. *inhabilis*, that cannot be managed, unfit, unable, < *in-* priv. + *habilis*, that can be managed, fit: see *habile*, *hable*, *able*[1]. Cf. *inable.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient: as, *inhabile* matter. — 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified: used of persons. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

inhability† (in-ha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhabilité*, *inhabileté* = Sp. *inhabilidad* = Pg. *inhabilidade* = It. *inabilità*, < L. as if **inhabilita(t-)s*, < *inhabilis*, inhabile: see *inhabile.* Cf. *inability.*] The quality of being inhabile; unfitness; inaptness; want of skill; inability.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, . . . *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.* [Formerly also *enhabit*; < ME. *inhabiten*, *enhabiten*, *enabiten*, < OF. *inhabiter*, *enhabiter* = It. *inabitare*, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in, < *in*, in, + *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To live or dwell in; occupy as a habitation or dwelling-place; have an abode or residence in.

Zif it hadde Ryveres and Weiles, and the Loud also were as it is in other parties, it scholde beu als fuile of Pepie and als fulle *enhabyted* with Folk as in other Places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

With Riches full Rife & myche Ranke godys,
The yle well *enabit* & onest with in,
And lyuet after law of the leil gentils.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2858.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that *inhabiteth* eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

To *inhabit* a mansion remote
From the clatter of street-pacing steeds.
Cowper, Catharina.

2†. To make at home; hence, figuratively, to be bound by the tie of residence.

She that I serve, ywis, what so thou seye,
To whom myn herte *enhabit* is by right,
Shal han me holly hires, til that I deye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 443.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dwell; live; abide.

Nother man ne woman durste ther-ynne *enhabite*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

O thou that dost *inhabit* in my breast.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

2†. To rest or be kept fixedly.

Her eye *inhabits* on him. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

inhabitable[1] (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Cf. AF. *enhabitable*, inhabitant; < LL. *inhabitabilis*, that can be inhabited, < L. *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit.*] Capable of being inhabited, or of affording habitation; suitable for habitation; habitable.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

inhabitable[2]† (in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *inhabitable*, < OF. (also F.) *inhabitable* = Sp. *inhabitable* = Pg. *inhabitavel* = It. *inabitabile*, *inabitevole*, < L. *inhabitabilis*, that cannot be inhabited, < *in-* priv. + *habitabilis*, habitable: see *habitable.*] Not habitable; uninhabitable.

He cansed it [the town] to be defaced and razed flat to the earth, and made it *inhabitable*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

In Ynde and abouten Ynde ben mo than 5000 iles gode and grete, that men duellen in, withouten tho that ben *inhabitable*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 161.

Some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

inhabitance, inhabitancy (in-hab'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ance*, *-ancy.*] 1. Residence; abode in a dwelling-place for the time being. It is distinguished from the temporary sojourn of a transient person; but, as often used, it does not necessarily imply the finality of intention respecting abode that is implied by *domicile*. *Inhabitance* refers rather to the actual abiding; *domicile* to the legal relation, which is not necessarily suspended by absence.

Persons able and fit for so great an employment ought to be preferred without regard to their *inhabitancy*.
Hallam.

He [Sterling] is come to look at some habitations with an eye to *inhabitancy*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 132.

2†. The state of being inhabited; inhabitation.

Here's nothing, sir, but poverty and hunger;
No promise of *inhabitance;* neither track
Of beast nor foot of man.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

inhabitant (in-hab'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< AF. OF. *inhabitant*, < L. *inhabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhabitare*, inhabit: see *inhabit.*] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting; resident. [Rare.]

The *inhabitant* householders resident in the borough. . . . It is highly probable the word burgess . . . meant literally the free *inhabitant* householder of a borough.
Hallam, Hist. Eng., III. 46.

The rates were levied by select vestries of the *inhabitant* householders. *Macaulay*, St. Denis and St. George.

II. *n.* A resident; one who dwells in a place, as distinguished from a transient or occasional lodger or visitor. In law the term *inhabitant* is used technically with varying meaning in respect of permanency of abode. In some of the New England States the word is used (in the plural) of the citizens of a town in their collective capacity as a body corporate.

To this [parish] meeting all those who had benefit of the things there transacted might come: that is to say, all householders, and all who manured land within the parish. Such were technically termed *inhabitants*, even though they dwelt in another town.
E. Channing, Town and County Gov't in Eng. Colonies [of North America.

The Jackal is not an importation from anywhere else into Curzola; he is an old *inhabitant* of Europe, who has kept his ground in Curzola after he has been driven out of other places. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

Capital inhabitant, in English municipal corporation law, a chief inhabitant; an inhabitant or citizen chosen as a member of the common council of the city, from among the inhabitants and citizens at large, and corresponding to the common-councilmen or assistant aldermen of American municipalities.

inhabitate† (in-hab'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhabitatus*, pp. of *inhabitare*, dwell in: see *inhabit.*] To inhabit; dwell in.

Of all the people which *inhabitate* Asia.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 992.

inhabitation (in-hab-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= AF. *enhabitacion* = It. *inabitazione*, < LL. *inhabitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < L. *inhabitare*, dwell in: see *inhabit.*] 1. The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited.

Temporary hollow clay idols . . . which receive no veneration for themselves, and only become objects of worship when the officiating brahman has invited the deity to dwell in the image, performing the ceremony of the "adhivâsa" or *inhabitation*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 163.

2†. Population; the mass of inhabitants.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd!
Milton, S. A., l. 1512.

inhabitative (in-hab'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *inhabitate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

inhabitativeness (in-hab'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ative-ness.*] Inhabitiveness.

inhabited[1] (in-hab'i-ted), *p. a.* [< *inhabit* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Dwelt in; having inhabitants: as, a thinly *inhabited* country.

How had the world
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now,
Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat?
Milton, P. L., x. 690.

2†. Lodged.

Touch. I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, Ovid, was among the Gotha.
Jaq. [Aside.] O knowledge ill-*inhabited!* worse than Jove in a thatched house! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

inhabited[2]† (in-hab'i-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *habited.* Cf. F. *inhabité* = Sp. Pg. *inhabitado* = It. *inabitato*, uninhabited.] Not habited; uninhabited.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing,
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

inhabitedness (in-hab'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being inhabited or occupied.

inhabiter†, **inhabitor**† (in-hab'i-tėr, -tor), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-er*[1], *-or.*] An inhabitant.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth! Rev. viii. 13.

The length of this side is (according to the opinion of the *Inhabiters*) seuen hundred miles.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

inhabitiveness (in-hab'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inhabit* + *-ive* + *-ness.*] In *phren.*, a propensity for remaining in an accustomed place of habitation; love of locality, country, and home: supposed to be indicated by a posterior cranial development called the *organ of inhabitiveness*. Combe gives the propensity a larger scope, as indicated by the same development, and calls it *concentrativeness*. See cut under *phrenology.*

Some persons think that *inhabitiveness* may give the delight to see foreign countries, and to travel, but it is quite the reverse; the former delight depends on Locality. Those who have *Inhabitiveness* large, and Locality small, do not like to leave home; those who have both organs large, like to travel, but to return home and settle at last.
Combe, System of Phrenol. (ed. 1843), I. 213.

inhabitor†, *n.* See *inhabiter.*

inhabitress† (in-hab'i-tres), *n.* [< *inhabiter* + *-ess.*] A female inhabitant.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens.
Bp. Richardson, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 350.

inhablet†, *v. t.* [< **inhable, inable, a.*] To make unable; disable.

Sik fault as *inhables* the person of the giuer to be a distributer of the sacrament.
Acts James VI., 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 167.

in hac parte (in hak pär'tē). [L.: *in*, in; *hac*, abl. fem. of *hic*, this (see *he*[1]); *parte*, abl. of *pars*, a part: see *part.*] On this part or side; in this behalf.

inhalant (in-hā'lant), *a.* [= It. *inalante*, < L. *inhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhalare*, breathe on (breathe in): see *inhale.*] That inhales; serving for inhalation: as, the *inhalant* end of a duct; the *inhalant* pores of sponges (that is, the pores through which streams of water enter). See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*. Also spelled *inhalent.*

These *inhalent* and exhalent currents go on, so long as the animal [the fresh-water mussel] is alive and the valves are open. *Huxley*, Biology, xi.

inhalation (in-hā-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inhalation* = Sp. *inhalacion* = Pg. *inhalação* = It. *inalazione*, < L. as if **inhalatio(n-)*, < *inhalare*, inhale: see *inhale.*] 1. The act of inhaling; inspiration; an indrawing, as of air or medicinal vapors into the lungs.

The medicine of *inhalation* is still in its infancy.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 166.

2. In *phar.*, a preparation intended to be inhaled in the form of vapor.

Stimulating moist *inhalations* can be prepared with various volatile oils. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

inhale (in-hāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhaled*, ppr. *inhaling.* [= F. *inhaler* = Pg. *inhalar* = It. *inalare*, < L. *inhalare*, breathe on (breathe in), < *in*, in, into, on, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *exhale*[1].] To draw in, as air into the lungs; draw in by breathing, or by some analogous process.

That play of lungs, *inhaling* and again
Respiring freely the fresh air. *Cowper*, Task, I. 137.

inhalent (in-hā'lent), *a.* Same as *inhalant.*

inhaler (in-hā'lėr), *n.* 1. One who inhales.—2. In *med.*, an apparatus for inhaling vapors and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapor of chloroform, iodine, etc.—3. An apparatus which enables a person to breathe without injury in a deleterious atmosphere, as that used by persons of delicate lungs to prevent damp or cold air from entering the lungs, or that used by cutlers and others who breathe an atmosphere charged with metallic particles; a respirator.

inhance†, **inhancement.** Obsolete forms of *enhance, enhancement.*

inharmonic (in-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= Pg. *inharmonico;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonic.*] Not harmonic; not according to the principles of harmony in music; inharmonious; discordant.—**Inharmonic relation.** Same as *false relation* (which see, under *false*).

inharmonical (in-här-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *inharmonic* + *-al.*] Same as *inharmonic.*

inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *inharmonieux* = Sp. Pg. *inharmonioso;* as *in-*[3] + *harmonious.*] 1. Not harmonious in sound; destitute of musical harmony; discordant: as, *inharmonious* voices; *inharmonious* verse.

Sounds *inharmonious* in themselves and harsh.
Cowper, Task, i. 207.

2. Not harmonious in sentiment, action, or relation; disagreeing; conflicting: as, *inharmonious* proceedings; *inharmonious* colors.

inharmoniously (in-här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an inharmonious manner; without harmony; discordantly.

inharmoniousness (in-här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inharmonious; want of harmony; discord. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 13.

inharmony (in-här'mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *inharmonie* = Sp. *inharmonia;* as *in-*[3] + *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; disharmony. [Rare.]

inhauler (in'hâ-lėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *hauler.*] *Naut.*, a rope employed to haul in the jib-boom.

inhaunt† (in-hânt' or -hânt'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *haunt.*] To frequent; haunt.

This creeke with runing passadge thee channel *inhaunteth.* *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 168.

inhaust (in-hâst'), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *haustus*, pp. of *haurire*, draw: see *haust*[2]. Cf. *exhaust.*] To draw or drink in. [A humorous coinage.]

He was *inhausting* his smoking tea, which went rolling and gurgling down his throat.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxii.

inhearse (in-hėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhearsed*, ppr. *inhearsing.* [Formerly also *inherse;* < *in-*[2] + *hearse*[1].] To put into a hearse.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

inheeld†, **inhield**†, *v. t.* [ME. *inhilden, inhielden, inhelden;* < *in*, in, + *hilden, helden*, pour, incline: see *heeld.*] To pour in.

Ye in my nakyd herte sentement
Inhilde [var. *inhield.*]
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 44.

inhell†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hell*[1].] To consign to hell; put in hell.

She, for whose sake
A man could finde in his heart to *in-hell* him-selfe.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

inhere (in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *inhered*, ppr. *inhering.* [< L. *inhærere* (> It. *inerire* = Pg. *inherir*), stick in, stick, inhere, < *in*, in, + *hærere*, stick: see *hesitate.* Cf. *adhere, cohere.*] 1. To be in, as an accident is in a substance; be related as an accident to a substance, as the predicate of a proposition is related to its subject, or an adjective to its substantive.

An accident cannot *inhere* in another accident.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, I. v. § 1.

2. To dwell or exist as an element; have place as a quality or attribute; belong intrinsically; be innate or characteristic.

So fares the soul which more that power reveres
Than claims from God than what in God *inheres.*
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire versified.

The leading influence of Roman absolutism, a tendency that *inhered* in it from the start, aided essentially in producing a sense of equality among men.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 52.

inherence (in-hēr'ens), *n.* [= F. *inhérence* = Sp. Pg. *inherencia* = It. *inerenza*, < ML. *inhærentia*, < L. *inhæren(t-)s*, inherent: see *inherent.*] 1. The state of being inherent or of inhering; intrinsic existence.—2. The relation to its subject of an accident, or that which cannot exist out of a substance as subject. Thus, the relation of mortality to man is *inherence.*

inherency (in-hēr'en-si), *n.* Same as *inherence.*

Borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xviii.

inherent (in-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *inhérent* = Sp. Pg. *inherente* = It. *inerente*, < L. *inhæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhærere*, stick in, inhere: see *inhere.*] 1. Inhering; infixed; sticking within; strongly lodged or incorporated. [Rare.]

I will not do't;
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth,
And, by my body's action, teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Ful. I can forge things nearer than my gold.
Piero. But not your love, Fulgoso.
Ful. No, she's *inherent*, and mine own past losing.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

2. Existing as an element, quality, or attribute; innately characteristic; intrinsic: as, *inherent* color; *inherent* beauty of character.

There was *inherent* in them [the bishops] a power of cognition of causes, and coercion of persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.

I consider an human soul without education like marble in a quarry, which shows none of its *inherent* beauties till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours.
Spectator, No. 215.

The forms . . . have an *inherent* power of adjustment to each other and to surrounding nature.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 268.

Condition inherent. See *condition.*—**Inherent form,** in *metaph.* See *form.*—**Syn. 2.** *Inherent, Innate, Inborn, Inbred, Ingrained*, native, natural. *Inherent* implies permanence and inseparableness: as, an *inherent* weakness or defect. *Innate* and *inborn* are literally the same, but *innate* is chiefly the word of philosophy, while *inborn* is the word of common life and literature: as, it is disputed whether there are *innate* ideas or an *innate* belief in a God, but few deny that there are *inborn* aptitudes for excellence in certain kinds of work; he has an *inborn* love of truth. *Inbred* applies to that which is worked into one by breeding or training, or, more figuratively, by habit: as, *inbred* laziness. *Ingrained* applies to that which has become thoroughly worked into the texture or fiber, literally or figuratively: as, *ingrained* baseness. See *intrinsic*, under *inner.*

inherently (in-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

inherit (in-her'it), *v.* [< ME. *inheriten, enheriten*, < OF. *enheriter, inheriter*, < LL. *inhereditare*, appoint as heir, ML. also put in possession, inherit, < L. *in*, in, + *heres (hered-)*, heir: see *heir* and *heritage.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *law*, to take by descent from an ancestor; get by succession, as the representative of the former possessor;

receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease: as, the eldest son of a nobleman *inherits* his father's title. In law it is used in contradistinction to acquiring by will; but in popular use this distinction is often disregarded.

When he maketh his sons to *inherit* that which he hath, . . . he may not make the son of the beloved firstborn before the son of the hated, which is indeed the firstborn.
Deut. xxi. 16.

Though a man's body is not a property that can be *inherited*, yet his constitution may fitly be compared to an entailed estate. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

2. To receive from one's progenitors as part of one's physical or mental constitution; possess intrinsically through descent.

Habits are *inherited*, and have a decided influence: as in the period of the flowering of plants when transported from one climate to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 25.

Some peculiar mystic grace
Made her only the child of her mother,
And heap'd the whole *inherited* sin . . .
All, all upon the brother. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

3. To receive by transmission in any way; have imparted to or conferred upon; acquire from any source.

Good Master, what shall I do that I may *inherit* eternal life? Mark x. 17.

An Generall Instructioun to Kyngis, how thay sal aiswell *inhereit* the Heuin as the erth.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

4. To succeed by inheritance. [Rare.]

For surely now our household hearths are cold:
Our sons *inherit* us; our looks are strange.
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

5†. To put in possession; seize: with *of*.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as *of* a thought of ill in him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be vested with a right to a thing (specifically to real property) by operation of law, as successor in interest on the death of the former owner; have succession as heir: sometimes with *to*.

Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house.
Judges xi. 2.

The king and all our company else being drowned, we will *inherit* here. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The children of a deceased son *inherited to* the grandfather in preference to a son or jointly with him.
Brougham.

inheritability (in-her″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inheritable:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being inheritable, or of being descendible to heirs.

inheritable (in-her′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. (AF.) *inheritable, enheritable*, < *inheriter*, inherit: see *inherit* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; heritable: as, an *inheritable* estate or title.

While property continued only for life, testaments were useless and unknown; and, when it became *inheritable*, the inheritance was long indefeasible.
Blackstone, Com., II. i.

2. Capable of being transmitted by or received from progenitors: as, *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

All organic beings are modifiable, [and] all modifications are *inheritable*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

3. Capable of inheriting; qualified to inherit.

By attainder . . . the blood of the person attainted is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*.
Blackstone.

inheritably (in-her′i-ta-bli), *adv.* By inheritance; by way of inheritance; so as to be capable of being inherited.

He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less *inheritably*. *Brougham.*

inheritage† (in-her′i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *inheritage, enheritage;* < *inherit* + *-age*. Cf. *heritage*.] Possession.

I graunte yow *inheritage*
Peaceably withoute strive.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1192.

Where standeth a little Chappell, . . . the *inheritage* of the Calargy, a family that for this thousand yeers have retained a prime repute in this Island.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 174.

inheritance (in-her′i-tans), *n.* [Formerly also *enheritance;* < OF. (AF.) *enheritance, enheritaunce*, inheriting, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] 1. The act of inheriting, in any sense of that word: as, the *inheritance* of property or of disease.

You shall understand that Darius came not to his empyre by *inheritaunce*, but got into ye seate of Cyrus by the benefite of Bagoas, hys eunuche.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 143.

In these laws of *inheritance*, as displayed under domestication, we see an ample provision for the production, through variability and natural selection, of new specific forms. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 61.

Or how should England, dreaming of his sons,
Hope more for these than some *inheritance*
Of such a life, a heart, a mind?
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

We are led to the conclusion that the oldest customs of *inheritance* in England and Germany were in their remote beginnings connected with a domestic religion and based upon a worship of ancestral spirits, of which the hearthplace was essentially the shrine and altar.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 216.

2. In *law*, the estate cast upon the heir by law immediately on the death of the ancestor (*Broom and Hadley*); a legal right to real property not limited by years or the owner's life, so that it will pass by descent; an estate inuring to a person and his heirs; real estate. See *estate of inheritance*, under *estate*.

The commons prayed that neither in parliament nor council should any one be put on trial for articles touching freehold and *inheritance*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 371.

3. That which is or may be inherited; the immovable property passing in a family by descent; in a more general sense, any property passing by death to those entitled to succeed; a patrimony; a heritage.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi. 14.

In all his ancient *inheritances*, he hath houses built after their manner like arbours.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

My father's blessing and this little coin
Is my *inheritance*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

4. A possession received by gift or without purchase; a permanent possession.

Meet to be partakers of the *inheritance* of the saints in light. Col. i. 12.

5†. Possession; ownership; acquisition.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was gaged by our king; which had return'd
To the *inheritance* of Fortinbras,
Had he been vanquisher. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Canons of inheritance. See *canon*1.—**Inheritance Act,** an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 106) recasting the law of descent.—**Inheritance tax law,** a statute imposing a tax on those acquiring property by inheritance or will: sometimes taxing only collateral relatives and strangers, and in such case commonly called a *collateral-inheritance tax law.*—**Several inheritance,** a several estate of inheritance: as, where a partition between two heirs allotted the land for half of the year to each in turn, their cotenancy was terminated and each was said to have a several inheritance; or where land was given to two persons (who could not possibly intermarry) and their issue, they had a joint inheritance for their joint lives, and their issue had several inheritance.—**Words of inheritance,** expressions in a conveyance or will manifesting an intent that the grantee or devisee should take more than a life estate, the usual words being "and to his heirs forever," added after the designation of the grantee; commonly also with the words "and assigns," to manifest intent that the estate is assignable. By statute in many of the United States words of inheritance are not required in order to pass an estate of inheritance.

inheritor (in-her′i-tor), *n.* [< ME. *enheritour*, < AF. **enheritour*, an heir, < *enheriter*, inherit: see *inherit*.] An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

Thierry was tho a full noble knyght;
Gaffray ther hym made hys *enheritour*
Off all the contre which he hild hym dyght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6120.

From that time forward the priests were not chosen out of the whole number of Levites, as our bishops, but were born *inheritors* of the dignity.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

inheritress (in-her′i-tres), *n.* [< *inheritor* + *-ess*.] An heiress; a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit. Also *inheritrix*.

Joanna II., the *inheritress* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

inheritrix (in-her′i-triks), *n.* [< AF. *inheritrix;* fem. form of *inheritor*.] Same as *inheritress*.

Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame
The proof of beauty's worth, th' *inheritrix* of fame.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 565).

inherset†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inhearse*.

inhesion (in-hē′zhon), *n.* [= It. *inesione*, < LL. *inhæsio(n-)*, a hanging or adhering to, < L. *inhærere*, pp. *inhæsus*, inhere: see *inhere*.] The state of existing or being fixed in something; inherence.

Many have maintained that body is only a collection of qualities to which we give one name; and that the notion of a subject of *inhesion*, to which those qualities belong, is only a fiction of the mind.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, ii. 8.

in-hexagon (in′hek″sa-gon), *n.* [< *in(scribed)* + *hexagon*.] An inscribed hexagon.

inhiate†, *v. i.* [< L. *inhiatus*, pp. of *inhiare*, gape, stand open, < *in*, in, on, + *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] To open the jaws; gape.

How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked mammon. *Becon*, Works (1843), I. 253.

inhiation† (in-hī-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inhiatio(n-)*, an opening of the mouth, < L. *inhiare*, open the mouth, gape: see *inhiate*.] An opening of the jaws; a gaping, as in eager desire.

A thirst and *inhiation* after the next life, and a frequency of prayer and meditation in this. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

inhibit (in-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere* (> It. *inibire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inhibir* = F. *inhiber*), hold back, restrain, forbid, < *in*, in, on, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *exhibit, prohibit*.] 1. To hold back; hinder by obstruction or restriction; check or repress.

Rather than they would be suspected of any lothsome infirmity, which might *inhibit* them from the Princes presence, or entertainment of the ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

What shall be done to *inhibit* the multitudes that frequent those houses where drunk'nes is sold and harbour'd?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2. To forbid; prohibit; interdict.

Inhibityng them upon a greate payn not once to approche ether to his speche or presence.
Hall, Union, etc., 1548, Hen. V., fol. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Humaine weakenes, that pursueth still
What is *inhibited*. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

It [the treaty-making power vested in the government of the United States] is . . . limited by all the provisions of the constitution which *inhibit* certain acts from being done by the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 203.

inhibiter, inhibitor (in-hib′i-tėr, -tor), *n.* 1. One who or that which inhibits.

They operated as *inhibitors* of digestion.
Medical News, LIII. 23.

2. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a person who takes out inhibition, as against a wife or a debtor.

inhibition (in-hi-bish′on), *n.* [= F. *inhibition* = Sp. *inhibicion* = Pg. *inhibição* = It. *inibizione*, < L. *inhibitio(n-)*, a restraining, < *inhibere*, restrain: see *inhibit*.] 1. The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; prohibition; restraint; embargo.

Mahomet . . . made a strict *Inhibition* to all his Sect from drinking of Wine, as a Thing profane.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

This is the Question heer, or the Miracle rather, why his onely not agreeing should lay a negative barr and *inhibition* upon that which is agreed to by a whole Parlament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *Eng. law*, a writ to forbid a judge from further proceedings in a cause depending before him, issuing usually from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal.—3. In *physiol.*, the lowering of the action of a nervous mechanism by nervous impulses reaching it from a connected mechanism.

Now, however skilfully we may read older statements between the lines, no scientific—that is, no exact—knowledge of *inhibition* was possessed by any physiologist until Weber, by a direct experiment on a living animal, discovered the inhibitory influence of the pneumogastric nerve over the beating of the heart.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

It is evident, therefore, that reflex actions may be restrained or hindered in their development by the action of higher centres. This is termed the "*inhibition* of reflex action." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 28.

Inhibition against a debtor, in *Scots law*, a writ passing under the signet, whereby the debtor is prohibited from contracting any debt which may become a burden on his heritable property, or whereby his heritage may be attached or alienated to the prejudice of the inhibiter's demand.—**Inhibition against a wife,** at the instance of a husband, in *Scots law*, a writ passing the signet which prohibits all persons from dealing with the wife or giving her credit.

inhibitive (in-hib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inhibit* + *-ive*.] Inhibitory.

inhibitor, *n.* See *inhibiter*.

inhibitory (in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *inhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *inhibitorio* = It. *inibitorio*, < ML. *inhibitorius*, inhibitory, < L. *inhibere*, inhibit: see *inhibit*.] Inhibiting or tending to inhibit; holding back; curbing, restraining, or repressing; checking or stopping.

Pain . . . has an *inhibitory* effect on all the reflex actions. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 101.

We referred a short time back to the phenomena of "inhibition." It is not too much to say that the discovery of the *inhibitory* function of certain nerves marks one of the most important steps in the progress of physiology during the past half-century.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

Inhibitory nerves, nerves which, when stimulated, diminish or repress action. Thus, the vagus contains fibers which on stimulation lower the pulse-rate.

inhield†, **inhilde**†, *v. t.* See *inheeld*.

inhive (in-hīv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhived*, ppr. *inhiving*. [< *in*-1 + *hive*.] To put into a hive; hive. [Rare.]

in hoc (in hok). [L.: *in*, in; *hoc*, abl. of *hoc*, neut. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*.] Herein; in this respect.

inhold (in-hōld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inheld*, ppr. *inholding*. [< *in-*[1] + *hold*[1].] To have inherent; contain within. [Rare.]

Light . . . which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth.
Raleigh.

inholder† (in-hōl′dėr), *n.* An indweller, or anything indwelling; an inhabitant or occupant; in the extract, the active forces of nature.

I [Dame Nature] do possesse the worlds most regiment;
As if ye please it into parts divide,
And every parts *inholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appeare incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 17.

inhoop† (in-höp′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *hoop*[1].] To confine or inclose as with a hoop or hoops; coop up.

His quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd*, at odds.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

inhospitable (in-hos′pi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inhospitable* = Sp. *inhospitable;* as *in-*[3] + *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; indisposed to exercise hospitality; unfavorable or inimical to visitors; not affording accommodation or shelter: as, an *inhospitable* tribe; *inhospitable* wilds.

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

Jael, who with *inhospitable* guile
Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nail'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 989.

Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
Stand starv'd at your *inhospitable* door?
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 250.

inhospitableness (in-hos′pi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inhospitable.

inhospitably (in-hos′pi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inhospitable manner; unkindly.

inhospital†, *a.* [< OF. *inhospital* = Sp. *inhospital;* as *in-*[3] + *hospital*.] Inhospitable.

Lonely hermit's cage *inhospitall.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

inhospitality (in-hos-pi-tal′i-ti), *n.* Inhospitableness. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, x. § 2.

inhuman (in-hū′man), *a.* [= F. *inhumain* = Sp. Pg. *inhumano* = It. *inumano*, inhuman, < L. *inhumanus*, not suitable to the human condition, rude, savage, ill-bred, also LL. superhuman, < L. *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human: see *human*. Cf. *inhumane*.] 1. Not human; not governed by feelings proper to human nature; specifically, not humane; hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

He did not only scorn to read your letter,
But, most *inhuman* as he is, he curs'd you,
Curs'd you most bitterly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

Princes and peers, attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 246.

2. Not proper to human nature; destitute of human quality; specifically, showing want of humanity; marked by unfeelingness or cruelty.

Thy deed, *inhuman* and unnatural,
Provokes this deluge most unnatural.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Thou most unjust, most odious in our eyes!
Inhuman discord is thy dire delight,
The waste of slaughter, and the rage of fight.
Pope, Iliad, v. 1098.

The place yielded to the Emperor, whose soldiers soon surrendered themselves to the *inhuman* excesses of war.
Sumner, Orations, I. 221.

=Syn. Pitiless, merciless, brutal, ruthless, remorseless.

inhumane (in-hū-mān′), *a.* [Formerly identical with *inhuman*, but in present form and accent like *humane*, directly from the L.; < L. *inhumanus*, savage, inhuman, < *in-* priv. + *humanus*, human, humane: see *inhuman*.] Not humane; inhuman; hard-hearted; cruel.

Blood was so odious in each Ethnicke's sight,
That who did kill (as *inhumane*) none lov'd.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

inhumanely† (in-hū-mān′li), *adv.* Inhumanly.

inhumanity (in-hū-man′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inhumanité* = Sp. *inhumanidad* = Pg. *inhumanidade* = It. *inumanità*, < L. *inhumanita(t-)s*, inhuman conduct, barbarity, ill breeding, < *inhumanus*, inhuman: see *inhuman*.] The state or quality of being inhuman or inhumane; cruelty; barbarity.

Howsoever the bodies of these men before the Floud were composed, certain their mindes were disposed to all monstrous *inhumanity*, which hastened their destruction.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

Man's *inhumanity* to man
Makes countless thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was made to Mourn.

=Syn. Unkindness, brutality, ruthlessness.

inhumanly (in-hū′man-li), *adv.* In an inhuman manner; with cruelty; barbarously.

inhumate† (in′hū-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *inhumatus*, pp. of *inhumare*, bury: see *inhume*.] To inhume. *Bailey*, 1731.

inhumation (in-hū-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *inhumacion* = It. *inumazione*, < L. as if **inhumatio(n-)*, < *inhumare*, bury: see *inhumate*.] 1. The act of burying in the ground, especially as opposed to incremation; interment.

The soberest nations have rested in two ways, of simple *inhumation* and burning. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

In the year 1810, a case of living *inhumation* happened in France, attended with circumstances which go far to warrant the assertion that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction. *Poe*, Tales, I. 327.

2. In *chem.*, a method, now obsolete, of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth or manure.

inhume (in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inhumed*, ppr. *inhuming*. [= F. *inhumer* = Sp. *inhumar* = It. *inumare*, < L. *inhumare*, bury in the ground, < *in*, in, + *humus*, ground: see *humus*. Cf. *exhume*.] 1. To deposit in the earth, as a dead body; bury; inter.

They had a neate Chapell, in which the heart of the Duke of Cleve, their founder, lies *inhum'd* under a plate of brasse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

No hand his bones shall gather or *inhume*.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 376.

2. In *chem.*, to digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth or manure.—3†. To serve as a tomb for.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 126.

-ini. [NL., L., masc. pl. of *-inus:* see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming New Latin names of some groups in zoölogy, as in *Acanthurini*, *Salmonini*, *Stenini*.

Inia[1] (in′i-ä), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, type of the family *Iniidæ*. It contains the Amazonian dolphin, *I. geoffrensis* or *I. boliviensis*, about 8 feet long, with the dorsal fin a mere ridge, a long cylindrical snout, the jaws armed with from 104 to 132 teeth, the vertebræ about 40, the ribs 13, and the sternum consisting of a single piece. *F. Cuvier*, 1836.

inia[2], *n.* Plural of *inion*[2].

inial (in′i-al), *a.* [< *inion*[2] + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the inion.

iniid (in′i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Iniidæ*.

Iniidæ (i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inia* (native name in Bolivia) + *-idæ*.] A family of dolphins, of the order *Cete* and suborder *Denticete*, typified by the genus *Inia*. They have the prolonged rostrum and other characters of the *Delphinoidea*, lacrymal bones coalesced with the jugals, the tubercular and capitular articulations of the ribs blending posteriorly, unossified costal cartilages, rudimentary maxillary crests, teeth mostly with complete cingulum, eyes of moderate size, and a transversely crescent-shaped blow-hole. Also *Iniinæ*, as a subfamily of *Platanistidæ*.

inimaginable† (in-i-maj′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimaginable* = Sp. *inimaginable* = It. *inimaginabile;* as *in-*[3] + *imaginable*.] Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Bp. Pearson.*

inimical (i-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *inimicalis*, unfriendly, hostile, < L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, an enemy: see *inimicous, enemy*[1].] 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; hostile: chiefly applied to private enmity.

I am sorry the editors of the Review should so construe my article as to suppose it *inimical* to the free circulation of the Scriptures. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign are not, in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.
Brand, Political Associations (1796).

The reaction which ensued throughout the continent upon the collapse of the revolutionary outbreak was *inimical* to the political principles for which Sardinia had contended. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 100.

=Syn. *Averse, Adverse*, etc. (see *hostile*), unfriendly, antagonistic, opposed, hurtful.

inimicality (i-nim-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *inimical* + *-ity*.] The state of being inimical; hostility; unfriendliness. *Boucher.*

inimically (i-nim′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an inimical, adverse, or unfriendly manner.

inimicitious†, *a.* [< L. as if **inimicitiosus*, < *inimicitia*, hostility, < *inimicus*, hostile: see *inimicous*.] Inimical; unfriendly.

His majesty's subjects, with all the *inimicitious* passions which belong to them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 23.

inimicous† (i-nim′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *inimicus*, unfriendly, hostile, < *in-* priv. + *amicus*, friendly, a friend, < *amare*, love: see *amor*. Cf. *enemy*[1], ult. < L. *inimicus*.] Inimical.

And indeed (besides that they [radishes] decay the teeth) experience tells us that . . . it is hard of digestion, *inimicous* to the stomach. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

inimitability (in-im′i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inimitabilité:* see *inimitable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being inimitable.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding: or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

inimitable (in-im′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inimitable* = Sp. *inimitable* = Pg. *inimitavel* = It. *inimitabile*, < L. *inimitabilis*, that may not be imitated, < *in-* priv. + *imitabilis*, that may be imitated: see *imitable*.] Not imitable; incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

Thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone, *inimitable* on earth
By model or by shading pencil drawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 508.

The original national genius may now come forward in perfectly new forms, without the sense of oppression from *inimitable* models. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

=Syn. Matchless, peerless.

inimitableness (in-im′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Inimitability.

inimitably (in-im′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

These two small but *inimitably* fine Poems ["L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"] are as exquisite as can be conceived.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xl.

in infinitum (in in-fi-nī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite*.] Without limit; indefinitely.

in initio (in i-nish′i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, a beginning: see *initial*.] In the beginning; at the outset.

in integrum (in in′tē-grum). [L.: *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. neut. of *integer*, entire: see *integer, entire*.] Entire.

in invitum (in in-vī′tum). [L.: *in*, in; *invitum*, acc. of *invitus*, unwilling, reluctant.] Against the unwilling; compulsory. A decree divesting an insolvent or bankrupt of his property by adverse proceedings is said to be *in invitum*, as contrasted with a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

iniome (in′i-ōm), *n.* Any member of the *Iniomi*.

Iniomi (in-i-ō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck (see *inion*[2]), + *ὠμος*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] A suborder or an order of teleost fishes, having the shoulder-girdle disconnected from the side of the cranium and at most impinging upon the back of the cranium at the nape or nuchal region, and the coracoid bones and actinosts normally developed. It includes fishes of the families *Synodontidæ*, *Scopelidæ*, *Chauliodontidæ*, *Alepisauridæ*, *Sternoptychidæ*, and a number of others.

iniomous (in-i-ō′mus), *a.* [< *Iniomi* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Iniomi*, or having their characters.

The characteristics and families of *iniomous* fishes.
Science, VII. 374 a.

inion[1]† (in′yon), *n.* [Also corruptly *ingan, ingen, ingun;* var. of *onion:* see *onion*.] An onion. This pronunciation is shown, without the changed spelling, in the second extract.

Your case in lawe is not worth an *inion*.
J. Heywood, Spider and Flie (1556).

And you that delight in trulls and minions,
Come buy my four ropes of hard St. Thomas's *onions*.
R. Taylor, Hog hath Lost his Pearl (Hazlett's Dodsley, [XI. 436).

inion[2] (in′i-on), *n.*; pl. *inia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle between the occiput and the back, the back of the head, the nape of the neck, < *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a sinew, fiber, lit. strength, force, orig. **Fιϛ* = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*.] In *anat.*, a ridge of the occiput to which muscles of the nape are attached; now, specifically, the external occipital protuberance.

Iniophthalma† (in′i-of-thal′mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰνίον*, the muscle at the back of the neck, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A tribe of proboscidiferous gastropods, having the eyes sessile behind the tentacles. The principal families are *Actæonidæ*, *Pyramidellidæ*, and *Solariidæ*.

iniquitable†, *a.* [Var. of *inequitable*, after *iniquity*.] Same as *inequitable*.

Who ever pretended to gainsay or resist an Act of Parliament, although . . . it may be as *iniquitable* as any action of a single person can be?
Roger North, Examen, p. 333.

iniquitous (i-nik′wi-tus), *a.* [< *iniquity* + *-ous*.] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked: as, an *iniquitous* bargain.

In this city Athens there were parties, and avowed ones too, for the Persians, Spartans, and Macedonians, supported each of them by one or more demagogues pensioned and bribed to this *iniquitous* service.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Las Casas lived to repent, . . . declaring afterwards that the captivity of black men is as *iniquitous* as that of Indians. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 135.

=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Wicked*, etc. (see *criminal*); unfair, inequitable, unrighteous, unprincipled, nefarious.

iniquitously (i-nik′wi-tus-li), *adv.* In an iniquitous manner; unjustly; wickedly.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments *iniquitously* legal. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

iniquity (i-nik′wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *iniquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *iniquite*, < OF. *iniquiteit*, *iniquite*, F. *iniquité* = Pr. *iniquitat*, *inequitat* = Sp. *iniquidad* = Pg. *iniquidade* = It. *iniquità*, < L. *iniquita(t-)s*, unequalness, injustice, < *iniquus*, unequal, unjust: see *iniquous*. Cf. *equity*, *inequity*.] **1.** Lack of equity; gross injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness: as, the *iniquity* of the slave-trade.

Some contesting for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of *iniquity*, their gibberish laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. A violation of right or duty; an unjust or wicked action; a wilful wrong or crime.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Isa. lix. 2.

He himself dispatches post after post to demand justice, as upon a traitor; using a strange *iniquity* to require justice upon him whom he then waylayd and debarr'd from his appearance. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

3†. In *Scots law*, inequity; a judicial act or decision contrary to law or equity.—**4†.** [*cap.*] A comic character or buffoon in the medieval English moralities or moral plays, often otherwise called the *Vice*, and sometimes by the name of the particular vice he represented. His chief business was to make sport by tormenting the impersonated Devil, and he was the prototype of the later clown or fool, Punch, and Harlequin.

Thus, like the formal Vice, *Iniquity*,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like Hekos Pekos, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sin*, *Transgression*, etc. See *crime*.

iniquous† (in-ī′kwus), *a.* [=F. *inique* = Pr. *inic*, *enic* = Pg. It. *iniquo*, < L. *iniquus*, unequal, uneven, unjust, < *in-* priv. + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Unjust; wicked; iniquitous.

Whatsoever is done thro' any unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry concerning Virtue, I. ii. § 3.

inirritability (in-ir″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inirritable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being inirritable; good nature.

inirritable (in-ir′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritable*.] Not irritable; good-natured; in *physiol.*, not reacting to stimulation.

inirritative (in-ir′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *irritative*.] Not irritative; not producing or attended with irritation or excitement.

inisle (in-īl′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *isle*[1].] Same as *enisle*.

Into what sundry gyres her wonder'd self she throws,
And oft *inisles* the shore, as wantonly she flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 448.

Gambia's wave *inisles*
An ouzy coast, and pestilential ills
Diffuses wide. *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

initial (i-nish′al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initial* = Sp. Pg. *inicial* = It. *iniziale*, < L. *initialis*, of the beginning, incipient, initial, < *initium*, beginning, < *inire*, go in, enter upon, begin, < *in*, in, + *ire*, go: see *iter*, *iterate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning; incipient: as, the *initial* step in a proceeding.

The highest form of the incredible is sometimes the *initial* form of the credible. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

In the case of voluntary attention the *initial* stimulus is some internal motive. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 94.

Even when the *initial* move has been made by the missionary, the trader, scenting the chance for gain, is not slow to follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

2. Placed at the beginning; standing at the head: as, the *initial* letter of a word, or of a chapter in a book.

There, now, is an *initial* letter!
Saint Ulric himself never made a better!
Finished down to the leaf and the snail,
Down to the eyes on the peacock's tail!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Initial cells, in *bot.*, the cells from which the primordial layers or masses of nascent tissue arise.—**Initial letter.** See **II.**, **1**, **2**.—**Initial line.** See *polar coördinates in a plane*, under *coördinate*.—**Initial stress.** See *stress*.—**Initial tension**, the stress developed in the consecutive elementary cylinders of a composite cylinder, or the body of a built-up gun, by the method of fabrication, or, in the case of a cast gun, by cooling from the interior. Initial tension is produced by shrinking over another a heated tube or hoop that will have a slightly smaller diameter when cooled, or by forcing it over by hydrostatic pressure. Each cylindrical layer compresses the one beneath it. In a properly constructed gun the greatest initial tension exists in the exterior cylindrical layer, and decreases progressively toward the bore, where the initial tension is *negative*, or becomes an *initial compression*. The initial tension should never exceed the elastic limit of the material.

II. *n.* **1.** The initial or first letter of a word; an initial letter. A person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. To sign a paper with one's initials is to write only the first letter of each of one's names, including the surname. A person's surname being known or separately written, his initials are the first letters of his other names: as, what are Mr. Jones's *initials*?

2. The first letter of a book or writing, or of any division of it, distinguished from the body of the text by larger size or more ornamental character, or both. The initials of medieval manuscript books are often works of high art, elaborate in design and bright in color, generally red. Ornamented and colored initials were also used in many early printed books, sometimes separately executed by hand. In modern books initials, when used, are either plain or ornamental; and they are still sometimes printed in red.

No book or document was approved unless it had some ornamented and illuminated *initials* or capital letters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 682.

3. In *plain-song*, a tone with which a melody may begin. In strict usage the initials for each mode are prescribed, and called *absolute initials*.

initial (i-nish′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *initialed* or *initialled*, ppr. *initialing* or *initialling*. [< *initial*, *n.*] To put one's initial or initials to or on; sign or mark with initials: as, an *initialed* handkerchief; *initialed* paper.

Oval plaque, . . . *initialed* by the artist. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 100.

initially (i-nish′al-i), *adv.* In an initial manner; at the beginning; at first.

The vibration of the ether is *initially* of the nature of a forced vibration. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 432.

initiate (i-nish′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *initiated*, ppr. *initiating*. [< LL. *initiatus*, pp. of *initiare* (> It. *iniziare* = Sp. Pg. *iniciar* = F. *initier*), begin, originate (in classical L. only the special sense 'initiate'), < L. *initium*, beginning: see *initial*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To begin or enter upon; make a beginning of; introduce; set going or on foot.

Mutual dependence of parts is that which *initiates* and guides organization of every kind. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 331.

A few gentlemen met at a room, or office, in "the Kremlin," a building so called, in Buffalo, and then and there *initiated* the "Anti-Masonic party." *N. Sargent*, Public Men and Events, I. 140.

2. To introduce by preliminary instruction or forms; guide primarily; admit formally; induct: as, to *initiate* a person into an art, or into a society.

The first Element of his knowledge is to be shewne the Colledges, and *initiated* in a Tauerne by the way, which hereafter hee will learne of himselfe. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A meere young Gentleman of the Vniuersitie.

You are not audacious enough; you must frequent ordinaries a month more, to *initiate* yourself. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I was not *initiated* into any rudiments till neere four yeares of age. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 7.

The bookseller . . . *initiated* Leonard into many of the mysteries of the bibliographist. *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 16.

The initiated, those who have been formally instructed on any particular subject, or in the theories of any particular association, especially a secret one; specifically, in the *early church*, those who had been baptized and admitted to the full privileges of the church, and to a knowledge of the more exalted teachings of Christianity.

II.† *intrans.* To do the first act; perform the first rite; take the initiative.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 564.

initiate (i-nish′i-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *initiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Pertaining or incident to the beginning or introduction; initial or initiatory.

Come, we'll to sleep: my strange and self abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Initiated; commencing; introduced to knowledge; prepared for instruction.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

Initiate tenancy by the courtesy. See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy*.

II. *n.* One who is initiated; specifically, one who has been admitted to a knowledge of or participation in secret doctrines, mystic rites, or the like.

initiation (i-nish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *initiation* = Sp. *iniciacion* = Pg. *iniciação* = It. *iniziazione*, < L. *initiatio(n-)*, an initiation (in mysteries or sacred rites), < *initiare*, begin, initiate: see *initiate*.] **1.** The act of initiating or setting on foot; a beginning or starting: as, the *initiation* of a new enterprise.—**2.** Introduction by preliminary instruction or ceremony; initial guidance or admission, especially in some set or formal way, as into knowledge of or participation in anything, membership in an association, or the like.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into the sacred mysteries. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

John Ogilby was one who, from a late *initiation* into literature, made such a progress as might well style him the prodigy of his time. *Winstanly*, quoted in Pope's Dunciad, i. 141, notes.

In cases of children, and much more so in the case of strangers, a special *initiation* was required before any person could be admitted as a member of the Household. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

initiative (i-nish′i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *initiative*, n., = Sp. *iniciativo*, a., = Pg. *iniciativa*, n., = It. *iniziativo*, a., < ML. **initiativus*, serving to initiate, < LL. *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

II. *n.* **1.** An introductory act or step; the first procedure in any enterprise; leading movement: as, to take the *initiative*.

When all reinforcements should have arrived, I expected to take the *initiative* by marching on Corinth, and had no expectation of needing fortifications. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 332.

She was the only one whose mind was disengaged and free to follow every new *initiative*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

2. The power of commencing, originating, or setting on foot; the power of taking or the ability or disposition to take the lead: as, the popular branch of a legislature usually has the *initiative* in making appropriations.

And if private enterprise is more advantageous than joint-stock management, because it has more *initiative* and adaptability, so joint-stock management is for the same reason more advantageous than the official centralised management of all industry. *J. Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 361.

The Emperor reserves the *initiative* concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 457.

Nobody felt so deeply as Mr. Lincoln the terrible embarrassment of having a general in command of that magnificent army who was absolutely without *initiative*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 919.

initiator (i-nish′i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *initiateur* = It. *iniziatore*, *inizzatore*, < LL. *initiator*, a beginner, founder, < *initiare*, begin, L. initiate: see *initiate*.] One who or that which initiates.

An absolutely uniform species . . . would be deprived of that *initiator* of change which maintains its existence as a species. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 96.

Gaetano Cenni, in vol. i. of his "Dissertations," does not agree with Benedict XIV., but thinks Leo IX. was the *initiator* of the Golden Rose. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 114.

Those sublime *initiators* without whom the Academy would be but a collection of fossils. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9085.

initiatory (i-nish′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *initiate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a beginning or introduction; introductory: as, an *initiatory* step.

The *initiatory* movements of the States General were concerted by Lafayette and a small circle of friends. *Everett*, Orations, I. 437.

2. Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by prescribed formalities.

It hath been ever the fashion of God to exercise his champions with some *initiatory* incounters. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's Marriage.

Two *initiatory* rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason.*

II. *n.*; pl. *initiatories* (-riz). An introductory process or form.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 67.

initiatrix (i-nish′i-ā-triks), *n.* [= It. *iniziatrice*, *inizzatrice*, < LL. *initiatrix*, fem. of *initiator*, a beginner, a founder: see *initiator*.] A female initiator.

inition† (i-nish′on), *n.* [< OF. *inition*, *inicion*, < ML. **initio(n-)*, a beginning, < L. *inire*, pp. *initus*, begin: see *initial*.] A beginning.

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Reg., Lord Essex.

injealous† (in-jel'us), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *jealous.*] To make jealous.

They liued together in that amitie as on[e] bed and boord is sayd to haue serued them both, which so *inealoused* the olde king as he called home his sonne.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

inject (in-jekt'), *v. t.* [< F. *injecter* = Sp. *inyectar* = Pg. *injectar* = It. *injettare*, < L. *injectare*, lay on, apply, freq. of *injicere*, *iniccre*, pp. *injectus*, throw or put in, into, or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, etc.] 1. To throw in; cause to pass in by impulsion or driving force, as a fluid into a passage or cavity: as, to *inject* medicine by means of a syringe; to *inject* cold water into a steam-condenser.

I observed three vertical dikes, so closely resembling in general appearance ordinary volcanic dikes that I did not doubt, until closely examining their composition, that they had been *injected* from below.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 439.

2. To treat by injection; charge with an impelled fluid.

Another method of anatomical preparation consists of *injecting* the vessels with some colored substance.
Amer. Cyc., I. 459.

Since almost any animal *injected* may afford some organ worth preserving, it seems better to employ permanent colors for tinging the mass.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 224.

When the whole brain is to be preserved, its vessels should be *injected* under slow pressure till the fluid comes out of the veins. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 561.

3. Figuratively, to introduce arbitrarily or inappropriately; insert out of place or unseasonably; lug in: as, to *inject* a polemical argument into a prayer.

Cæsar also, then hatching tyranny, *injected* the same scrupulous demure to stop the sentence of death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

The District Attorney tried to *inject* an objection.
New York Evening Post, April 27, 1885.

4†. To cast or throw in general.

They . . . surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope, Odyssey.

injecta (in-jek'tạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *injectus*, thrown in: see *inject.*] Things thrown in; substances injected: opposed to *ejecta.*

injected (in-jek'ted), *p. a.* Filled as by injection; hyperemic; bloodshot.

After massage the eyes were still more *injected*, but on the day following were less so than before massage.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

The whole eyeball was highly *injected*, and tender to the touch. *The Lancet*, No. 3421, p. 570.

injection (in-jek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *injection* = Sp. *inyeccion* = Pg. *injecção* = It. *injezione*, < L. *injectio(n-)*, a throwing in, < *injicere*, *iniccre*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject.*] 1. The act of injecting or throwing in; the act of forcing in, as a fluid into a passage, cavity, or substance of loose texture: as, the *injection* of a drug by means of a syringe; the *injection* of cold water into a steam-condenser to produce a vacuum. —2. In *anat.*, the act of injecting a body for dissection; the process of filling the vessels or other cavities of a body, or some part of a body, with a preservative, coloring, or other fluid.— 3. Specifically, in *med.*, the giving of an enema; also, the enema given.—4. That which is injected, as a fluid; specifically, any substance or preparation forced into an animal body to preserve it, display it, or otherwise fit it for dissection or other examination. There are many kinds of injections, all reducible to three categories: (1) Preservative injections, which retard or arrest decomposition, thus keeping a subject, or any part of one, fit for dissection. Arsenic is the usual basis of such injections. (2) Pigmentary injections, which contain coloring matters that tinge or stain certain parts of a different color from their surroundings, thus displaying them. Injections often combine the preservative and coloring properties. (3) Gaseous injections, as air, used to display a tissue or organ by distention or inflation. Quicksilver is also used as an injection to infiltrate and distend minute vessels.

5. The state of being hyperemic or bloodshot: as, the *injection* of the conjunctiva of an inflamed eye.

Massage is contra-indicated when it is found to cause excessive *injection*, and especially if there be photophobia and lachrymation; and it must not be employed in the presence of iritis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 660.

6. Figuratively, a throwing in, as of a remark, hint, or suggestion; an injected saying or influence. [Rare.]

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, That there is no temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any *injection* of Satan. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

Hard injection, an injection which is used in a fluid state, and afterward solidifies or sets, on cooling or drying. Plaster of Paris, white or colored, makes the usual hard injection.—**Hypodermic injection.** See *hypodermic*, 1.

injection-cock (in-jek'shọn-kok), *n.* In a steam-engine, the cock by which cold water is thrown into a condenser.

injection-condenser (in-jek'shọn-kọn-den'sėr), *n.* A vessel in which steam is condensed by the direct contact of water.

injection-engine (in-jek'shọn-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the steam is condensed by a jet of cold water thrown into the condenser.

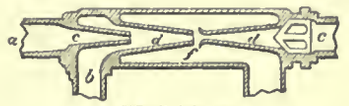
injection-pipe (in-jek'shọn-pīp), *n.* A pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam.

injection-syringe (in-jek'shọn-sir'inj), *n.* In *anat.*, a syringe used in injecting.

injection-valve (in-jek'shọn-valv), *n.* The valve controlling the entrance of water into the condenser of a steam-engine.

injection-water (in-jek'shọn-wâ'tėr), *n.* The water which is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine in order to condense the steam.

injector (in-jek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *injecteur*, < L. as if **injector*, < *injicere*, pp. *injectus*, throw in: see *inject.*] One or that which injects; specifically, an apparatus for forcing water into a steam-boiler. It was first reduced to practical form by Giffard, hence often called *Giffard's injector.* It is essentially a jet-pump, in which a jet of steam is continuously changed by rapid condensation to a water-jet, the molecules of which are obliquely directed toward the longitudinal axis of the jet by the conical nozle through which the steam issues. There results from this a jet of water very much smaller than the steam-jet from which it is condensed, but retaining the same velocity. The entire energy of the jet is thus applied to a much smaller area than the cross-section of the steam-jet, this area being inversely as the density of the water is to that of the steam before condensation. Thus, a considerable part of the pressure upon the area of the steam-jet being concentrated upon a much smaller area by the conversion of the energy in the water-jet into work, the latter is competent to force other water into the boiler. The essential parts of



Giffard's Injector.

the Giffard injector are shown in the diagram, in which *a* is the steam-pipe with conical nozle *c*, *b* the water-supply pipe, *d d* a combining-tube, *e* a water-tube leading to the interior of the boiler, and *f* an overflow for water and steam. A check-valve prevents back-flow. Adjustability of the steam-nozle and various modifications which increase efficiency and render the injector more convenient in use have been added by other inventors. In operation steam flows through the pipe *a*, and, driving the air out of *d*, produces a partial vacuum in *b*. Water rising through *b* to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozle and steam-jet, sudden condensation follows, and the energy of the water-jet so produced drives it and the water which has entered *d* past the central opening in *d d* and past the check-valve into the tube *e*, and thence into the boiler. The proportion of water to steam requires careful adjustment. In the Sellers injector the combining-tube is self-acting, and regulates the supply of water to the pressure of the steam. In other injectors a separate lever must be moved to adjust the apparatus to the pressure, to prevent waste of steam or water. In the diagram the excess of either water or steam escapes between the opposed nozles at *f*. Injectors are also used to obtain a vacuum in continuous railroad-brakes, but in this instance the apparatus seems to be more properly an ejector. See *ejector.*

injector-valve (in-jek'tọr-valv), *n.* The valve between the boiler and the injector in the supply-pipe of a steam-boiler, which prevents the back-flow of the water.

injeer, *v. t.* See *ingore.*

injelly (in-jel'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injellied*, ppr. *injellying.* [< *in-*[2] + *jelly.*] To bury in jelly.

A pasty costly-made,
Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay,
Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded and *injellied.* *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

injoint†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjoin.*

injoint[1] (in-joint'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *joint.*] To unite together as with joints; join. [Rare.]

The Ottomites, reverend and gracious,
Steering with due course toward the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injointed* them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

injoint[2]†, *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *joint.*] To unjoint; disjoin.

Those miserable wretches had their ears cropt and their noses cut off, for that the foresaid bridge by a mighty tempest was *injoynted* and broken.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

injoy†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enjoy.*

injucund† (in-jō'kund), *a.* [< L. *injucundus*, unpleasant, < *in-* priv. + *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund.*] Unpleasant. *Bailey.*

injucundity† (in-jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *injucundita(t-)s*, unpleasantness, < *injucundus*, unpleasant: see *injucund.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. *Cockeram.*

injudicable (in-jō'di-ka-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *judicable.*] Not cognizable by a judge. *Bailey.*

injudicial (in-jō-dish'al), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *judicial.*] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

in judicio (in jō-dish'i-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *judicio*, abl. of *judicium*, judicial investigation, trial: see *judicial*, *juise.*] In court; in judicial proceedings.

injudicious (in-jō-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *injudicieux*; as *in-*[3] + *judicious.*] 1. Not judicious in thought, speech, or action; deficient in judgment; imprudent: as, an *injudicious* ally.

It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man who, in his heart, towered above the petty arts of fraud and imposition, against an *injudicious* biographer, who undertook to be his editor, and the protector of his memory.
A. Murphy, On the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson.

2. Not judicious in character or kind; ill-judged or ill-advised; contrary to sound judgment or discretion; unwise: as, an *injudicious* measure.

One of the victims of his [James II.'s] *injudicious* parsimony was the poet laureate. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., viii.

The most *injudicious* charity . . . has commonly a beneficial and softening influence upon the donor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 80.

=Syn. Indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, rash, hasty.

injudiciously (in-jō-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an injudicious manner; unwisely.

The artillery, also, was so *injudiciously* placed as to be almost entirely useless. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

injudiciousness (in-jō-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.

injunction (in-jungk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *injonction* = Pr. *injunction* = Cat. *injuncio*, < LL. *injunctio(n-)*, a command, < L. *injungere*, pp. *injunctus*, command, enjoin: see *enjoin.*] 1. The act of enjoining or directing; admonition as to action or duty; requirement.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. That which is enjoined; a command, order, or admonition.

I shall most willingly conform to any other *Injunctions* of your Lordship's, and esteem them always as Favours.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

My wife always generously let them have a guinea each, to keep in their pockets, but with strict *injunctions* never to change it. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

3†. An obligation; engagement; imposition.

Ar. I am enjoin'd by oath to observe three things. . . .
Por. To these *injunctions* every one doth swear
That comes to hazard for my worthless self.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

His error was imperious, and would command all other men to renounce their own reason and understanding, till they perish'd under the *injunction* of his all-ruling error.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

4. In *law*, a judicial process or order requiring the person to whom it is directed to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

She is always contriving some improvements of her jointure land, and once tried to procure an *injunction* to hinder me from felling timber upon it for repairs.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 35.

5†. Conjunction; union.

It can be but a sorry and ignoble society of life whose inseperable *injunction* depends meerly upon flesh and bones. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 9.

Ad interim injunction, injunction pendente lite, interlocutory injunction, preliminary injunction, provisional injunction, temporary injunction, an injunction granted in an action, before the rights of the parties have been tried, as a provisional remedy, for the purpose of maintaining the subject of the action in statu quo meanwhile, as distinguished from a final injunction, which is awarded only by judgment. The terms are interchangeably used, except that *preliminary injunction* is more appropriate where the application is made at the commencement of the action than where it is delayed; *temporary*, *ad interim*, and *preliminary* are more appropriate to indicate an injunction for a transient period, as until further order, or until a hearing of the defendant in opposition, while *pendente lite* indicates that the injunction is intended to continue till judgment, and *interlocutory* is not often used of an ex parte injunction.—**Common injunction,** an injunction such as is ordinarily incident to actions of a class (such, for instance, as creditors' suits), and commonly granted in default of opposition, or even without notice, and which remains in force until answer and the further order of the court, as distinguished from a *special injunction*, which is ordinarily expressed to continue in force until answer or further order.—**Mandatory injunction,** an injunction which in effect commands the doing of an act, as, for instance, the removal of a wall, by forbidding the person to whom the injunction is addressed to permit the wall to remain.—**Perpetual injunction.** (*a*) An injunction which is final or perpetual, as distinguished from one pending the action. (*b*) An injunction granted to continue pending the action, as distinguished from one merely *temporary*, or until opposition can be heard.—**Special injunction,** a prohibi-

tory writ or interdict against some act of a party, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, etc.

injure†, *n.* A Middle English form of *injury*.

injure (in'jör), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *injured*, ppr. *injuring*. [Formerly also *injury*, q. v.; < OF. *injurier, injurer*, F. *injurier* = Pr. *enjuriar* = Sp. Pg. *injuriar* = It. *ingiuriare*, < L. *injuriari*, do an injury, < *injuria*, an injury: see *injury*.] To do harm to; inflict damage or detriment upon; impair or deteriorate in any way; subject to any deleterious or noxious action or influence; hurt; harm: a word of very wide application: as, to *injure* property by misuse or neglect; to *injure* the health by overwork or dissipation; to *injure* another's reputation by slander; to *injure* the cause of morality by bad example.

> When have I *injur'd* thee? when done thee wrong?—
> Or thee?—or thee?—or any of your faction?
> A plague upon you all! *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

> Ay me! can Pity *injure* Justice so
> As to relieve me with a gracious glance?
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 148.

> He [Bacon] thought he could serve Essex without *injuring* himself. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** To mar, disfigure, abuse, maltreat, wrong.

in jure (in jö'rē). [L.: *in*, in; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just*[1].] In law; in jurisprudence.—**Confession in jure**, in *Rom. law*. See *confession*, 1 (*e*).

injured (in'jörd), *p. a.* Manifesting a sense of injury; hurt; offended.

> The keeper had fired four times at an Indian, but he said, with an *injured* air, that the Indian had skipped around so 's to spile everything. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing It, iv.

injurer (in'jör-ėr), *n.* One who or that which injures or harms.

> Ill deeds are well turned back upon their authors;
> And 'gainst an *injurer* the revenge is just.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

> The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or sufferer.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*

> An injured man may be moved by an impulse of pity to spare his *injurer*, while a regard for justice and a desire of revenge combined impel him to inflict punishment.
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 349.

injuria (in-jö'ri-ą), *n.* [L.: see *injury*.] In *law*, a violation of rights; a wrong of such nature that the law will take cognizance of it. *Injury* includes all kinds of hurt. *Injuria* does not include those that are done without any violation of right, as where one consents to undergo a surgical experiment, or where a child is punished by its parent, or where public authority changes the grade of a road which it has free right to change, impairing the use and value of the property of the abutting owner. In all these cases there may be *injury*, but no *injuria*. Such a case is *damnum absque injuria*.—**Injuria absque damno** [L.: *injuria*, injury (see *injury*); *absque* (< *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*), without; *damno*, abl. of *damnum*, harm: see *damnum*], a violation of one's rights without causing any harm, as where, to a stream which was already sufficiently polluted by others to complete the nuisance to an owner below, another wrong-doer adds other foul matter; or where one sets his foot on another's land against objection, but doing no harm. In such cases the law gives a remedy, but the absence of damage is considered in determining the measure of relief or redress.

injurious (in-jö'ri-us), *a.* [< F. *injurieux* = Pr. *enjurios* = Sp. Pg. *injurioso* = It. *ingiurioso*, < L. *injuriosus*, acting unjustly, wrongful, injurious, < *injuria*, wrong, injury: see *injury*.] **1.** Tending to injure or impair; inflicting harm, wrong, or mischief; of a harmful nature or quality; deleterious; detrimental; hurtful: as, an *injurious* action or speech; conduct *injurious* to health or morality.

> Tho' I have been content to let you debate the Matter of Succession, yet I advise you to beware, that you be not *injurious* to your Prince's Patience.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 335.

> One part of carbonic acid in a thousand parts of respired air indicates the presence of an amount of organic matter which, according to Dr. Parkes, is perceptible to the senses and positively *injurious* to health.
> *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 383.

2. Prone to injure; having disposition or capacity to inflict harm or suffering; hostile; dangerous.

> Did *injurious* nature bind
> My soul earth's 'prentice, with no clause to leave her?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

> The result is the death of his proud and *injurious* enemy. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 130.

> Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
> After offence returning, to regain
> Love once possess'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1003.

3. Abusive; insulting.

> *Injurious* duke, that threat'st where is no cause.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

> Sharp was his voice, which, in the shrillest tone,
> Thus with *injurious* taunts attack'd the throne.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 274.

= Syn. **1.** Damaging, disadvantageous, prejudicial, mischievous, destructive.

injuriously (in-jö'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; wrongfully; mischievously; abusively; maliciously.

> I mean that defence of myself to which every honest man is bound when he is *injuriously* attacked in print.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, Pref.

> The poison of the cobra acts far more *injuriously* on the protoplasm of the higher animals than on that of Drosera.
> *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 209.

injuriousness (in-jö'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being injurious or harmful; hurtfulness.

> Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *Eikon Basilike.*

injury (in'jö-ri), *n.*; pl. *injuries* (-riz). [< ME. *injurie*, also *injure*; < OF. (and F.) *injure* = Pr. *injuria, enjuria* = Sp. Pg. *injuria* = It. *ingiuria*, < L. *injuria*, wrong, violence, harm, injury, < *injurius*, acting unlawfully or wrongfully, injurious, < *in-* priv. + *jus* (*jur-*), law, right: see *just*[1].] **1.** That which injures; harm inflicted or suffered; mischief; damage; hurt.

> And put to all *iniuryes* yt myght be deuysed, and fynally condempned to deth.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

> She us'd few words,
> But yet enough to make me understand
> The baseness of the *injury* you did her.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v 4.

> There is no such *injury* as revenge, and no such revenge as the contempt of an *injury*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

> The former [private] wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed civil *injuries*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

2†. Injurious speech; detraction; calumny.

> He fell to bitter invectives against the French king, and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

> *Mess.* "Tell him," quoth she, "my mourning weeds are done,
> And I am ready to put armour on."
> *K. Edw.* . . . But what said Warwick to these *injuries*?
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Civil injury, a violation of a right of a party, as distinguished from a criminal offense; a wrong in respect of which the law entitles the injured party to redress for his own benefit against the wrong-doer, as distinguished from the amenability of the wrong-doer to punishment by the state. The same act may be both a civil injury and a criminal offense, as an assault or a libel. Civil injury has been sometimes defined as the violation of the right of an individual as an individual; but by this is meant only the same distinction. The violation of a private right of a corporation, or even of the state, such as the breach of a contract with the government, is a civil injury as truly as if it affected only an individual.—**Irreparable injury.** See *irreparable.*—**Syn. 1.** *Injury, Detriment, Damage, Hurt, Harm, Mischief, Injustice.* These words represent evil inflicted with or without intention, except that in the last three instances it is presumably intentional. Each has considerable range of meaning. *Injury* is the general word, but usually expresses more than slight loss; *damage* is a diminution of value greater than *detriment*; *harm* is presumably less in degree and kind; by *hurt* we mean something more serious, especially something physical and attended with pain; *mischief* may be great, especially widespread, and is often the result of wantonness or love of evil. *Injustice* is the strongest in its expression of intention. *Detriment* is chosen when the smallest degree of *harm* is to be included: as, it is the duty of the dictator to see that the state suffers no *detriment*. See *loss*.

injury† (in'jö-ri), *v. t.* [< *injury*, *n.*] To injure; hurt; harm.

> They are always in mutuall wars one with another, yet will not they *iniury* a stranger.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 624.

> That accordingly iustice may equally be done vnto our marchants by you & your subiects, which marchants haue in like sort bene *iniuried*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

> Pray, use me like a gentleman; take all, but *injury* not my body. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

injust†, *a.* [< ME. *injust*, < OF. (and F.) *injuste* = Pr. *injust* = Sp. Pg. *injusto* = It. *ingiusto*, < L. *injustus*, not just, < *in-* priv. + *justus*, just: see *just*[1].] Unjust.

> This is the descripcion of a wyked and *iniust* iudge.
> *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, iii.

injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* [< F. *injustice* = Pr. Sp. *injusticia* = Pg. *injustiça* = It. *ingiustizia*, < L. *injustitia*, injustice, < *injustus*, not just: see *injust*.] Lack of justice or equity; unjust action; violation of another's rights; wrong inflicted.

> Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just,
> And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
> Whose conscience with *injustice* is corrupted.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> It were great *injustice* . . . that honest creditors should be cousened and defrauded of the summe of thirty or forty thousand duckats. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

> The idea to which the name *injustice* is given being the invasion or violation of that right [property].
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

=**Syn.** *Damage, Harm*, etc. (see *injury*); unfairness, foul play, grievance.

injustifiable† (in-jus'ti-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *justifiable*.] Not justifiable; unjustifiable.

> Or whether it was that they blindly resolved to follow that *injustifiable* precedent of passing over so necessary a rule to all courts, of giving the parties accused an hearing.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

injustly†, *adv.* Unjustly.

> The Burgonions heynge sore displeased assembled a greate army, bothe to reuenge their querrelles, and also to recouer againe the tounes from theim *injustely* taken.
> *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 11.

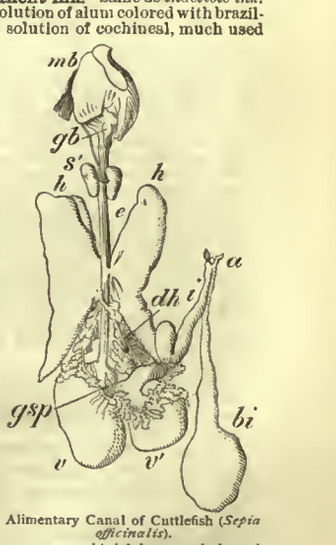
ink[1] (ingk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inck*; < ME. *inke, ynke, inc, enk, enkc, encke* = D. *inkt*, < OF. *cnque, enchc*, F. *encre* = Pr. *encaut* = It. *inchiostro*, ink, < LL. *encaustum*, < LGr. ἔγκαυστον, purple ink, later (MGr.) any ink, neut. of ἔγκαυστος (> L. *encaustus*), burnt in: see *encaustic*. Other words for 'ink' are Sp. Pg. *tinta*, G. *tinte, dinte* (see *tint*); Sw. *bläk*, Dan. *blæk* (see *black*); NGr. μελάνη (black), etc.] **1.** A colored fluid of slight viscosity used for writing or drawing, or a more viscous colored substance used in printing: distinguished as *writing-ink* and *printing-ink*. Common black writing-ink is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum arabic. The coloring matter is the gallotannate of iron, which is suspended in water by gum arabic; a little logwood is generally added to deepen and improve the color. Sulphate of copper is also sometimes used in making writing-ink, but is rather injurious than otherwise. Printing-ink is a mechanical mixture of boiled oil and a black or colored pigment. For most inks linseed-oil is used, generally with some rosin; but rosin alone is used for the coarsest inks, and nut-oil or other fine oil for the finest. The pigment for black ink is lampblack or other carbonaceous matter. Soap is added to increase the facility of impression.

> Y haue mo thingis to write to 30u, and I wolde not bi parchemyn and *enke* [var. *ynke*]. *Wyclif*, 2 John 12 (Purv.).

> And where also he asked penne and *ynke*, and wrote of his sone. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

> He pronounced all these words unto me with his mouth, and I wrote them with *ink* in the book. Jer. xxxvi. 18.

2. In *zoöl.*, the inky fluid of a cephalopod, as the cuttlefish.—**Blue writing-ink**, an ink consisting of sulphate of indigo dissolved in water or of Chinese blue made soluble with oxalic acid.—**Book-ink**, a printing-ink prepared from refined gas-black and other ingredients mixed with a thicker and more carefully prepared oil than news-ink.—**China ink**. See *India ink*, under *India*.—**Copying-ink**, an ink composed partly of a soluble material, as gum arabic, sugar, or glycerin, to prevent it from drying too rapidly or thoroughly. When letters or manuscripts written with it are placed against a moistened sheet, a part of the ink is transferred, making a reversed copy. Translucent paper is used for taking the copy, which is turned over to bring the copied letters into their normal position, and read from the opposite side.—**Diamond ink**, a dilute solution of hydrofluoric acid, preserved in gutta-percha bottles, and used for writing on glass.—**Gold** or **silver ink**, writing-fluid in which gold or silver, or some imitation of either metal, is suspended in a state of fine division in water by means of gum arabic or honey.—**Indelible ink**, a special ink so made as to make a mark that cannot easily be obliterated by washing or use: used especially for marking linen, etc. Such ink is usually made efficacious by the incorporation of a chemical agent, as nitrate of silver. Also called *marking-ink*.—**India** or **Indian ink**. See *India, a.*—**Invisible ink**. Same as *sympathetic ink*.—**Lithographic ink**, an ink used in lithography for writing on stone, or for transferring autographically from paper to stone. It is a composition of virgin wax, dry white soap, tallow or lard, shellac, mastic, and lampblack.—**Marking-ink**. (*a*) Same as *indelible ink*. (*b*) A mixture of lampblack and turpentine used with a brush or stencil for marking packing-cases and other packages.—**News-ink**, a printing-ink usually made of lampblack and linseed-oil slightly boiled.—**Permanent ink**. Same as *indelible ink*.—**Red writing-ink**, a solution of alum colored with brazil-wood or an ammoniacal solution of cochineal, much used for the specific parts of formal writings, as records, deeds, diplomas, etc.—**Safety-ink**. (*a*) A delicate printing-ink for checks, to prevent tampering. (*b*) A writing-ink which cannot be changed by chemicals.—**Sympathetic ink**, a writing-fluid which remains invisible on the paper until it is developed by some means, such as exposure to heat, strong light, or chemical reaction. Solutions of cobalt thus become blue or green, a very dilute sulphuric acid blackens, and lemon-juice turns brown. Also called *invisible ink*.—**To sling ink**, to write, especially to make a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]



Alimentary Canal of Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).
a, anus; *bi*, ink-bag; *mb*, buccal mass; *gb*, buccal ganglion; *s'*, posterior salivary glands; *e*, esophagus; *h*, liver; *dh*, hepatic duct; *v*, stomach; *v'*, pyloric cæcum; *gsp*, splanchnic ganglion; *i*, intestine.

ink[1] (ingk), *v. t.* [< *ink*[1], *n.*] **1.** To color with ink.—**2.** To spread ink over; daub with ink.—**To ink fat**†. See *fat*[1], *a.*

ink[2] (ingk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *falconry*, the neck, or that part from the head to the body of the bird that a hawk preys upon. *Halliwell.*—2. The socket of a mill-spindle. *Bailey.*

ink-bag (ingk'bag), *n.* A bladder-shaped sac found in some dibranchiate cephalopods, containing a black and viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which, in case of danger or pursuit, they can render the surrounding water opaque and thus conceal themselves. This fluid is used to some extent in the fine arts, under the name of *sepia*, from the genus which first supplied it for commerce. Also *ink-gland*, *ink-sac*. See cut on preceding page.

ink-ball (ingk'bâl), *n.* 1. Same as *ball*[1], 9.—2. A kind of round oak-gall, produced by some cynipid, and containing tannin enough to be used in making a poor quality of ink.

The juice of poke-berries, compounded with vinegar, or the distillation of a vegetable product known as "*ink balls*," usurped the place of ink. *The Century*, XXXVI. 765.

ink-bench (ingk'beneh), *n.* The inking-table of a printing-press.

inkberry (ingk'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *inkberries* (-iz). 1. An elegant shrub, *Ilex glabra*, found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to more than 4 feet high, has slender, flexible stems and leathery evergreen leaves, shining on the surface and of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries.

2. The plant *Randia aculeata*, called the *East Indian inkberry*.—3. The plant *Mollinedia macrophylla* (*Kibara macrophylla* of authors), called the *Australian* or *Queensland inkberry*.

inkberry-weed (ingk'ber″i-wēd), *n.* The pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*.

ink-block (ingk'blok), *n.* In *printing*, a small square table, sometimes with a slightly raised rim, used with some hand-presses, on which printing-ink is spread out or distributed in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller.

ink-bottle (ingk'bot″l), *n.* An inkstand; also, the receptacle for ink in an inkstand. [Eng.]

Take a little bit of glass, as a wine-glass, or the *ink-bottle*, and play it about a little on the side of your hand farthest from the window.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 54.

ink-brayer (ingk'brā″ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a short wooden cylinder fitted with a handle, used to spread ink on an ink-block.

ink-cup (ingk'kup), *n.* A dip-cup for ink, usually of glass or india-rubber.

ink-cylinder (ingk'sil″in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-machine, a revolving drum of iron, usually placed between the inking-trough and the inking-rollers to facilitate the even distribution of printing-ink.

ink-duct (ingk'dukt), *n.* A contrivance which conducts printing-ink from an ink-fountain to the distributing-table or rollers. It is usually an iron roller made to vibrate and revolve at stated intervals.

inker (ing'kėr), *n.* 1. A device on a recording instrument by which the dot or trace is made. *Knight.*—2. One of the large rollers on a printing-press which apply the ink to the type.

inket (ing'ket), *n.* [< *ink*[1] + *-et*.] An inkstand. [Eng.]

A small mahogany table furnished with a papier mâché *inket* and blotting-case.
Mrs. Riddell, Her Mother's Darling, iv.

inkfish (ingk'fish), *n.* Same as *calamary*, 1.

ink-fountain (ingk'foun″tān), *n.* An iron trough attached to a printing-press to contain ink and control its flow to the inking-rollers; an inking-trough.

ink-gland (ingk'gland), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkholder (ingk'hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel for holding ink; the part of an inkstand that contains the ink.

inkhorn (ingk'hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ynk-horn*, *enkhorn*; < *ink*[1] + *horn*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A portable case for ink and writing-instruments, made of a horn, or (usually) of wood or metal, formerly in common use in Europe, and still in some parts of the East. See *kalamdan*.

One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side. Ezek. ix. 2.

Hang him with his pen and *inkhorn* about his neck.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The notary had his small table, his *ink-horn* and quills, his books, papers, and assistant scrivener, in an angle of the lower hall. *The Century*, XXXVII. 87.

2. In *her*. See *penner*.

II.† *a.* Pertaining to an inkhorn, or to a writer or pedant; bookish; pedantic.

Hee that can catche an *ynke horne* terme by the taile, him they commpt to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 165.

Strange and *inkhorne* tearmes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

Inkhorn mate, a fellow who carries an inkhorn; a bookish or pedantic man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the commonweal,
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn mate*,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

inkhornism† (ingk'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ism*.] A bookish, pedantic, or bombastic expression.

Singing his love, the holy Spouse of Christ,
Like as she were some light-skirts of the rest,
In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. viii. 12.

inkhornize† (ingk'hôrn-iz), *v. i.* [< *inkhorn* + *-ize*.] To use inkhorn terms. *Cotgrave.*

Escorcher le Latin [F.], to *inkhornize* it, or use inkhorn tearmes. *Cotgrave.*

inkhornizer† (ingk'hôrn-ī-zėr), *n.* One who inkhornizes. *Cotgrave.*

inkindle† (in-kin'dl), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enkindle*.

inkiness (ing'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inky.

inking-ball (ing'king-bâl), *n.* Same as *ball*[1], 9.

inking-pad (ing'king-pad), *n.* An absorbent pad of felt or other porous material for holding and supplying ink to hand-stamps and other printing and recording devices.

inking-roller (ing'king-rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, an elastic cylinder made of a composition of glue and molasses, or of glue, glycerin, and sugar, cast in a mold around a spindle or stock, for applying ink to type by being rolled over it. Inking-rollers (first made of cloth covered with leather) did not entirely supersede inking-balls for ordinary use till the early part of the nineteenth century. The stock was originally of wood, but is now usually of wrought-iron. The diameter of inking-rollers for power-presses is about 3½ inches, but as formerly made for hand-presses it was considerably more. Inking-rollers are rotated on a table or in contact with other rollers to spread the ink evenly before they are rolled over the types or plates for the impression. On different kinds of presses they are used either singly or in gangs of two or more. Also *ink-roller*.

inking-table (ing'king-tā″bl), *n.* In *printing*, a table of wood, iron, or stone, used with some kinds of hand- and power-presses, on which printing-ink is evenly spread out in a thin film, to be taken up by the inking-roller or gang of rollers, which conveys it to the type.

inking-trough (ing'king-trôf), *n.* The reservoir from which an inking-roller is supplied with ink: called by American printers *ink-fountain*.

ink-knife (ingk'nīf), *n.* In *printing*, a long blade in the ink-duct regulated by means of keys so as to govern the amount of ink to be given at each impression.

inkle[1] (ing'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inkled*, ppr. *inkling*. [< ME. **inklen*, *inclen*, hint at; origin uncertain.] 1. To hint at; disclose. In this use somewhat uncertain, being found only in the following passage:

A brem brasen borde bringes hee soone,
Imped in luory, too *incle* the truthe,
With goode siluer & golde gailich atired.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

2. To have a hint or inkling of; divine. [Rare.]

"He has stolen a hundred thousand pounds." "John," cried my mother, "you are mad!" And yet she turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lii.

inkle[2] (ing'kl), *n.* [Also *incle*, appar. for **ingle*, which stands for *lingle* (the *l* being appar. mistaken for the F. def. art. *le*, before a vowel *l'*), thread, shoemakers' thread: see *lingle*, *lingel*.] 1. A kind of tape or braid formerly employed as a trimming, being sewed upon the surface as in modern braided work. It was either of a single color or of several in stripes.

He hath ribands of all the colours i' the rainbow: . . . *inkles*, caddisses, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

My wife is learning now, sir, to weave *inkle*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

'I twitch'd his dangling Garter from his Knee;
He wist not when the hempen String I drew;
Now mine I quickly doff of *Inkle* Blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week (1714), p. 37.

2. A material formerly used for decorative needlework, either crewel or embroidery-wool, or perhaps silk or flax.

Her art sisters the natural roses;
Her *inkle*, silk, twin with the rubied cherry.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol.

He can thread needles on horseback, or draw a yard of *inkle* through his nose.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

3. In modern use, a broad linen tape; wrought spinel.

Spinel is bleached yarn for the manufacture of the tape, and is known as unwrought *inkle*. *E. H. Knight.*

The majority [of wicks] consist of *inkle*, a fine flax yarn. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 590.

inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *inkling*, *ynkiling*; verbal n. of *inkle*[1], *v.*] 1. A hint; an intimation; a slight or imperfect idea or notion.

He was thither come with all his hoste and power before the confederates hearde any *inkelyng* of his marchyng forward. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Whilst these Things were enacted, Cardinal Wolsey had an *Inkling* of the King's Affection to Anne Bullen, Daughter of the Viscount Rochford. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 277.

Aug. I thought you, Julio, would not thus have stolen a marriage without acquainting your friends.
Jul. Why, I did give thee *inklings*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 5.

2†. Inclination; desire. *Grose.*

ink-mushroom (ingk'mush″röm), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Coprinus*, which is closely allied to the genus *Agaricus* or common mushrooms, from which it differs by the habit of deliquescing into a blackish fluid resembling ink, whence the popular name.

in-kneed (in'nēd), *a.* Knock-kneed.

inknit (in-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknitted* or *inknit*, ppr. *inknitting*. [< *in*[1] + *knit*.] To knit in. *Southey.*

inknot (in-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inknotted*, ppr. *inknotting*. [< *in*[1] + *knot*[1].] To bind with or as if with knots.

John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver, *inknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate "poculum stanneum." *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 131.

ink-nut (ingk'nut), *n.* The astringent fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, as *T. Chebula*, *T. Bellerica*, etc., used by the natives of India in producing a permanent black. It is exported under the name of *myrobalan*.

ink-pad (ingk'pad), *n.* Same as *inking-pad*.

ink-pencil (ingk'pen″sil), *n.* A pencil filled with a coloring material of varied composition that makes an ink-like mark, which is indelible and can be reproduced in the copying-press.

ink-plant (ingk'plant), *n.* A low European shrub, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, used in dyeing black.

ink-pot† (ingk'pot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An inkhorn; an inkholder.

II. *a.* Pedantic: same as *inkhorn*.

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *incke-pot* termes, smelleth of affectation.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (Cens. Lit., IX. 175).

ink-powder (ingk'pou″dėr), *n.* A powder from which ink can be readily made by steeping it in water. This is generally supposed to be a modern invention, but in 1718 James Anaten introduced in London "Persian ink-powder."

ink-roller (ingk'rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *inking-roller*.

Turning the *ink-roller* on the left, which takes its supply from another roller. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 683.

ink-root (ingk'röt), *n.* The marsh-rosemary, *Statice Limonium*, var. *Caroliniana*.

ink-sac (ingk'sak), *n.* Same as *ink-bag*.

inkshed (ingk'shed), *n.* A shedding or spilling of ink: a facetious imitation of *bloodshed*.

What *inkshed* springs from altercation!
What loppings off of reputation!
Lloyd, A Familiar Epistle, To J. R., Esq.

ink-slinger (ingk'sling″ėr), *n.* A professional writer; one who makes a business of writing. [Slang, U. S.]

inkstand (ingk'stand), *n.* A small cup-like receptacle, with or without a cover, for holding the ink used in writing. Inkstands are of various materials, as glass, porcelain, metal, etc., or of combinations of materials (as a glass cup or ink-well in a wooden or metallic container), and of many forms, as the globular, the well, the fountain, the chambered, and the invertible inkstands.

ink-stone (ingk'stōn), *n.* 1. Native copperas or iron sulphate (also called *iron vitriol* and, in mineralogy, *melanterite*), or a stone containing this substance: used in making ink.—2. A slab of slate, sometimes of marble or other stone, used for rubbing down the Chinese and Japanese solid ink known in Europe as India ink, usually made with a gradual slope terminating in a well at one end. Occasionally it is carved around the edge, or has a border of sculpture. See *writing-box*.

ink-table (ingk'tā″bl), *n.* An inking-table.

ink-well (ingk'wel), *n.* A cup or reservoir for ink in use, fitted into the top of a desk, an inkstand, or other convenient receptacle; the containing part of an inkstand, as distinguished from the frame.

inkwood (ingk'wùd), *n.* A small tree, *Hypelate paniculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies.

ink-writer (ingk'rī'tėr), *n.* In *teleg.*, a recording instrument using ink.

The form of instrument [telegraph recorder] almost universally used in Europe makes the record in ink, and hence is sometimes called the *ink-writer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 119.

inky (ing'ki), *a.* [< *ink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared or stained with ink; resembling ink; black.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Seing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and impassable, I will therefore in an *inkie* Sea finde an easier passage for the Reader. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

Peter had a son, who . . . would needs exchange the torn and *inky* fustian sleeves for the blue jacket and white lapelle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. i.

Strew'd were the streets around with milk-white reams,
Flow'd all the Canongate with *inky* streams.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

inlace (in-lās'), *v. t.* Same as *enlace*.

inlagary† (in-lag'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagaria* (E. as if **inlawry*), < **inlagus*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagary*.] The restitution of an outlaw to the protection and benefit of the law. *Minsheu.*

inlagation† (in-lā-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *inlagatio(n-)*, < *inlagare*, inlaw: see *inlaw*. Cf. *utlagation*.] Same as *inlagary*. *Coles*, 1717.

inland (in'land), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *land*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The interior part of a country.

Besides, her little rills, her *in-lands* that do feed,
Which with their lavish streams do furnish every need.
Drayton, Polyolbion, li. 403.

The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retired, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium, city and proud seat.
Milton, P. L., x. 423.

2. In *feudal law*, land reserved by the lord of the manor to be cultivated by his serfs or used for the manor, as distinguished from the lands occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. See *outland*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the interior, as distinguished from the coast; away or retired from the sea or the main ocean: as, an *inland* town or lake.

In this wide *Inland* sea, that hight by name
The Idle lake, my wandring ship I row.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 10.

Where brief sejourners, in the cool, soft air,
Forgot their *inland* heats, hard toil, and year-long care.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The Istrian hills, . . . and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the *inland* scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

In the act of July 2, 1864, § 7, that no property seized upon "any of the *inland* waters of the United States" by the naval forces shall be regarded as maritime prize, "*inland*" applies to all waters upon which a naval force could go, other than bays and harbors on the sea-coast.
Anderson, Law Dict.

2. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign: as, *inland* trade.—3. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country: as, an *inland* bill of exchange (distinguished from a *foreign* bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another).—4†. Somewhat refined or polished; civilized: opposed to *upland*, the old expression for 'rustic.'

An old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man, one that knew courtship too well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Inland ice. See *ice-cap*, 1.—**Inland navigation, revenue**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inland sea**, a large body of salt water only slightly or not at all connected with the ocean. The only true inland seas are the Black (with that of Azov), Caspian, and Aral, in Europe and Asia; but the name is sometimes applied to great lakes, as Lake Superior in North America. The Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee are small lakes, the former of salt water. The so-called Inland Sea of Japan (the Suwonada) is a part of the Pacific ocean inclosed by three of the principal islands.

inland (in'land), *adv.* [< *inland*, *a.*] In or toward the interior of a land.

Yet am I *inland* bred,
And know some nurture.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The greatest waves of population have rolled *inland* from the east. *Sharon Turner*, Hist. Anglo-Saxons, I. 1.

inlander (in'lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

The *inlanders* . . . live of milke and flesh, and clad themselves in skins. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 29.

inlandish† (in-lan'dish), *a.* [< *inland* + *-ish*[1].] Inland; native: opposed to *outlandish*.

Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces.
Rede, God's Plea for Nineveh (1657). (*Latham.*)

inlapidate† (in-lap'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *in*, in, + *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone: see *lapidate*.] To convert into a stony substance; petrify.

There are some natural spring waters that will *inlapidate* wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 85.

inlard† (in-lärd'), *v. t.* Same as *enlard*.

inlarge†, **inlargement**†. Obsolete forms of *enlarge*, *enlargement*.

inlate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inlet*.

inlaw†, *n.* [ME. *inlagh*, *inlage* (ML. (AL.) **inlagus*), < AS. *in*, in, + *lagu*, law. Cf. *outlaw*.] One being within or restored to the protection and benefit of the law.

inlaw (in-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inlawen*, **inlagen* (> ML. (AL.) *inlagare*: see *inlagary*, *inlagation*), inlaw; < *inlaw*, *n.* Cf. *outlaw*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder; restore to the protection and benefit of the law.

It should be a great incongruitie to haue them to make lawes who themselves were not *inlawed*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

Swegen was *inlawed*—that is, his outlawry was reversed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 75.

The scandalous *inlawing* of such a criminal.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 98.

inlay (in-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlaid*, ppr. *inlaying*. [Formerly also *enlay*; < *in*-[1] + *lay*[1].] 1†. To lay in, as a hiding-place; conceal.

From the world's commen having sever'd thee,
Inlaid thee, neither to be seen nor see.
Donne, Elegy.

Of all the *inlaid* Isles her sovereign Severne keeps,
That bathe their amorous breasts within her secret deeps.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 19.

2. To lay in; provide; store up. [Prov. Eng.] —3. To lay or insert in something; fix into or upon something, as for ornamentation.

When I every day see Greek, and Roman, and Italian, and Chinese, and Gothic architecture embroidered and *inlaid* upon one another. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 455.

4. To decorate with ornamental materials laid in a common groundwork; ornament with inserted work: as, to *inlay* a cabinet with ivory or ebony; an *inlaid* table.

A bread rich Baldrick there extendeth round,
In-laid with gold vpon an azure ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

But these are things related of Alexander and Caesar, and, I doubt, thence borrow'd by the Monks to *inlay* their story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A thousand tumbling rills *inlay*
With silver veins the vale.
T. Warton, The First of April.

Inlaid appliqué, appliqué embroidery in which the pieces of cloth are fitted close together, so as to make a sort of mosaic.

inlay (in'lā or in-lā'), *n.* [< *inlay*, *v.*] 1. That which is inserted or laid in something else, especially for the production of ornamental effect.

The sloping of the moon-lit sward
Was damask-work and deep *inlay*
Of braided blooms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the waters slept.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

In the Crimean tombs have been found many precious fragments, shewing how ivory *inlays*, gilding, and colour were applied for the decoration of wood.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 398.

2. An ornamental design produced by inlaying one material in another, or by inserting several materials in combination, as in a mosaic.

This delicate and beautiful work belongs to the time of Aurangzib (the sixth Mogul Emperor, A. D. 1658–1707). . . . The *inlay*, much of which has unfortunately been destroyed, is remarkable for excessive minuteness and finish of execution. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 43.

inlayer (in'lā-ėr), *n.* 1. One who produces inlaid work for artistic decoration.

The swelling bunches which are now and then found on the old trees afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chambletted. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xviii. § 5.

2. Something laid in; something forming an inner layer, sheathing, or coating.

The two ends joined by overlapping with a proper *inlayer* of paper. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Felting, p. 63.

Into each cone of wool or bat an *inlayer* is now placed to prevent the inside from matting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 519.

3. In *zoöl.*, an entoderm: correlated with *midlayer* and *outlayer*.

inlaying (in-lā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inlay*, *v.*] The art of decorating articles, as arms, furniture, objects of art, etc., with pieces of wood, metal, marble, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., disposed in patterns and let into the surface. See *buhl*, *damascene work* (under *damascene*), and *marquetry*.

When I was at Florence the celebrated masters were, for Pietra Commessa (a kind of mosaiq or *inlaying* of various coloured marble, and other mere precious stones), Dominico Benetti and Mazzotti. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1645.

inleague† (in-lēg'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *league*[1].] An obsolete form of *enleague*.

With a willingness *inleague* our blood
With his, for purchase of full growth in friendship.
Ford.

inleaguer† (in-lē'gėr), *v. i.* [< *in*-[2] + *leaguer*[2].] To encamp with an army; lay siege.

Scylla did *inleaguer* before the City of Athens.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 161.

inleak† (in'lēk), *n.* [Also *inleck*; < *in*[1] + *leak*.] A hole where water leaks in.

Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered *inlecks*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 538.

inlet (in-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlet*, ppr. *inletting*. [< ME. *inleten* (= D. LG. *inlaten*); < *in*-[1] + *let*[1], *v.*] 1†. To let in; admit.

Upon the *inletting* of this external air, the water was not again impelled to the very top of the tube whence it began to fall, but was stopped in its ascent near an inch beneath the top. *Boyle*, Works, I. 48.

2. To insert; inlay.

All round the framing of the doors tablets of solid ivory, chased with arabesques, are *inlet*, and the topmost part of each panel is marked off for an even richer display of chased tablets and crosses.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

inlet (in'let), *n.* [< ME. *inlate* (= LG. *inlat* = G. *einlass*); < *inlet*, *v.* Cf. *outlet*.] 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

He commanded us rather to "put our eyes out" than to suffer them to become an offence to us—that is, an *inlet* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

An increase of our possessions is but an *inlet* to new disquietudes. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Though barks or plaited willows make you hive,
A narrow *inlet* to their cells contrive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. A waterway leading into a sea or lake, and forming part of it; a strip of water running from a larger body into the land; a creek; a channel.

On the inmost shore of one of the lake-like *inlets* of the Hadriatic . . . lay his own Salona, now desolate, then one of the great cities of the Roman world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 140.

Shallows on a distant shore,
In glaring sand and *inlets* bright.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Inserted material. *Simmonds.*

inletter† (in-let'ėr), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *letter*.] To engrave with or in letters; inscribe.

When he had razed the walls of Thebes, she offer'd to re-edify them, with condition this sentence might but on them be *inletter'd*: "Alexander pulled them down, but Phryne did rebuild them." *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 46.

inliche[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *inly*.

inliche[2]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alike*.

inlier (in'lī-ėr), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lier*.] In *geol.*, a part of one formation completely surrounded by another that rests upon it: opposed to *outlier*.

inlight†, *v. i.* [ME. *inligten*, < AS. *inlihtan*, *inlȳhtan*, *inleóhtan*, enlighten, < *in*, on, + *lihtan*, light: see *light*[1], *v.*] To shine.

He hath *inligted* in oure hertis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iv. 6 (Oxf.).

inlighten† (in-lī'tn), *v. t.* [< ME. *inligtnen*; < *in*-[1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *inlight* and *enlighten*.] An obsolete form of *enlighten*.

in limine (in lim'i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *limine*, abl. of *limen*, threshold: see *eliminate*.] On the threshold; at the outset. Technical objections to the regularity of legal proceedings are for the most part required to be taken *in limine*, and are waived by going on without objecting.

inlist†, **inlistment**†. Obsolete forms of *enlist*, *enlistment*.

inlive† (in-līv'), *v. t.* Same as *enlive*.

What she did here, by great example, well,
T' *inlive* posteritie, her fame may tell.
Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Anne Pawlet.

inlock† (in-lok'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *lock*[1].] Same as *enlock*. *Cotgrave.*

in loco (in lō'kō). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place: see *locus*.] In place; in the particular place in question.

in loco parentis (in lō'kō pā-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *parentis*, gen. of *paren(t-)s*, parent.] In place of a parent. One who has voluntarily assumed to stand *in loco parentis* cannot ordinarily claim to be reimbursed from the child's property for support.

inlook (in'lůk), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *look*.] Introspection.

A hearty sincere *inlook* tends . . . in no manner to self-glorification. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

in-lot (in'lot), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *lot*.] In parts of the United States acquired from France, one of the lots in a village, large enough for houses, outhouses, and gardens, and so occupied. Such lots generally contain about half an arpent.

inlumine† (in-lū'min), *v. t.* Same as *enlumine*.

inly† (in'li), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Internal; inward.

Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou wouldst as soon go kindle fire with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 7.

inly (in'li), *adv.* [< ME. *inly, indly, inliche;* < *in*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Internally; inwardly; within; secretly.

So *inly* ful of drede. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 31.

I will do . . . whatever *inly* rejoices me and the heart approves. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

I *inly* curse the bore
Of hunting still the same old coon.
Lowell, Without and Within.

2†. Heartily; fully; hence, extremely.

Then vnto ther way went thay ful nere,
For the mone gan shine *inly* fair and clere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 168.

Perdie, so farre am I from envie,
That their fondnesse *inly* I pitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

inmantle† (in-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mantle.*] To inwrap as in a mantle; enshroud.

The dewy night had with her frosty shade
Inmantled all the world. *G. Fletcher.*

inmate (in'māt), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] or *inn* + *mate*[1].] I. *n.* One who is a mate or associate in the occupancy of a place; hence, an indweller; an associated lodger or inhabitant: as, the *inmates* of a dwelling-house, factory, hospital, or prison.

Religion, which before had bin a priuate *in-mate* in Adams houshold, was now brought into publike exercise. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

He is but a new fellow,
An *inmate* here in Rome, as Catiline calls him.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Without acquaintance of more sweet companions
Than the old *inmates* to my love, my thoughts.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

So spake the enemy of mankind, enclosed
In serpent, *inmate* bad! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 495.

II.† *a.* Dwelling in the same place; residing jointly.

Now grown
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 166.

None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Unknowing that beneath thy rugged rind
Conceal'd an *inmate* spirit lay confin'd.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, vi.

inmatecy† (in'māt-si), *n.* [< *inmate* + *-cy.*] The state or condition of being an inmate. [Rare.]

As became a great mind, thither the Doctor repaired, like a good Christian, and found our laughing philosopher in the usual plight of such an *inmatecy*, poor and penyless. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. clxvii., note.

inmeat (in'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *inmete, inmette* = Sw. *inmäte*, intestines; as *in*[1] + *meat.*] 1. *pl.* The entrails.

Ewyne into *inmette* the gyaunt he hyttez.
Morte Arthurs (E. E. T. S.), l. 1122.

I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats.*
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

2. Part of the intestines of an animal used for food, as the sweetbread, kidneys, etc. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The hide, head, feet, and *in-meat* were given for attendance. *Maxwell's Select Transactions*, p. 275.

in medias res (in mē'di-as rēz). [L.: *in*, in; *medias*, acc. fem. pl. of *medius*, that is in the middle; *res*, acc. pl. of *res*, a thing: see *res.*] Into the midst of things or matters.

inmellet†, *adv.* and *prep.* A variant of *imell.*

in memoriam (in mē-mō'ri-am). [L.: *in*, in, to; *memoriam*, acc. of *memoria*, memory.] In memory (of); to the memory (of); as a memorial (to): a phrase often put at the beginning of epitaphs or obituary inscriptions or notices.

inmesh (in-mesh'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mesh.* Cf. *immesh.*] Same as *immesh.*

inmew† (in-mū'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *mew*[4].] Same as *emmew.*

I have seen him scale
As if a falcon had run up a traine,
Clashing his warlike pinions, his steel'd curasse,
And at his pitch *inmew* the town below him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

in-mid†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amid.*] Amid.

He fel wete
In-myd the see, and ther he dreynte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 923.

in-middes†, *prep.* [ME.: see *amidst.*] Amidst.

Ryght even *in-myddes* of the wey
Betwexen hevene and erthe and see.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 714.

inmoevablete†, *n.* An obsolete form of *immovability.* *Chaucer.*

inmong†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *among.*

inmonges†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amongst.*

inmore†, *a.* [< *in*[1] + *-more.* Cf. *inmost.*] Inner.

Of these Angles, some part having passed forward into the *inmore* quarters of Germanie, . . . went as farre as Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 131.

inmortal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *immortal.*

in mortua manu (in môr'tū-ä mā'nū). [L.: *in*, in; *mortua*, abl. fem. of *mortuus*, dead; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *mortmain.*] In a dead hand; in mortmain.

inmost (in'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inmost, inmest, ynmast, inemast, innemest,* < AS. *innemest,* with superl. suffix *-est,* < **innema*, superl. of *inne*, in: see *in*[1] and *-most.*] I. *a. superl.* 1. Furthest within; remotest from the boundary, surface, or external part: as, the *inmost* recesses of a forest.

The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. Deepest; most interior or intimate; most real or vital.

From thy *inmost* soul
Speak what thou know'st, and speak without control.
Pope, Iliad, i. 107.

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his *inmost* thoughts,
If I have done amiss, impute it not!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To enthrone God in our *inmost* being is an immeasurably grander aim than to dispose of all outward realms.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 16.

After a calm of fifteen years the spirit of the nation was again stirred to its *inmost* depths.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

II. *n.* The most interior part. [Rare.]

He shot through the shild & the shene maile,
To the *ynmast* of his armur, angardly fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6402.

Briefly partake a secret; but be sure
To lodge it in the *inmost* of thy bosom.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

inn[1] (in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *in;* < ME. *inn, in,* < AS. *inn, in* (= Icel. *inni*), an inn, a house, a chamber, < *in, inn*, in, within: see *in*[1], *prep.* and *adv.*] 1†. A house; a dwelling; a dwelling-place; an abode.

For who-so wolde sengo a cattes skyn,
Than wolde the cat wel dwellen in his *in;*
And if the cattes skyn be slyk and gay,
She wol nat dwelle in house half a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 350.

Then most beauteous *inn*,
Why should hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an alehouse guest?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

2†. Habitation; abode; residence.

Which good fellowes will sone take a man by the sleve, and cause him to take up his *inne* some with beggary, etc.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 47.

Therefore with me ye may take up your *In*
For this same night. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 33.

3. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; in *law*, a public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of such as may choose to visit it, and providing what is necessary for their subsistence, for compensation; a tavern; a public hotel. In consequence of thus holding out the house as a place of public entertainment, the keeper comes under obligation to serve all comers, and to answer, within restrictions provided by the law, for the safety of their property.

And she brought forth her firstborn son . . . and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the *inn*. Luke ii. 7.

When I leave this Life, I leave it as an *Inn*, and not as a Place of Abode. For Nature has given us our Bodies as an *Inn* to lodge in, and not to dwell in.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 133.

4†. A college or building in which students were lodged and taught: now retained only for the Inns of Court, in London. See below. [Eng.] — 5†. The town residence of a person of quality; a private hotel: as, Leicester *Inn.* [Eng.]

Clifford's *Inn* was the residence of the Lords Clifford, Scrope's *Inn* of the family of the Scropes, and Mackworth's *Inn* may have been, and in all probability was, the town residence of the Mackworths.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 141.

Inns a court†. See *inns of court.* — **Inns of chancery,** colleges in London in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, etc. — **Inns of court.** (*a*) Incorporated legal societies in London, which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examinations for that purpose.

Shal. He is at Oxford still, is he not?
Sil. Indeed, sir, to my cost.
Shal. He must, then, to the *inns of court* shortly. I was once of Clement's Inn. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others. *Wit's Interpreter* (1655), p. 27.

(*b*) The precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to the Knights Templars, whence the name *Temple.*

The Queen [Dulness] confers her titles and degrees.
Her children first of more distinguished sort,
Who study Shakespear at the *Inns of Court*, . . .
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 568.

=Syn. 3. *Hotel, House*, etc. See *tavern.*

inn[1]† (in), *v.* [< ME. *innen,* < AS. *innian*, put in, lodge, < *in, inn*, in: see *in*[1], *v.* Now taken as directly < *inn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To furnish entertainment and lodging to; place in shelter.

He hadde brought hem into his cite,
And *ynned* hem. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1334.

Eche man al nigt *inned* him where he migt,
& whan hit dawed delinerli dede hem homward.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2479.

Cock. When came you?
Easy. I have but *inn'd* my horse since.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take up lodging; lodge.

Art sure old Mayberry *inns* here to-night?
Dekker and Webster, North-ward Ho, i. 1.

Where do you intend to *inn* to-night?
Addison, Tory Fexhunter.

inn[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*[1].

innascibility† (i-nas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< **innascible* (= Sp. *inacible*), < LL. *innascibilis*, that cannot be born, < L. *in-* priv. + *nascibilis*, that can be born, < *nasci*, be born: see *nascent.*] Incapability of being born; hence, self-existence.

Innascibility we must admitt
The Father. *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 17.

innatable† (i-nā'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *natabilis*, that can swim, < *nare*, pp. *natus*, swim. Cf. L. *innabilis*, that cannot be swum in, < *in-* priv. + *nare*, swim.] That cannot be swum in. *Bailey.*

innate (in'nāt or i-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *inné* = Sp. Pg. It. *innato*, < L. *innatus*, inborn, pp. of *innasci*, be born in, grow up in, < *in*, in, + *nasci*, be born: see *natal, native.* Cf. *agnate, cognate.*] 1. Inborn; natural; pertaining to the inherited constitution of body or mind; not derived or acquired from any external source; especially, native to the mind; instinctive: as, an *innate* tendency to virtue or vice; *innate* ideas.

There is a great deal of difference between an *innate* law and a law of nature; between something imprinted on our minds . . . and something that we, being ignorant of, may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural faculties.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. 13.

Now shine these Planets with substantial Rays?
Does *innate* Lustre gild their measur'd Days?
Prior, Solomon, i.

The greater height, weight, and fertility of the crossed plants may be attributed to their possessing greater *innate* constitutional vigour.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 285.

So far from the mathematical intuitions being *innate*, the majority of mankind pass to the grave without a suspicion of them. *Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, i. § 189.

Dryden knew Latin literature very well, but that *innate* scepticism of his mind which made him an admirable critic would not allow him to be subjugated by antiquity.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Borne on the apex of the supporting part: as, an *innate* anther, which is one that directly continues and corresponds to the apex of the filament. (*b*) Born within; originating within the matrix, or within the substance of the plant. — **Innate idea,** an idea which arises not from sensuous experience, but from the constitution of the mind; an idea which the mind possesses independently of sense-experience, though it may not be conscious of it except on the occasion of such experience. The question of the existence of such ideas is a much-disputed point in philosophy. Their existence is denied especially by the followers of Locke, who affirm that sense-experience is the source of all ideas; that without the senses the mind is an unwritten tablet — *tabula rasa.* None of their opponents, however, not even the Platonists, who have attributed some of our ideas to a reminiscence of a previous state of existence, have maintained that there are ideas innate in the sense that they are actually in the consciousness at birth, and do not require any occasion to call them forth. Nor has any one, on the other hand, carried the doctrine of the tabula rasa to such an extreme as to deny that the character of the feelings excited in us by given excitations depends to some extent upon the nature of the mind. Accordingly, there are strictly only differences of degree between the opinions of philosophers in regard to this matter. Modern scientific psychologists carry the belief in innate ideas further than did any of its older metaphysical advocates; but their attitude toward the question is a radically different one, being based not upon metaphysical presuppositions and natural judgments, but upon the principles and methods of modern science. =Syn. 1. *Inborn, Inbred*, etc. See *inherent.*

innate† (i-nāt'), *v. t.* [< *innate, a.*] To bring or call into existence; inform.

The First *Innating* Cause. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

innated† (i-nā′ted), *a.* [< *innate* + *-ed*².] Innate; inborn.

Their countenances labouring to smother an *innated* sweetnes and chearefulnes. *Decker*, Entertainment of James I. (1604), sig. E, 4.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

innately (in′nāt- or i-nāt′li), *adv.* In an innate manner; by birth.

innateness (in′nāt- or i-nāt′nes), *n.* The quality of being innate. *Bailey.*

innative (i-nā′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*² + *native*, after *innate.*] Native or natural. [Rare.]

All that love
Which by *innative* duty I did owe her
Shall henceforth be converted into hate.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

And some *innative* weakness there must be
In him who condescends to victory
Such as the Present gives, and cannot wait.
Lowell, Abraham Lincoln.

innaturally† (i-naṭ′ū-raḷ-i), *adv.* Unnaturally. *Fabyan.*

innavigable (i-nav′i-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *innavigable* = Sp. *innavegable* = Pg. *innavegavel* = It. *innavigabile*, < L. *innavigabilis*, not navigable, < *in-* priv. + *navigabilis*, navigable: see *navigable.*] Not navigable; unnavigable.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 204.

inne¹†, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *in*¹.

inne²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *inn*¹.

innect†, *v. t.* [< L. *innectere*, fasten together, < *in*, in, to, + *nectere*, tie, fasten; cf. *annect, connect.*] To fasten together.

He . . . gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two annulets *innected* in his paternal coat. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

inner (in′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inner, innere, inre*, < AS. *innera, innra, inra*, adj. (*innor*, adv.) (= OFries. *inre* = OHG. *innōr, innero* (also *innarōro, innerero*), MHG. *inner*, G. *inner* = Dan. *indre* = Sw. *inre*), compar. of *inne, in*, in: see *in*¹.]

I. *a.* 1. Further inward; interior: as, an *inner* chamber; the *inner* court of a temple or palace: opposed to *outer.*

They cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely: who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the *inner* prison. Acts xvi. 24.

2. Inward; internal; not outward: as, to refresh the *inner* man, physically or spiritually.

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part.
Milton, P. R., ii. 477.

Some o'erflowing rays,
Streamed from the *inner* glory, shall abide
Upon thy spirit through the coming days.
Bryant, The Life that Is.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, lying nearer the median line.—4. Coming from within; inward; not loud; smothered, as if coming from far within. [Rare.]

With an *inner* voice the river ran.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

5. Not obvious; dark; esoteric: as, an *inner* meaning.—**Inner apical nervures**, in the anterior wings of certain *Hymenoptera*, two diagonal cross-veins, between the median and submedian veins, inclosing the apical cell. Also called the *submarginal nervures.*—**Inner barrister.** Same as *bencher*, 1.—**Inner form, house, light**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inner marginal cell**, an apical cell behind the first longitudinal vein, and limited posteriorly by the second longitudinal, found in the wings of certain *Diptera.*—**Inner margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, the part of the posterior margin extending from the base to the posterior angle or to the anal angle, when either of these is present. In the *Hymenoptera* it includes the edge from the base to the inner angle, which is a notch in the posterior border of the wing, formed by the junction of the internal and submedian veins.—**Inner part** or **voice**, in *music*, a voice-part intermediate between the highest and the lowest, as, in ordinary four-part music, the alto or the tenor.—**Inner pedal**, in *music*, a pedal or organ-point in an inner voice-part. See *organ-point.*—**Inner peridium.** See *peridium.*—**Inner sense.** Same as *internal sense* (which see, under *internal*).—**Inner tunic.** See *tunic.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Inner, Inward, Internal, Interior, Intrinsic.* *Inner, internal*, and *interior* are primarily physical, the others moral. *Inner*, as a comparative, is opposed to *outer:* as, the *outer* door was of oak, and the *inner* of baize. Within the *inner* may be an *inmost* or *innermost.* *Inward* is opposed to *outward* or *visible.* An example of the occasional use of *inward* in a physical sense is:

The sovereign'st thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an *inward* bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Internal is opposed to *external:* as, the *internal* arrangements of a house; an *internal* injury; the *internal* fires of a volcano. *Internal* applies to all that is within the surface or boundary; *interior* generally applies to that which is at some distance within it: as, they pressed on into the *interior* districts. *Intrinsic* indicates that a quality is in or belongs to a person or thing by nature, as opposed to that which is *extrinsic*, or added in any way from without: the *intrinsic* worth of an honorary medal may be very small in proportion to the esteem in which it is held. See *inherent.*

The cloud filled the *inner* court. Ezek. x. 3.

How angerly I taught my brow to frown,
When *inward* joy enforc'd my heart to smile!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

For nearly two hundred years after the age of Tacitus very little is known of the *internal* history of the German tribes, and nothing new of their political institutions.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 20.

With Shakespeare the plot is an *interior* organism, in Jonson an external contrivance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 198.

Among the many noted critics and essayists . . . there is none who has . . . justified his popularity by compositions of more *intrinsic* excellence than Thomas Babington Macaulay. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

II. *n.* 1. The division of a target next to and outside of the center. See *target.*—2. A shot which strikes the inner of a target.

innert, *adv.* [ME. *innere* (= MHG. *innere*); < *inner*, *a.*] Further within.

Wolde they . . . lete bem pieye in the porche, and presse non *ynnere.* *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 195.

innerest†, *a. superl.* [ME., also *inrest* (= OFries. *inrost, inrest* = OHG. *innōrōst, innerost*, MHG. *innerest, innerst*, G. *innerest, innerst* = Dan. *inderst* = Sw. *innerst*); < *inner* + *-est*¹.] Inmost.

Thilke cercie that is *innerest* or most withinne.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

innerly (in′ėr-li), *a.* [= D. *innerlijk* = MHG. G. *innerlich* = Dan. *inderlig* = Sw. *innerlig*; as *inner* + *-ly*¹.] Inward; deep-seated. [Rare.]

So mature, so large, and so *innerly* was his [Dr. W. H. Scott's] knowledge, that after his death letters of sorrow came . . . indicating that he was considered twice his real age. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 286.

innerly (in′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *innerly*, inwardly (= D. *innerlijk*, intrinsically, = Dan. *inderlig*, excessively); < *inner* + *-ly*².] Within; inwardly. [Rare.]

The sword of the Lord . . . *innerly* fatted [L. *incrassatus est adipe*, Vulgate] it is with tabz of blod of lombis and of get [goats]. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

The white hardhack, a cream-like flower, *innerly* blushing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

innermore†, *adv.* [ME., also *innermare*; < *inner* + *-more.*] Further within.

Wold come non *innermare*
For to kythe what he war.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1233.

innermost (in′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *inner* + *-most.*] Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* parts of the belly. Prov. xviii. 8.

innermostly (in′ėr-mōst-li), *adv.* In the innermost part or place. [Rare.]

His ebon cross worn *innermostly.*
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

innervate (i-nėr′vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innervated*, ppr. *innervating.* [< L. *in*, in, + *nervus*, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-ate*².] To give nervous influence to; stimulate through nerves; innerve: as, the facial nerve *innervates* the muscles of expression.

The olfactory ganglion in the ismellibranch would *innervate* the gills, adductor muscle, mantle, and rectum, parts which in gastropods are *innervated* from the visceral ganglia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 106.

We not only dream of speaking and being spoken to, but we actually *innervate* the appropriate muscles and talk in our sleep. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 25.

The digestive organs are mainly *innervated* by the pneumogastrics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 643.

innervation¹ (in-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *innervis*, nerveless (< *in-* priv. + *nervus*, nerve), + *-ation.*] A state of nervelessness. *Ogilvie.*

innervation² (in-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *innervation*; < *innerve* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of innervating or innerving; in *physiol.*, supply of nervous influence or control; the sending of stimulation to some organ through its nerves.

Counting requires a series of *innervations*, if not of actual muscular contractions. *Mind*, XI. 59.

Unequal *innervation* of the two sides of the face is common. *Mind*, IX. 96.

Derangements of function precede abnormalities of structure, hence the *innervation* must be at fault before the organ fails. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 529.

2. In *anat.*, the disposition of the nervous system in an animal body or any part of it.—**Feeling or sensation of innervation**, a feeling which is supposed by many psychologists to accompany acts of innervation, and to account in the main for the sense of effort. Others deny that there is any sense of effort apart from ordinary sensations from the part.

The *sensations of innervation* constitute a uniform state of mind, though there are appreciable differences of degree at different stages of the movement.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 158.

innerve (i-nėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *innerved*, ppr. *innerving.* [=It. *innervare*; as *in-*² + *nerve.*] To give nerve to; invigorate; strengthen.

inness (in′nes), *n.* [< *in*¹ + *-ness.*] The condition or state of being in or within; inwardness; interiority. [Rare.]

Gravitation knows nothing of *inness* and outness.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 156.

It is the mersion only, the position of *inness*, which is called for. *J. W. Dale*, Christian Baptism, p. 100.

innest†, *a.* [ME., also *ynnest*; < *in*¹ + *-est*¹. Cf. *innerest, inmost.*] Inmost.

He hath cast awai hise *ynneste* thingis.
Wyclif, Ecclus. x. 9 (Purv.).

innholder (in′hōl″dėr), *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; an innkeeper; a taverner.

You shall also inquire whether . . . butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome and at reasonable prices. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge, etc.

No *innholder*, vinter, alehouse-keeper, common victualler, common cook, or common table-keeper shall utter or put to sale upon any Friday . . . any kind of flesh victuals.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

The "Licensed Victuallers' Association," as the Guild or Trades society of *inn-holders* and keepers of public houses is termed, is a wealthy and powerful body.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 215.

inning (in′ing), *n.* [< ME. *inninge*, < AS. *innung*, a putting in, verbal n. of *innian*, put in: see *in*¹, *v.*, *inn*¹, *v.* The second sense is recent.] 1†. A bringing or taking in; an ingathering, as of grain; a winning or gaining. *Tusser Redivivus.*

By the ill-judged gaining, or, as the old technical phrase is, *inning*, of two thousand acres of marsh out of the sea.
Campbell, Survey. (*Latham.*)

2. The time during which a person or party is in, or in action, in a game or an operation; a turn: usually (in Great Britain always) in the plural form, whether with a singular or a plural sense. Specifically—(*a*) In *cricket, base-ball*, and similar games, as much of the game as is played (1) while one side is at the bat (in this case often called a *half-innings* with respect to the next use), or (2) while each side in turn is at the bat—that is, between the appearance of one side at the bat and its reappearance.

The Maryiebone men played carelessly in their second *innings*, but they are working like horses now to save the match. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

All-Muggleton had the first *innings.*
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, vii.

(*b*) The term of office of a person; the time during which a party is in power; more generally, any opportunity for activity or influence: as, it is your *innings* now.

3. Land inclosed, when recovered from the sea. *Halliwell.*

innis. See *ennis.*

innitency† (i-nī′ten-si), *n.* [< L. *inniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *inniti*, lean upon, rest upon, < *in*, on, + *niti*, lean.] A resting upon; pressure.

The *innitency* and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

innixion† (i-nik′shọn), *n.* [< L. *innixus*, pp. of *inniti*, rest upon: see *innitency.*] Incumbency; a resting upon. *Derham.*

innkeeper (in′kē″pėr), *n.* The keeper of an inn; an innholder; a taverner; in *law*, one who holds himself out to the public as ready to accommodate all comers with the conveniences usually supplied to travelers on their journeys.

The shirt, to say the truth, stolen from my host of Saint Alban's, or the red-nose *innkeeper* of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

innoblet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ennoble.*

innocence (in′ọ-sens), *n.* [< ME. *innocence*, < OF. (also F.) *innocence* = Pr. *innocencia, ignocencia* = Sp. *inocencia* = Pg. *innocencia* = It. *innocenza, innocenzia*, < L. *innocentia*, harmlessness, blamelessness, uprightness, < *innocen(t-)s*, harmless: see *innocent.*] 1. Harmlessness; innoxiousness: as, the *innocence* of a neutral article of diet in disease.—2. Freedom from moral wrong; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity; sinlessness; artlessness: as, the *innocence* of childhood; angelic *innocence.*

Is all the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sisters' vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the hasty-footed time
For parting us—O, is it all forgot?
All school-days' friendship, childhood *innocence?*
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Receive him pleasantly, dress up your Face in *Innocence* and Smiles; and dissemble the very want of Dissimulation.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 1.

In Eden, ere yet *innocence* of heart
Had faded, poetry was not an art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 585.

3. Freedom from legal or specific wrong; absence of particular guilt or taint; guiltlessness: as, the prisoner proved his *innocence.*

It was . . . [the king's] interest to sacrifice Bacon on the supposition of his guilt; but not on the supposition of his *innocence*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4. Freedom from legal taint; absence of illegality: said of things, particularly of property that might be contraband of war: as, the *innocence* of a cargo or of merchandise.—5. Simple-mindedness; mental imbecility; want of knowledge or of sense; ignorance or idiocy.

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son; who has not only his *innocence* (which seems much) to justify him, but a handkerchief, and rings, of his, that Paulina knows. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

6. The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*. See *Houstonia*.

innocency (in'ō-sen-si), *n.*; pl. *innocencies* (-siz). The state or quality of being innocent; innocence; an innocent trait or act.

If euer the nature of man be giuen at any tyme more than other to receiue goodnes, it is in *innocencie* of yong yeares. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

Ruthless stare turned in upon one's little *innocencies* of heart. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvi.

innocent (in'ō-sent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innocent*, *innosent*, < OF. (also F.) *innocent* = Pr. *innocent*, *ignocen* = Sp. *inocente* = Pg. *innocente* = It. *innocente*, < L. *innocen(t-)s*, harmless, blameless, upright, disinterested, < *in-* priv. + *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.]

I. *a.* 1. Free from any quality that can cause physical or moral injury; harmless in effect; innoxious.

Down dropp'd the how; the shaft with brazen head
Fell *innocent*, and on the dust lay dead.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 547.

I hope scarcely any man has known me but for his benefit, or cursorily but to his *innocent* entertainment.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, July 9, 1783.

2. Free from any moral wrong; not tainted with sin; upright; pure: as, *innocent* children; an *innocent* action.

The aidless *innocent* Lady, his wish'd prey.
Milton, Comus, l. 574.

3. Free from legal or specific wrong; guiltless: as, to be *innocent* of crime.

Of all this werk the kyng was *innocent*,
And of ther falsed no thing perseyuyd,
The more pite he shuld be so disseyued.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Mat. xxvii. 24.

4. Free from illegality: as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent.—5. Artless; naïve.

Shall I tell you your real character? . . . You are an *innocent* fox! *C. Reade*, Love me Little, xiv.

Chaucer indeed made a very *innocent* use of the words tragedy and comedy when he applied them simply to poeme ending happily or unhappily.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 7.

6. Simple; wanting knowledge or sense; imbecile; idiotic.

I can find out no rhyme to "lady" but "baby," an *innocent* rhyme. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

That same he is an *innocent* fool.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

7. Small, modest, and pretty: applied to children and flowers. [Colloq.]—**Innocent conveyance.** See *conveyance*.=**Syn.** Guiltless, spotless, immaculate, sinless, unblamable, blameless, faultless, clean, clear.

II. *n.* 1. An innocent person, especially a little child, as free from actual sin.

Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor *innocents*. Jer. ii. 34.

Oh, wicked men!
An *innocent* may walk safe among beasts;
Nothing assaults me here.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

2. An artless or simple person; a natural; a simpleton; an idiot.

The shrieve's fool, . . . a dumb *innocent*, that could not say him nay. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Then she hits me a blow o' the ear, and calls me *Innocent!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

3. Same as *innocence*, 6. [U. S.]

Filling his hat with wild violets, sorrel, and the frail, azure *Innocents*.
Marion Harland, The Hidden Path, p. 410.

Innocents' day, a church festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the innocents murdered by Herod. Also called *Holy Innocents* and *Childermas*. —**Massacre** or **slaughter of the innocents**, the murder of the children of Bethlehem by Herod, as recorded in Mat. ii. 16.

innocently (in'ō-sent-li), *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; guiltlessly.

Innocua (i-nok'ū-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *innocuus*, innocuous: see *innocuous*.] The innocuous serpents; the colubriform or non-venomous serpents; in some systems, one of three suborders of *Ophidia* (the other two being *Suspecta* and *Venenosa*). The *Innocua* have no poison-fangs or venom-glands; they have solid hooked teeth in both jaws, the body scaled, and the head plated. The term is equivalent to *Colubrina* or *Colubriformia*, and most snakes belong to this group of ophidians.

innocuity (i-no-kū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *innocuité*, < L. as if **innocuita(t-)s*, < *innocuus*, harmless: see *innocuous*.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness. [Rare.]

innocuous (i-nok'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *innocuo*, < L. *innocuus*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *nocuus*, harmful, < *nocere*, hurt: see *nocent*.] 1. Harmless; producing no ill effect; incapable of harm or mischief.

A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 348.

The doves and squirrels would partake
From his *innocuous* hand his bloodless food.
Shelley, Alastor.

Under the guidance of a forester armed with an *innocuous* gun. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 117.

Specifically—2. In *herpet.*, not venomous.

innocuously (i-nok'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; without injurious effects.

Where the salt sea *innocuously* breaks.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

innocuousness (i-nok'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Their [Dominicans'] *innocuousness* in Ireland is surprising, because one can trace in them ancestral traits of paganism which might have held on in Ireland as many others did. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 117.

innodate† (in'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *innodatus*, pp. of *innodare* (> Pg. *innodar*), fasten with a knot, < *in*, in, + *nodare*, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node*.] To bind up in or as if in a knot; knot up.

Those which shall do the contrary we do *innodate* with the like sentence of anathema.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. ii. 24.

innominable (i-nom'i-nạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *innominable*, < OF. *innominable* = It. *innominabile*, < LL. *innominabilis*, that cannot be named, < L. *in-* priv. + **nominabilis*, that can be named, < *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] I.† *a.* Not to be named; unnamable.

And then namely of foule thynge *innominable*.
Testament of Love, i.

II. *n. pl.* "Inexpressibles"; trousers. [Humorous.]

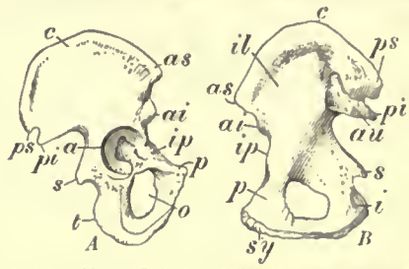
The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one. *Southey*, The Doctor, p. 688.

innominata[1] (i-nom-i-nā'tą), *n.*; pl. *innominatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The innominate or brachiocephalic artery; the anonyma; one of the great arteries arising from the arch of the aorta. In man there is but one innominata, the right, arising from the beginning of the transverse part of the arch of the aorta, ascending obliquely to the right for an inch and a half or two inches, and dividing opposite the sternoclavicular articulation into the right subclavian and right common carotid artery. It rests upon the trachea behind, has the left common carotid to its left and the right lung and pleura to its right, and is covered in front by the manubrium sterni, the right sternoclavicular articulation, the origins of the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, the remains of the thymus gland, the left brachiocephalic vein, the right inferior thyroid vein, and the right inferior cervical cardiac branch of the pneumogastric nerve. See cut under *lung*. (*b*) An innominate or brachiocephalic vein; a vein which joins another to form a precava or superior caval vein. In man there are two innominatæ, right and left, each formed primarily by the union of the internal jugular with the subclavian vein, and usually receiving other veins, as vertebral, thyroid, thymic, mammary, pericardiac, and intercostal, especially on the left side. The right and the left vein differ much in length and direction: the former is nearly vertical, lying alongside the innominate artery, and about an inch and a half long; the latter crosses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, passing in front of the origins of the three great branches of the aortic arch, and is about three inches long. See cut under *lung*.

innominata[2], *n.* Plural of *innominatum*.

innominate (i-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *innominé* = Sp. Pg. *innominado* = It. *innominato*, < LL. *innominatus*, unnamed, nameless, < L. *in-* priv. + *nominatus*, named: see *nominate*.] Having no name; anonymous: in *anat.*, specifically noting an artery, a vein, and a bone. See *innominata*[1], *innominatum*.—**Innominate artery.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*a*).—**Innominate bone.** Same as *innominatum*.—**Innominate contract, cause of action, right.** In *Rom. law*, an innominate contract was an unclassified contract. Some transactions more complex than the ordinary classes of contracts were thus termed, such as exchange, compromise, etc. In modern usage the term *innominate cause of action, contract*, or *right* is sometimes used to designate one which has not some recognized short name like *bond* or *deed, foreclosure* or *partition*, but requires description, such as a contract for support during life, or an action to determine conflicting claims to real property.—**Innominate vein.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*b*).

innominatum (i-nom-i-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *innominata* (-tą). [NL., neut. of LL. *innominatus*, nameless: see *innominate*.] The bone was prob. so called as being left nameless after the coneresecnee of the three named bones of which it is composed.] 1. In *anat.*, the innominate bone, more expressly called *os innominatum*; the haunch-bone, flank-bone, hip-bone, or os coxæ. It is formed of three confluent bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis; it forms, with its fellow of the opposite side and with the sacrum and coccyx, the bony basin called the pelvis; and it furnishes the socket for the femur or thigh-bone, thus making the hip-joint. The two innominata form the hip-girdle or pelvic arch. In man each innominatum is articulated behind with the sacrum by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and joined in front with its fellow by the pubic symphysis. The iliac part is flattened and expansive; the ischiac and pubic parts are narrower, and by their rami meet again to circumscribe the obturator



Outer (*A*) and Inner (*B*) Surface of Right Human Innominate Bone.

a, acetabulum; *ai*, anterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *as*, anterior superior spinous process of ilium; *au*, auricular surface for articulation with sacrum; *c*, crest of ilium; *i*, ischium; *il*, iliac fossa; *ip*, iliopectineal eminence; *n*, cotyloid notch; *o*, obturator foramen; *p*, horizontal ramus of pubis; *pi*, posterior inferior spinous process of ilium; *ps*, posterior superior spinous process of ilium; *s*, spine of ischium; *t*, tuberosity of ischium; *sy*, symphysis pubis. Between *s* and *t* is the lesser sciatic notch; between *s* and *pi* is the greater sciatic notch.

foramen. The three parts of the compound bone come together at the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity. The main axis of the bone is in the direction of the iliopectineal line, which forms the brim of the true pelvis. The right and left innominate bones are together called *ossa innominata*. See also cut under *pelvis*.

2. Something whose use and name are unknown: a term used frequently in schedules and the like with respect to objects of antiquity.

in nomine (in nom'i-nē). [L.: *in*, in; *nomine*, abl. of *nomen*, name: see *nomen*.] 1. In the name (of a person mentioned).—2. In *medieval music*: (*a*) A certain kind of motet or antiphon: probably so called because once written for a text containing the words "in nomine." (*b*) Noting a fugue in which the answer does not exactly correspond to the subject; a free or "nominal" fugue.

innovate (in'ō-vāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *innovated*, ppr. *innovating*. [< L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare* (> It. *innovare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *innovar* = F. *innover*), renew, < *in*, in, + *novare*, make new, < *novus* = E. *new*: see *novel*. Cf. *renew*.] I.† *trans.* 1. To change or alter by bringing in something new.

It is objected that to abrogate or *innovate* the Gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt it, were most heinous and cursed sacrilege.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Wherein Moses had *innovated* nothing, as some will haue him, neither in the letters, nor in the Language, but vsed them as they were long before his time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

2. To bring in as new; introduce or perform by way of innovation.

So that if any other do *innouate* and brynge vp a woorde to me afore not vsed or not hearde, I would not dispraise it. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

Every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 277.

II. *intrans.* To bring in something new; make changes in anything established: with *on* and sometimes *in* before an object.

It were good . . . that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed *innovateth* greatly, but quietly. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

Though he [Horace] *innovated* little, he may justly be called a great refiner of the Roman tongue.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conq. of Granada, ii.

The Bill, however, does indirectly *innovate upon* the British practice. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 702.

innovation (in-ō-vā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *innovation* = Pr. *ennovacio* = Sp. *innovacion* = Pg. *innovação* = It. *innovazione*, < LL. *innovatio(n-)*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] 1. The act of innovating; the introduction of new things or methods.

Some of them desirous of *innouation* in the state, others aspiring to greater fortunes by her libertie and life.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Innovation is not necessarily improvement.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 359.

2. A novel change in practice or method; something new introduced into established arrangements of any kind; an unwonted or experimental variation.

There can hardly be discovered any radical or fundamental alterations and *innovations* in nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 173.

Private property, though an *innovation*, may still be a wholesome *innovation*. But an *innovation* it certainly is; the property of the tribe is older than the property of the individual. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects, p. 284.

3. In *Scots law*, the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another, so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same. Also called *novation*.—4. In *bot.*, a newly formed shoot or extension of the stem: used especially with reference to the mosses, in which the new shoot becomes independent by the dying off behind of the parent axis.

innovationist (in-ō-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *innovation* + *-ist.*] One who favors or practises innovation; a believer in or advocate of experimental change.

innovative (in'ō-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *innovate* + *-ive.*] Tending to bring in something new; introducing or tending to introduce innovations; characterized by innovations.

Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are *innovative*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 27.

innovator (in'ō-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *innovateur* = Sp. Pg. *innovador* = It. *innovatore*, < L. as if **innovator*, < *innovare*, renew: see *innovate*.] One who innovates; an introducer of changes.

Myself
Attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to the public weal. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

innoxious (i-nok'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *innoxio*, < L. *innoxius*, harmless, < *in-* priv. + *noxius*, harmful: see *noxious*. Cf. *innocuous*.] Not noxious or harmful; doing no harm; innocuous: as, an *innoxious* drug.

Thrice happy race! that, Innocent of blood,
From milk, *innoxious*, seek their simple food.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 12.

innoxiously (i-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly.

innoxiousness (i-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being innoxious; harmlessness.

innuate†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *innuere*, nod to, intimate (see *innuent*), + *-ate*[2].] To intimate; signify; insinuate.

As if Agamemnon would *innuate* that, as this sow (being spayed) is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix., Comment.

innubilous (i-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *innubilus*, unclouded, < *in-* priv. + *nubila*, a cloud.] Free from clouds; clear. *Blount.* [Rare.]

in nuce (in nū'sē). [L.: *in*, in; *nuce*, abl. of *nux*, nut.] In a nutshell.

innuendo (in-ū-en'dō). [L., abl. ger. of *innuere*, give a nod or sign, intimate, hint: see *innuent*.] 1. [L.] Intimating; insinuating; signifying: a word used at the beginning of an explanatory parenthetical clause in Latin (Middle Latin), and still occasionally in English, pleadings, introducing the person or thing meant: as, he (*innuendo* the plaintiff) did so and so.—2. *n.*; pl. *innuendos* or *innuendoes* (-dōz). An oblique hint; an indirect intimation about a person or thing; an allusive or inferential suggestion: commonly used in a bad sense, but sometimes in an innocent one. Also, erroneously, *inuendo*.

Pursue your trade of scandal picking, . . .
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Swift, Stella's Birthday.

What is the universal sense of want and ignorance, but the fine *innuendo* by which the soul makes its enormous claim? *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

Solomon's Proverbs, I think, have omitted to say, that as the sore palate findeth grit, so an uneasy consciousness heareth *innuendoes*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 327.

=Syn. See *hint*[1], *v. t.* (end of comparison).

innuent† (in'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *innuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *innuere*, give a nod, nod, intimate by a nod or sign, hint, < *in*, in, to. + **nuere*, = Gr. *νεύειν*, nod: see *nod*.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innuit (in'ū-it), *n.* [Eskimo, lit. the people.] The native name of the Eskimos.

The Eskimo do not speak of themselves by the name so commonly given them by foreigners, but simply and proudly as *Innuit*, that is 'the people,' as though they were the only people on the face of the earth.
Quarterly Rev.

innumerability (i-nū'mę-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *innumerabilidad* = Pg. *innumerabilidade* = It. *innumerabilità*: as *innumerable* + *-ity.*] The state of being innumerable.

innumerable (i-nū'mę-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *innumerable*, < OF. *innumerable*, also *innombrable*, F. *innombrable* = Sp. *innumerable* = Pg. *innumeravel* = It. *innumerabile*, < L. *innumerabilis*, that cannot be numbered, < *in-* priv. + *numerabilis*, that can be numbered: see *numerable*.] 1. That cannot be counted; incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; countless; hence, indefinitely, very numerous.

Beholdyng them with countenaunce right stabill,
Hym semyd they were pepill *innumerable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1988.

Ye cedars, with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me, where I may never see them more!
Milton, P. L., ix. 1089.

2. Not measurable by rhythmical numbers; unmusical; tuneless. [Rare.]

The grasshoppers spin into mine ear
A small *innumerable* sound.
A. Lampman, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 822.

=Syn. 1. Unnumbered, numberless, myriad.

innumerably (i-nū'mę-ra-bli), *adv.* Without number; in numbers so great as to be beyond counting.

innumerous (i-nū'mę-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *innúmero* = Pg. It. *innumero*, < L. *innumerus*, numberless, countless, < *in-* priv. + *numerus*, number: see *number*. Cf. *numerous*.] Without number; numberless; innumerable. [Poetical.]

In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.
Milton, Comus, l. 349.

As in a poplar grove when a light wind wakes
A lisping of the *innumerous* leaf and dies.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

innutrition (in-ū-trish'on), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutrition.*] Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Innutrition will afterwards cause prostration or paralysis. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 26.

innutritious (in-ū-trish'us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutritious.*] Not nutritious; deficient in nourishing qualities; supplying little or no nourishment.

The *innutritious* residuum is eventually cast out by the way it entered. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem. Biology, p. 96.

innutritive (in-ū'tri-tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *nutritive.*] Not nutritive or nourishing; supplying little or no nutriment.

Ino (ī'nō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἰνώ, a sea-goddess, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, also called *Leucothea*.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Oken*, 1815.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Zygænidæ*, or hawk-moths. See *Procris*. *W. E. Leach*, 1819.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.—4. A genus of mollusks. *Hinds*, 1843.

-ino. [Sp. Pg. It. *-ino*, m., < L. *-inus*, m., *-inum*, neut.: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] The Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian form of the suffix *-in*[1], *-ine*[1], occurring in some nouns more or less current in English, as in *albino*, *bambino*, *casino*, *merino*, etc.

inobedience† (in-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *inobedience*, < OF. *inobedience* = Sp. Pg. *inobediencia* = It. *inobbedienzia*, < LL. *inobœdientia*, *inobaudientia*, < *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient: see *inobedient*.] Disobedience; neglect of obedience.

I hadde in custom to come to scole late; . . .
Wex obstynat by *inobedience*.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xliv.

Ther is *inobedience*, avauntynge, ypocrisie, despit, arrogance, impudence, etc. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobedient† (in-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [< ME. *inobedient*, < OF. *inobedient* = Sp. Pg. *inobediente* = It. *inobediente*, *inobbediente*, < LL. *inobœdien(t-)s*, not obedient, ppr. of *inobœdire*, not to obey, < L. *in-* priv. + *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*.] Disobedient.

In-obedient to holy churche and to hem that ther seruen. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 19.

Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the commandementz of God and to hise sovereyns and to his goostly fader. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

inobediently† (in-ō-bē'di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner; disobediently.

Whom I have obstinately and *inobediently* offended.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1536.

inobeisance†, *n.* [ME. *inobeishaunce*, < OF. *inobeissance*, disobedience; as *in-*[3] + *obeisance.*] Disobedience. *Wyclif.*

inobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *inobeisant*, < OF. *inobeissant*, disobedient; as *in-*[3] + *obeisant.*] Disobedient. *Wyclif.*

inobservable (in-ob-zėr'va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *observable.*] Incapable of being directly observed even with the aid of instruments.

inobservance (in-ob-zėr'vans), *n.* [= F. *inobservance* = Sp. Pg. *inobservancia*, < L. *inobservantia*, inattention, < (LL.) *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive: see *inobservant*.] Lack of observance; neglect of observing; nonobservance.

Breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politic laws for government. *Bacon*, The Judicial Charge.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness. *Barrow*, The Creed.

inobservancy (in-ob-zėr'van-si), *n.* The act or habit of nonobservance; inobservance.

This unpreparedness and *inobservancy* of mind.
Hodgson, quoted in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 727, note.

inobservant (in-ob-zėr'vant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inobservante*, < LL. *inobservan(t-)s*, inattentive, unobserving, < L. *in-* priv. + *observan(t-)s*, attentive: see *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; unobservant.

If they are petulant or unjust, he, perhaps, has been *inobservant* or imprudent. *Ep. Hurd*, Works, VI. xxiii.

inobservation (in-ob-zėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inobservation*; as *in-*[3] + *observation*.] Neglect or lack of observation. [Rare.]

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation*. *Shuckford*, The Creation, p. 118.

inobtrusive (in-ob-trö'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *obtrusive.*] Unobtrusive.

inobtrusively (in-ob-trö'siv-li), *adv.* Unobtrusively.

inobtrusiveness (in-ob-trö'siv-nes), *n.* Unobtrusiveness.

Inocarpeæ (ī-nō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1841), < *Inocarpus* + *-eæ.*] A section of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, including the genus *Inocarpus*. This arrangement is no longer accepted, the genus *Inocarpus* being referred to the tribe *Dalbergieæ*.

inocarpin (ī-nō-kär'pin), *n.* [< NL. *Inocarpus*, < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, nerve, lit. strength, force (orig. **Fίς*, = L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A red coloring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree growing in Tahiti.

Inocarpus (ī-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber (see *inion*[2]), + *καρπός*, a fruit, in allusion to the fibrous envelops.] A small genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Dalbergieæ*, type of the old section *Inocarpeæ*. They are large unarmed trees, with unifoliate coriaceous leaves and yellow flowers in axillary spikes. Only three species are known, natives of the Pacific islands and the Indian archipelago. *I. edulis*, the Fiji chestnut, which is a large tree, furnishes seeds that are much prized as food by the natives of the Indian archipelago. When roasted they taste not unlike chestnuts. The juice yields the red coloring matter inocarpin.

inoccupation (in-ok-ū-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *inoccupation*; as *in-*[3] + *occupation*.] Lack of occupation. *Sydney Smith.*

Inoceramus (ī-nō-ser'a-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a fiber, + *κέραμος*, a tile, shell: see *ceramic*.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the family *Aviculidæ*, characteristic of the Cretaceous period. The genus was founded by Sowerby. The shell has a long straight hinge furnished with numerous ligamentary pits, and the form is oval or oblong with prominent umbones. The internal layer of the shell is nacreous and the external thick, prismatic, and fibrous. Numerous species are described.


Inoceramus sulcatus.

inoculability (in-ok-ū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inoculabilité*; as *inoculable* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being inoculable.

The *inoculability* of tubercle.
Austin Flint, Pract. of Medicine, p. 41.

inoculable (in-ok'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *inocul(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being inoculated, as a person, or of being communicated by inoculation, as a disease.

inocular (in-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] In *entom.*, within the compound eyes: said of the antennæ of insects when they are inserted in notches in the inner margins of the eyes, which partly surround their bases, as in many *Cerambycidæ*.

inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inoculated*, ppr. *inoculating*. [< ME. *inoculate*, < L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, ingraft an eye or bud of one plant into (another), implant, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, an eye: see *ocular*. Cf. *inocule* and *ineye*.] 1. To graft by budding; insert a bud or germ in, as a tree or plant, for propagation.

In Aprill figtreen *inoculate*
May best be there as drie landes be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock but we shall relish of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1, 119.

Hence—2. To introduce a foreign germ or element into; specifically, to impregnate with disease by the insertion of virus; treat by inoculation for the purpose of protecting from a more malignant form of the disease: as, to *inoculate* a person for the smallpox: often used figuratively.

inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *inoculacion* = F. *inoculation* = Sp. *inoculacion* = Pg. *inoculação* = It. *inoculazione*, < LL. *inoculatio*(*n*-), an inoculating, ingrafting, < L. *inoculare*, pp. *inoculatus*, ingraft, implant: see *inoculate*.] 1. The act or practice of grafting by budding.

Nowe have I made *inoculacion*
Of pere and appultree; the experience
Hath preved wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Fruit comes slowly from the kernel, but soon by *inoculation* or incision. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Hence—2. The ingrafting of any minute germ in a soil where it will grow; especially, the act or practice of communicating disease by introducing through puncture infectious matter into the tissues; the introduction of a specific animal poison into the tissues by puncture or through contact with a wounded surface; specifically, in *med.*, the direct insertion of the virus of smallpox in order, by the production of a mitigated form of it, to prevent a more severe attack of the disease in the natural way. The operation was introduced into Europe from the East by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and was first performed in London in 1721. It was superseded about 1800 by the milder and more successful practice of inoculating with vaccine virus. See *vaccination*.—**Inoculation of grasslands**, in *agri.*, a process for securing a luxuriant growth of grass, consisting in preparing the soil as if it were to be seeded down with grass-seed, but covering it first with small fragments of turf taken from the best old pasture-land, after which grass-seed mixed with clover in the ordinary way is scattered over the surface, and the field is rolled to press down the pieces of sod and press in the seed.

inoculative (in-ok′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *inoculate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to inoculation; inoculatory.

Cultivation of spores of molds, etc., is . . . found to cause a depreciation of their *inoculative* efficacy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 425.

The few *inoculative* experiments that have been made upon monkeys have been unsuccessful. *Science*, XI. 140.

inoculator (in-ok′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *inoculateur* = Sp. Pg. *inoculador*, < L. *inaculator*, an ingrafter, < *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] A person who or a thing which inoculates; one who or that which propagates by inoculation.

Holy relics . . . are *inoculators* of all manner of contagious diseases. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 52.

inocule†, *v. t.* [ME. *inoculen*, < OF. (and F.) *inoculer* = Sp. Pg. *inocular* = It. *inocchiare*, *inoculare*, < L. *inoculare*, ingraft: see *inoculate*.] Same as *inoculate*, 1. *Palladius.*

inodiate† (in-ō′di-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. **inodiatus*, pp. of **inodiare*, > It. *inodiare*, *innodiare* (rare), bring into hatred, make hateful, annoy, < L. *in*, in, + *odium*, hate: see *odium*. Cf. *annoy*, *ult.* < ML. **inodiare*.] To make hateful.

God intends, in the calamities which he inflicts upon a pardoned person, partly to give the world fresh demonstrations of his hatred of sin, and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin to the chastised sinner. *South*, Works, VI. vi.

inodorate† (in-ō′dō-rāt), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *odorate*.] Inodorous.

Whites are more *inodorate* (for the most part) than flowers of the same kind coloured. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 507.

inodorous (in-ō′dō-rus), *a.* [= F. *inodore* = Sp. *inódoro* = Pg. It. *inodoro*, < L. *inodōrus*, without smell, < *in*- priv. + *odor*, smell: see *odor*, *odorous*.] Destitute of odor; having no scent or smell.

The white of an egg is a viscous . . . *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

inodorousness (in-ō′dō-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being inodorous; absence of odor.

inoffensive (in-ō-fen′siv), *a.* [= F. *inoffensif* = Sp. *inofensivo* = Pg. *inoffensivo*; as *in*-3 + *offensive*.] Not offensive; giving no offense; doing no harm; not causing disturbance or uneasiness; free from anything of a displeasing or disturbing nature: as, an *inoffensive* animal; *inoffensive* remarks.

For drink the grape
She crushes, *inoffensive* must, and meaths
From many a berry. *Milton*, P. L., v. 345.

Tillotson, the most popular preacher of that age, and in manners the most *inoffensive* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

inoffensively (in-ō-fen′siv-li), *adv.* In an inoffensive manner; without giving offense; in a manner not to offend, disturb, or displease.

inoffensiveness (in-ō-fen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inoffensive; harmlessness.

inofficial (in-ō-fish′al), *a.* [= F. *inofficiel*; as *in*-3 + *official*.] Not official; destitute of official character or authority; unofficial: as, *inofficial* intelligence.

It raised him into a new moral power in the state; an *inofficial* dictator of principle. *Everett*, Orations, I. 515.

inofficially (in-ō-fish′al-i), *adv.* In an inofficial manner; without official character or authority.

inofficious (in-ō-fish′us), *a.* [= F. *inofficieux* = Sp. *inoficioso* = Pg. *inofficioso* = It. *inofficioso*, *inofizioso*, < ML. *inofficiosus*, contrary to duty, harmful, < L. *in*- priv. + *officiosus*, dutiful, officious: see *officious*.] Regardless of the obligations incident to one's office or position; contrary or inattentive to duty. [Rare.]

Up, thou tame river, wake;
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake;
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson, K. James's Coronation Entertainment.

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune by alleging that "every man may do what he will with his own." *Paley*, Moral Philos., III. iii. 9.

Inofficious testament or will, a testament or will disposing of property contrary to the dictates of natural affection and to just expectations.

inogen (in′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv*-), nerve, fiber, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A hypothetical complex substance which is assumed by certain physiologists to decompose in the muscular tissue during contraction, yielding carbonic acid and lactic acid and a nitrogenous body, and to be re-formed during repose.

inogenic (in-ō-jen′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to inogen.

inoil†, *v. t.* Same as *enoil*. *Davies.*

If it [the oil] be wanting, that king is yet a perfect monarch notwithstanding, and God's anointed, as well as if he was *inoiled*. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 1.

inomet. A Middle English past participle of *nim*.

Inomycetes (i-nō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1817), < Gr. *ἰς* (*iv*-), a fiber, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A former division of hyphomycetous fungi.

inoperable (in-op′e-ra-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *operable*.] That cannot be operated on. [Rare.]

The treatment of *inoperable* uterine cancer.
Medical News, XLVIII. 462.

inoperation† (in-op-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **inoperatio*(*n*-), < *inoperari*, effect, produce, < L. *in*, in, + *operari*, work, operate: see *operate*.] Agency; intimate influence; inworking.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth.
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, § 25.

inoperative (in-op′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *operative*.] Not operative or operating; destitute of activity or of effect; inert: as, laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be *inoperative*, like the Pope's bull against the comet! *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 213.

inopercular (in-ō-pėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *opercular*.] Same as *inoperculate*. *Sir R. Owen.*

Inoperculata (in-ō-pėr-kū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *inoperculatus*, without an operculum: see *inoperculate*.] A division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves the shell of which has no operculum, such as snails. Most of these mollusks are inoperculate, as the families *Helicidæ* or snails, *Limacidæ* or slugs, *Limnæidæ* or pond-snails, and others. In many species which hibernate, however, there is formed a temporary operculum called the *epiphragm*. See *Operculata*.

inoperculate (in-ō-pėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *inoperculatus*, < L. *in*- priv. + *operculatus*, covered: see *operculate*.] 1. Having no true operculum, as a snail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Inoperculata*.

The rest [of the *Pulmonifera*] are *inoperculate*, and sometimes shell-less. *S. P. Woodward*, Mollusca (1875), p. 285.

2. In *bot.*, not provided with an operculum or lid.

Also *inopercular*, *inoperculated*.

inoperculated (in-ō-pėr′kū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *inoperculate*.

inopinable† (in-ō-pī′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *inopinable* = Sp. *inopinable* = Pg. *inopinavel* = It. *inopinabile*, < L. *inopinabilis*, not to be supposed, < *in*- priv. + *opinabilis*, that is supposed, imaginary, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] Not to be expected. *Latimer*, Works, I. 476.

inopinate† (in-op′i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inopinado* = It. *inopinato*, *innopinato*, < L. *inopinatus*, not expected, < *in*- priv. + *opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, suppose, expect: see *opine*.] Unexpected.

Casuall and *inopinate* cases, as wounds, poysons, burnings, plagues, and other popular harmes.
Tima's Storehouse, 760, 2. (*Latham.*)

inopportune (in-op-or-tūn′), *a.* [= F. *inopportun* = Sp. *inoportuno* = Pg. It. *inopportuno*, < L. *inopportunus*, unsuitable, < *in*- priv. + *opportunus*, suitable: see *opportune*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit.

God at first makes all alike; but an indisposed body, or an *inopportune* education, or evil customs superinduce variety and difference. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

=Syn. Untimely, ill-timed, malapropos.

inopportunely (in-op-or-tūn′li), *adv.* In an inopportune manner; unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

inopportuneness (in-op-or-tūn′nes), *n.* The character or quality of being inopportune.

The *inopportuneness* of the proposal at a time of foreign war, when the rebellion, too, in Ireland was not completely suppressed, was the main argument of Fox and his followers in opposition at Westminster.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 529.

inopportunity (in-op-or-tū′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *inopportunité* = Sp. *inoportunidad* = It. *inopportunità*; as *inopportune* + *-ity*, after *opportunity*.] Lack of opportuneness; unseasonableness. [Rare.]

The light, . . . hidden under the bushel of misapprehension or *inopportunity*, flames forth at fitting moment.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 146.

inoppressive (in-o-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oppressive*.] Unoppressive; not burdensome.

inopulent (in-op′ū-lent), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *opulent*.] Not opulent; not wealthy; not affluent or rich.

inorb (in-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *orb*.] To form or constitute as an orb.

Sceptred genius, aye *inorbed*,
Culminating in her sphere.
Emerson, Hermione.

inorder†, *v. t.* [< *in*-2 + *order*.] To order; arrange. *Howell.*

inordinacy (in-ôr′di-nā-si), *n.* [< *inordina*(*te*) + *-cy*.] The state of being inordinate; a going beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; disorderly excess; immoderateness: as, the *inordinacy* of desire or other passion.

'Tis, I say, great odds, but that we should be carried to *inordinacy*, and exceed the bounds the divine laws have set us. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, ii.

inordinancy† (in-ôr′di-nan-si), *n.* Same as *inordinacy*. *Davies.*

inordinate (in-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *inordoné* = Sp. *inordenado* = It. *inordinato*, < L. *inordinatus*, not arranged, disordered, irregular, < *in*- priv. + *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, arrange, order: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Beyond prescribed order or proper bounds; not adequately limited or restrained; disorderly; excessive; immoderate: as, *inordinate* demands; *inordinate* vanity: rarely applied to persons.

Marcus Antonius . . . was indeed a voluptuous man, and *inordinate*. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

Sir, this is from your wonted course at home:
When did you there keep such *inordinate* hours?
Go to bed late, start thrice, and call on me?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Much incapacity to govern was revealed in this *inordinate* passion to administer.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

Inordinate proportion, a statement of equality of ratios in which the order of statement of the terms is irregular.

inordinately (in-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively; immoderately.

The commons thought they had a right to the things that they *inordinately* sought to have.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

inordinateness (in-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* Inordinacy; immoderateness; excess. *Bp. Hall.*

inordination† (in-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *inordinazione*, < LL. *inordinatio*(*n*-), disorder, irregularity, < L. *inordinatus*, disordered: see *inordinate*.] Irregularity; deviation from rule or right; inordinateness.

Some things were made evil by a superinduced prohibition, as eating one kind of fruit; some things were evil by *inordination*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 10, Pref.

inorganic (in-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [= F. *inorganique* = Sp. *inorgánico* = Pg. It. *inorganico*; as *in*-3 + *organic*.] 1. Not organic; not organized; specifically, not having that organization which characterizes living bodies. See *organic* and *organism*.

The horizontal lines of surface decoration break injuriously upon the vertical lines of the windows, and the forms of the highly ornamented gables are curiously *inorganic*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 229.

Both [Comte and Spencer] saw that Evolution begins with *inorganic* matter and ends with human society.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 145.

2. Not produced by vital processes: as, an *inorganic* compound.—3. In *philol.*, of unintended or accidental origin; not normally developed: as, the distinctions of *lead* and *led*, of *man* and *men*, of *was* and *were*, which are of phonetic origin; or the *i* of Fr. *vient* (L. *venit*), as compared with that of *mais* (L. *magis*). —**Inorganic chemistry**, the branch of chemistry which treats of those substances which do not contain carbon. Formerly organic chemistry treated of substances produced by animal or vegetable organisms or formed by metamorphoses of such organisms, which invariably contained carbon, and usually both hydrogen and oxygen, while nitrogen was present in very many of them. They were called *organic compounds*. Inorganic chemistry treated of all other substances. It was the prevalent opinion that organic substances could be produced only by a force peculiar to living organisms, called *vital force*. But since many so-called organic compounds have been made artificially from inorganic materials, the distinction has disappeared. Organic chemistry is now the chemistry of carbon and all its compounds, and inorganic chemistry is the chemistry of all other elements and compounds.

inorganical (in-ôr-gan'i-kạl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organical*.] Same as *inorganic*. *Boyle.*

inorganically (in-ôr-gan'i-kạl-i), *adv.* Without organs or organization.

inorganisable, inorganisation, etc. See *inorganizable*, etc.

inorganity† (in-ôr-gan'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *inorgan(ic)* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being inorganic.

This is a sensible and no inconsiderable argument of the *inorganity* of the soul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

inorganizable (in-ôr'gạ-nī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organizable*.] Not organizable; incapable of being organized. Also spelled *inorganisable*.

It [the brain] is exposed to the effects of anæmia and hyperæmia, the latter being sometimes accompanied by organizable or *inorganizable* exudates.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 34.

inorganization (in-ôr″gạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *organization*.] The state of being unorganized; absence of organization. Also spelled *inorganisation*.

No other department of study will do so much [as that of chemical action] to take away the idea of grossness, of *inorganization*, which the untrained mind applies to the world of matter. *Science*, VI. 66.

inorganized (in-ôr'gạn-īzd), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *organized*.] Not having organic structure; unorganized. Also spelled *inorganised*.

inornate (in-ôr-nāt'), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *ornate*.] Not ornate; plain.

His [Lord Stowell's] style is chaste, yet not *inornate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 580.

inorthography† (in-ôr-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< *in*-3 + *orthography*.] Incorrect orthography; a misspelling. *Feltham.*

inosculate (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inosculated*, ppr. *inosculating*. [< L. *in*, in, on, + *osculum*, dim. of *os*, mouth (> *osculari*, kiss): see *osculate*.] **I.** *trans.* To unite by openings, as two vessels in an animal body; anastomose.

It is an opinion . . . that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 34.

The latter [the Roman code] has been adopted, or, if I may say so, *inosculated*, into the juridical polity of all continental Europe, as a fundamental rule.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 505.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *anat.*, to unite by little openings; have intercommunication by running together, as the vessels of the body; anastomose: as, one vein or artery *inosculates* with another.

The underlying muscles and *inosculating* fibrous tissue.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 190.

Hence—2. To unite or be connected so as to have intercommunication or continuity; run together; blend by being connected terminally.

Drear, dark, *inosculating* leaves. *Crabbe.*

The several monthly divisions of the journal may *inosculate*, but not the several volumes. *De Quincey.*

inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inosculation* = It. *inosculazione*; as *inosculate* + *-ion*.] 1. The union of two vessels of an animal body by openings into each other, so as to permit the passage of a fluid; anastomosis. Hence—2. Some analogous union or relation; a running together; junction: as, in botany, the *inosculation* of the veins of a leaf, or of a scion with the stock in grafting.

There has been a perpetual *inosculation* of the sciences and the arts. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 188.

inosic (i-nos'ik), *a.* [Appar. < **inose* (< Gr. *ἰς* (*iv-*), strength, force, nerve, fiber, + *-ose*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, a word used only in the following phrase.—**Inosic acid**, a name given by Liebig to an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. Its existence as a definite compound is doubtful.

inosite (in'ō-sīt), *n.* [< *inos-ic* + *-ite*2.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$) found in the muscular substance of the heart and in the lungs, kidneys, brain, etc. It has been found in the urine in some cases of glucosuria and of albuminuria, and it exists also in several plants. It is very sweet, and does not undergo alcoholic fermentation, but yields lactic acid when fermented.

inought†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete form of *enough*.

in-over (in-ō'vėr), *adv.* [< *in*1 + *over*.] 1†. Also; besides. *Withals.*—2. Nearer to any object; close: opposed to *out-over*. [Scotch.]

Syne she sets by the spinning-wheel,
Taks them *in-o'er*, and warms them weel.
W. Beattie, Tales, p. 32.

in-over (in'ō″vėr), *a.* Same as *inby*.

in ovo (in ō'vō). [L.: *in*, in; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, an egg: see *ovum*.] In the egg; in an inchoative state.

inower (in-ō'ėr), *adv.* Same as *in-over*.

inoxidizable (in-ok'si-dī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oxidizable*.] In *chem.*, that cannot be oxidized or converted into an oxid.

inoxidized (in-ok'si-dīzd), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *oxidized*.] Not oxidized.

The newly-formed pigment is separated from the *inoxidized* copper by washing on a sieve.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 411.

inp-. For words formerly so beginning, see *imp-*.

in-parabola (in'pạ-rab″ō-lạ), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *parabola*.] An inscribed parabola.

inpart†, *n.* [< *in*2 + *part*.] An inward part.

O, my breast, break quickly;
And shew my friends my *in-parts*, lest they think
I have betrayed them. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

in partibus infidelium (in pär'ti-bus in-fi-dē'li-um). [L.: *in*, in; *partibus*, abl. pl. of *par*(*t-*)*s*, a part, portion, region; *infidelium*, gen. pl. of *infidelis*, unbelieving, infidel: see *infidel*.] In the regions of infidels; in countries inhabited by unbelievers: in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a phrase describing titular bishops (called briefly *bishops in partibus*) appointed over territories not yet erected into a see.

inpath† (in'pàth), *n.* [< *in*1 + *path*.] An intricate way. *Davies.*

Italy is hence parted by long crosae dangerous *inpaths*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 396.

in-patient (in'pā″shẹnt), *n.* [< *in*1 + *patient*.] A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary. See *out-patient*.

in pectore (in pek'tō-rē). [L.: *in*, in; *pectore*, abl. of *pectus*, breast, bosom: see *pectoral*.] In or within the breast; in reserve: as, a cardinal *in pectore* (one whose appointment has not been promulgated).

in-pensioner (in'pen″shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pensioner*.] In the *British army*, a pensioned man who is lodged and maintained in a public institution: opposed to *out-pensioner*, who lives where he pleases.

in-pentahedron (in'pen-tạ-hē″drọn), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *pentahedron*.] An inscribed pentahedron.

inperfit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *imperfect*.

in perpetuum (in pėr-pet'ū-um). [L.: *in*, in, on, for; *perpetuum*, acc. of *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual*, *perpetuity*.] In perpetuity; for ever.

in persona (in pėr-sō'nạ). [L.: *in*, in; *personā*, abl. of *persona*, person: see *person*.] In person. See *in propria persona*.

in personam (in pėr-sō'nam). [L.: *in*, in, to, against; *personam*, acc. of *persona*, person: see *person*.] Against the person: used in law of a right resting in a purely personal obligation of another, and of proceedings to enforce a right by judgment binding only on the party proceeded against, such as a suit to recover a debt: in contradistinction to a right or a proceeding *in rem*, which binds all the world, such as a proceeding to condemn a ship or to dissolve a marriage. See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in petto (in pet'tō). [It.: *in*, in; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast. Cf. *in pectore*.] In or within the breast; in reserve; not disclosed.

in-polygon (in'pol″i-gọn), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *polygon*.] An inscribed polygon.

in posse (in pos'ē). [NL.: L. *in*, in; *posse*, be able, can (used as a noun): see *posse*, *possible*.] In a potential state of being; not yet actually existing, but ready to come into existence when certain conditions are fulfilled.

in potentia (in pō-ten'shiạ). [L.: *in*, in; *potentiā*, abl. of *potentia*, power: see *potent*, *power*, etc.] Potentially; in possibility.

in potestati parentis (in pō-tes-tā'tī pā-ren'tis). [L.: *in*, in; *potestati*, abl. of *potesta*(*t-*)*s*, power; *parentis*, gen. of *paren*(*t-*)*s*, a parent: see *potestat*, *parent*.] Subject to the authority of a parent.

inpour (in'pōr), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pour*.] Same as *inpouring*.

The perpetual *inpour* of a coin made full legal tender for its face. *Report Sec. Treasury*, 1886, L xxxvii.

inpouring (in'pōr″ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pouring*.] A pouring in; a great influx.

With this *inpouring* of labor came railroads, factories, and a thousand prolific industries.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 4.

May we describe Christianity as a vast extension and deepening of all the higher ranges of human consciousness, by means of which the *inpouring* of divine influence, in greatly increased volume, was made possible?
F. H. Johnson, Andover Rev., VII. 290.

in præsenti (in prē-zen'tī). [L.: *in*, in; *præsenti*, abl. of *præsen*(*t-*)*s*, present: see *present*.] Now; at the present time: in contradistinction to *in futuro*. The promise of marriage at the betrothal is a promise *in futuro*; that at the wedding is a promise *in præsenti*.

inpravable† (in-prā'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *pravable*.] Not capable of being corrupted.

He . . . set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.
Becon, Works, I. 105.

in propria causa (in prō'pri-ạ̈ kâ'zạ̈). [L.: *in*, in; *propriā*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *causā*, abl. of *causa*, cause: see *proper* and *cause*.] In his or her own suit.

in propria persona (in prō'pri-ạ̈ pėr-sō'nạ̈). [L.: *in*, in; *propriā*, abl. fem. of *proprius*, own, proper; *personā*, abl. of *persona*, person.] In one's own person; by or through one's self and not another.

in puris naturalibus (in pū'ris nat-ū-ral'i-bus). [L.: *in*, in; *puris*, abl. neut. pl. of *purus*, pure, mere; *naturalibus*, abl. neut. pl. of *naturalis*, natural.] In mere natural guise; entirely unclothed; naked.

inpushing (in'pùsh″ing), *n.* [< *in*1 + *pushing*.] A pushing in.

This is accomplished by *inpushings* of the epiblast at the extremities of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, Int., p. xi.

input† (in-pùt'), *v. t.* [ME. *inputten*; < *in*1 + *put*1.] To put in; put on. *Wyclif.*

input (in'pùt), *n.* [< *input*, *v.*] Contribution, or share in a contribution. [Scotch.]

An ilka friend wad bear a share o' the burthen, something might be dune—ilka ane to be liable for their ane *input*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

in-quadric (in'kwod″rik), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *quadric*.] An inscribed quadric surface.

in-quadrilateral (in'kwod-ri-lat″ė-rạl), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *quadrilateral*.] An inscribed quadrilateral.

inquartation (in-kwâr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *in*-2 + *quartation*.] In *metal.*, same as *quartation*.

inquere†, *v.* See *inquire*.

inquest (in'kwest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inquist*; < ME. *enquest*, *enqueste*, < OF. *enqueste*, F. *enquête* = Pr. *enquesta* = It. *inchiesta*, inquiry, < L. *inquisita*, ML. *inquista* (sc. *res*), a thing inquired into, an inquiry, prop. fem. of *inquisitus*, *inquistus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire*. Cf. *quest*.] 1. Inquiry; search; quest.

For-thy, syr, this *enquest* I require yow here,
That ȝe me telie with trawthe, if euer ȝe tale herde
Of the grene chapel.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South*, Works, I. vi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; specifically, a proceeding before a jury to determine the amount to be recovered in an action, when there is no trial in the ordinary sense, because the right to recover has been admitted; in common use, a coroner's inquest.

Also that the Bailies from this tyme take [not] eny *enquest* for the kynge, but by xij trewe just and lawfulle men.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

(*b*) The jury itself.

The next day the governour charged an *inquest*, and sent them aboard with two of the magistrates.
Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., I. 271.

Coroner's inquest. See *coroner*.—**Great inquest**†, a grand jury.

And that the price of ale he assed at euery lawday by the *gret enquest*, or by the moste party of them.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

Halifax inquest. See *Halifax law*, under *law*1.—**Inquest of office**, an inquiry made by the sheriff, coroner, or escheator, or by commissioners specially appointed, acting with the aid of a jury, concerning any matter that entitles the state or sovereign to the possession of real or personal property, as to determine the right to lands claimed to be held by aliens. The term is also loosely used of an inquiry into a person's right to the possession of an office held by the government to be forfeited.

The proceeding [impeachment of Judge Pickering] was a mere *inquest of office* under a judicial form.
H. Adams, John Randolph, p. 133.

inquiet† (in-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< F. *inquiéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inquietar* = It. *inquietire, inquietare*, < L. *inquietare*, make unquiet, disturb, < *inquietus*, unquiet: see *inquiet, a.*] To disturb; disquiet.

That no person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, &c., be troubled, impeached, sued, *inquieted*, or molested, for or by reason of any offence.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

inquiet† (in-kwī'et), *a.* [< F. *inquiet* = Sp. Pg. It. *inquieto*, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet, < *in-* priv. + *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.*] Unquiet.

inquietation† (in-kwī-e-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inquiétation* = Sp. *inquietacion* = Pg. *inquietação* = It. *inquietazione*, < L. *inquietatio(n-)*, disturbance, < *inquietare*, disturb: see *inquiet, v.*] The act of disquieting; disturbance.

To the high displeasnre of God, the *inquyetacon* & damage of the Kyngis People, & to the marvaylous disturbance of the Comon Weale of this Realme.
Laws of Hen. VIII. (1530), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 73.

How many semely personagis, by outrage in riote, gamynge, and excesse of apparaill, be induced to theft and robry, and somtime to murder, to the *inquietation* of good men? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 7.

inquietness†, *n.* Inquietude; disturbance.

It will gender sedicions and vprores and miche *inquietenes* in thy realme. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vi.

inquietude (in-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *inquiétude* = Pr. *inquietut* = Sp. *inquietud* = It. *inquietudine*, < LL. *inquietudo*, restlessness, < L. *inquietus*, restless, unquiet: see *inquiet, a.*] 1. Lack of quietude or tranquillity; restlessness of manner or feeling; unrest.—2. Disturbance of mind or body; a feeling of uneasiness or apprehension; disquietude.

There mighty Love
Has fix'd his hopes, *inquietudes*, and fears.
Johnson, Irene, iii. 1.

Inquilinæ (in-kwi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *inquilinus*, a sojourner, tenant, lodger: see *inquiline.*] A group of hymenopterous insects, the guest gall-flies, a division of *Cynipidæ*, containing those cynipids which are unable to produce galls themselves, and consequently lay their eggs in galls made by other insects.

inquiline (in'kwi-lin), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inquilino*, < L. *inquilinus*, an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, for **incolinus*, < *incola*, an inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture.*] **I.** *n.* In *zoöl.*, an animal that lives in an abode properly belonging to another, either at its expense, as certain insects that live in galls made by the true gall-insects, or merely as a cotenant, as a pea-crab which lives in an oyster-shell, or a sea-anemone growing on a crab's back; a commensal. See cut under *cancrisocial.*

There are several genera of gall-flies which, although they live in galls, do not produce them. These are known as guest gall-flies or *inquilines*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 510.

II. *a.* Having the character of an inquiline; commensal.—**Inquiline gall-fly.** Same as *guest-fly.*

inquilinous (in-kwi-lī'nus), *a.* [< *inquiline* + *-ous.*] Same as *inquiline. Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

inquinate† (in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inquinatus*, pp. of *inquinare* (> It. *inquinare* = Sp. Pg. *inquinar*), defile, befoul, < *in*, in, on, + OL. *cunire*, void excrement.] To pollute; contaminate.

For an opinion it was of that nation [the Ægyptian] that Ibis feeding upon serpenta, that venemous food so *inquinated* their ovall conceptions, or eggs within their bodies, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

inquination† (in-kwi-nā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *inquinação*, < LL. *inquinatio(n-)*, < *inquinare*, defile: see *inquinate.*] The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.

And the middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called (by some of the ancients) *inquination* or incoction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 837.

inquirable (in-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* [< *inquire* + *-able.*] Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

Taking in hand to shewe the articles *inquirable* before the Justice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 17.

inquirance†, **enquirance**†, *n.* [ME. *enquirance, enqueraunce*; as *inquire* + *-ance.*] Inquiry.

Of Goddes mystery and his werking
Make never, my childe, to ferre *enqueraunce*.
MS. Cantab Ff. i. 6, f. 156. (*Halliwell.*)

inquiration (in-kwi-rā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *inquire* + *-ation.*] Inquiry. [Prov. Eng.]

A decent woman as spoke to her about . . . making secret *inquiration* concerning of me.
Dickens, David Copperfield, ii.

inquire (in-kwīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inquired*, ppr. *inquiring.* [Also *enquire*; < ME. *inqueren, enqueren*, < OF. *enquerre, enquerir*, F. *enquérir* = Pr. *enquerer, enquerir, enquerre, inquerer* = Sp. Pg. *inquirir* = It. *inquerire, inquirere, inchierere*, < L. *inquirere*, seek after, search for, inquire into, < *in*, into, + *quærere*, seek: see *query, quest.* Cf. *acquire, exquire, require, conquer.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To search for; seek out; make investigation concerning.

She pulled off her gowne of greene,
And put on ragged attire,
And to faire London she would go,
Her true love to *enquire*.
The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington (Child's Ballads, IV. 159).

2. To ask about (a thing or person); seek knowledge of by asking.

Of enery man he *enqueryd* the certente,
Whiche of his men were ded and which were take.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2565.

Into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, *enquire* who in it is worthy. Mat. x. 11.

There mighty nations shall *inquire* their doom.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 381.

3†. To call; name.

Now Cantium, which Kent we comenly *inquyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 12.

4†. To ask of; question.

She asked and *enquered* hym of many thinges, and he her taught all her askynge for the grete love that he hadde to hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

To inquire out, to find or find out by question; gain knowledge of by inquiry or investigation: as, to *inquire out* the plans of an enemy.

Enquire her *out*, do'st hear, Fellow? And tell her her Nephew, Sir Wilfull Witwoud, is in the House.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 14.

=**Syn.** *Ask, Inquire, Question*, etc. See *ask*1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek for knowledge or information; make inquisition or investigation; use means for discovering or learning something.

That is the path of righteousness,
Though after it but few *enquires*.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

The most Antichristian Councel, and the most tyrannous Inquisition that ever *inquir'd*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 12.

He who *inquires* has not found; he is in doubt where the truth lies. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

2. To ask for information; seek knowledge of something by asking a question or questions: as, I will *inquire* about it.

Sir, it seems your nature is more constant than to *inquire* after state-news. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

[The principal prepositions used after *inquire* are *of* before the person or subject questioned; *for*, and sometimes *after*, before a thing the discovery or possession of which is desired; *about, concerning*, or *after*, and sometimes *of*, before a thing about which information is sought; and *into* before a subject for detailed investigation or examination. *At* is used before the place where or source whence information is sought, and *by* (in the Bible) before the person through whose agency inquiry is made.]

inquire†, *n.* [< *inquire, v.*] Inquiry; search; investigation.

At last from Tyre,
Fame answering the most strange *inquire*, . . .
Are letters brought. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 22.

inquirendo (in-kwi-ren'dō), *n.* [< L. (*de*) *inquirendo*, (of) inquiring, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire.*] In *law*, an authority given in general to some person or persons to inquire into something for the advantage of the crown or state.

inquirent† (in-kwīr'ent), *a.* [< L. *inquirent(t-)s*, ppr. of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire.*] Making inquiry; inquiring; seeking to know.

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone*, Economy, ii.

inquirer (in-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who inquires, searches, or examines; a seeker; an investigator. Also *enquirer.*

Expert *inquirers* after truth;
Whose only care, might truth presume to speak,
Is not to find what they profess to seek.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 192.

inquiring (in-kwīr'ing), *p. a.* Given to inquiry or investigation; searching; inquisitive: as, an *inquiring* mind or look. Also *enquiring.*

inquiringly (in-kwīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. Also *enquiringly.*

inquirist† (in-kwīr'ist), *n.* [< *inquire* + *-ist.*] An inquirer.

But the *inquirist* keeping himself on the reserve as to employers, the girl refused to tell the day or to give him other particulars. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 321.

inquiry (in-kwīr'i), *n.*; pl. *inquiries* (-iz). [Also *enquiry*; an extended form of *inquire, enquire, n.*, perhaps suggested by *query.*] 1. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles: as, an *inquiry* into the truth of a report.

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

Learning stimulated *inquiry*; *inquiry* created doubt.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

2. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; inquisition.

He could no path nor tract of foot descry,
Ne by *inquirie* learne, nor ghesse by syme.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *enquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.
Acts x. 17.

3. A question; an interrogation; a query.

It is an *inquiry* of great wisdom, what kinds of wits and natures are most apt and proper for what sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 257.

Inquiries none they made; the dreadful day
No pause of words admits, no dull delay.
Pope, Iliad, v. 631.

Court of inquiry. See *court.*—**Writ of inquiry**, a writ directing an inquest; more specifically, a process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the venue in the action is laid, stating the former proceedings in the action, and commanding the sheriff that by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of his county he diligently inquire what damages the plaintiff has sustained, and return the inquisition into court. This writ is necessary after an interlocutory judgment, the defendant having let the proceedings go by default, to ascertain the question of damages.=**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination* and *inference*), study.—3. *Query, Interrogation.* See *question.*

inquisible† (in-kwiz'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into (see *inquire*), + *-ible.*] Admitting of judicial inquiry. *Sir M. Hale.*

inquisite†, *v. i.* [< L. *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*, inquire into: see *inquire*, v.] To make inquisition; inquire. *Davies.*

He *inquisited* with justice and decorum, and determined with as much lenity towards his enemies as ever prince did. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

inquisition (in-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *inquisition* = Pr. *inquisicio* = Sp. *inquisicion* = Pg. *inquisição* = It. *inquisizione*, < L. *inquisitio(n-)*, a seeking or searching for, a seeking for grounds of accusation, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, seek for, inquire into: see *inquire.*] 1. The act of inquiring; close search or examination; investigation; inquiry.

The two principal senses of *inquisition* [are] the eye and the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

But what concerns it thee, when I begin
My everlasting kingdom? Why art thou
Solicitous? What moves thy *inquisition*?
Milton, P. R., iii. 200.

But it is dangerous to institute an *inquisition* into the motives of individuals. *Everett*, Orations, I. 289.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Inquiry by a jury impaneled by the sheriff, a coroner, or a board of commissioners, to ascertain facts necessary for judicial or legal purposes other than the trial of an action. The term is used of a proceeding, or the verdict on a proceeding, taken by a magistrate or administrative officer and a jury to inquire into a matter of fact concerning any special case, as distinguished from the trial by jury in court of a contested issue between parties. (*b*) The document embodying the result of such inquiry.—3. [*cap.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical court, officially styled the Holy Office, for the suppression of heresy by the detection and punishment of heretics and by other means. Punishment of heretics, even by death, was practised from the fourth century onward, but the Inquisition proper arose in the twelfth century. It was developed in the thirteenth century by Pope Innocent III. and the synod of Toulouse, and extended to France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other countries. The original inquisitors were the bishops in their own dioceses, with special assistants. On the formal organization of the Inquisition, it was placed in charge of the Dominican order, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office. The Spanish Inquisition was reorganized and put under the control of the state at the end of the fifteenth century, and became especially noted for its severity and the number of its victims, who (as elsewhere) were burned or otherwise punished, according to sentence, by the secular authority. (See *auto de fe.*) The proceedings of the court were conducted with the utmost secrecy; and the confidential officers employed by it were called *familiars.* It was at its height in the sixteenth century, and its methods were extended into Por-

tugal, the Netherlands, and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The influence of the Inquisition diminished in the eighteenth century. It was suppressed in France in 1772, in Portugal under John VI. (died 1826), and in Spain finally in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists as a branch of the papal system, but its chief concern is now with heretical literature.—**Inquisition of the dead, inquisition post mortem,** in *law*, an inquest had to determine the devolution of property by escheat on the death of one leaving no heirs. =**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, Scrutiny*, etc. See *examination*.

inquisition† (in-kwi-zish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *inquisition, n.*] To subject to inquisition or inquiry; investigate. *Milton.*

inquisitional (in-kwi-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by inquisition; especially, marked by strict or harsh inquiry; inquisitorial.

It is thought Irony, addressed to some hot bigots then in power, to shew them what dismal effects that *inquisitional* spirit with which they were possessed would have on literature in general, at a time when public liberty looked with a very sickly face!
Warburton, Ded. to the Freethinkers, an. 1738.

2. Of or pertaining to the Inquisition.

inquisitionary (in-kwi-zish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *inquisition* + *-ary.*] Inquisitional. [Rare.]

inquisitive (in-kwiz′i-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *enquesitif*, < OF. *inquisitif*, F. *inquisitif* = Sp. *inquisitivo*, < L. as if **inquisitivus*, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into: see *inquire*.] 1. Addicted to inquiry or research; disposed to seek information; given to prying into matters; eagerly curious.

Whan these four hundred of the castell come to these sex score, Ewein white honde, that was more *enquesitif*, asked of whens thei were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Sir, I am not *inquisitive*
Of secrecies without an invitation.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

Errors . . . are incident oftentimes even to the best and most *inquisitive* of men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 418.

2. Marked by inquiry; questioning; curious; hence, searching out; bringing to view.

That our desires of serving Christ be quick-spirited, active, and effective, *inquisitive* for opportunities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

That holds
Inquisitive attention while I read.
Cowper, Task, iv. 52.

A girl in a white-figured gown at work, . . . white window-curtains about her, and the *inquisitive* light streaming around her. *Mag. of Art*, VII. 163.

=**Syn.** *Prying*, etc. (see *curious*), inquiring.

inquisitively (in-kwiz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

inquisitiveness (in-kwiz′i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being inquisitive; the disposition to inquire, ask questions, or investigate; curiosity to learn: as, the *inquisitiveness* of the human mind.

inquisitor (in-kwiz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *inquisiteur* = Sp. Pg. *inquisidor* = It. *inquisitore*, < L. *inquisitor*, a seeker, searcher, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire into: see *inquire*.] 1. One who inquires or investigates; particularly, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine: as, the *inquisitors* of the Holy Office or Inquisition.

Whereas God hath appointed them ministers of holy things, they make themselves *inquisitors* of men's persons a great deal farther than need is.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

He dismissed the impertinent *inquisitors*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Where they looked for proof, it was in a way more becoming *inquisitors* than judges.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.

2†. An inquisitive or curious person. *Feltham.*

—**Grand Inquisitor**, a director of a court of inquisition in certain countries, particularly in Portugal and Spain.

inquisitor-general (in-kwiz′i-tọr-jen′ẹ-rạl), *n.* The head of the court of inquisition in several European countries, as Spain, the Netherlands, etc. The most noted in history were Torquemada (appointed in 1483) and his successors in the Spanish Inquisition.

inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *inquisitorial* = Sp. *inquisitorial*; as *inquisitor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to inquisition; specifically, pertaining to the Inquisition, or resembling its practices; making strict or searching inquiry.

For a while the latter [Marsh] was unobservant of the *inquisitorial* survey with which he was regarded.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 138.

The bishops themselves could and did exercise stringent *inquisitorial* powers. *Catholic Dict.*

The council of five [at Carthage] had criminal jurisdiction and *inquisitorial* power. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 471.

inquisitorially (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an inquisitorial manner.

inquisitorious† (in-kwiz-i-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< ML. **inquisitorius*, < L. *inquisitor*, an inquisitor: see *inquisitor.*] Making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

Under whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

inquisitress (in-kwiz′i-tres), *n.* [< *inquisitor* + *-ess.*] A female inquisitor; an inquisitive or curious woman.

Little Jesuit *inquisitress* as she was, she could see things in a true light. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxvi.

inquisiturient† (in-kwiz-i-tū′ri-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. as if **inquisiturien(t-)s*, ppr. of **inquisiturire*, desire to inquire, a desiderative verb, < *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, inquire: see *inquire*.] Given to inquisition, or making strict inquiry; inquisitorial.

This was the rare morsell so officiously snatcht up and so ilfavourdly imitated by our *inquisiturient* Bishops.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 13.

inraced (in-rāst′), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *race*[3] = *rase.*] In *her.*, same as *indented*, 2.

inracinate (in-ras′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inracinated*, ppr. *inracinating*. [< F. *inraciner*, enroot (< L. *in*, in, + *racine*, a root), + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *deracinate*.] To root; implant. *Imp. Dict.*

inrage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrage.*

inrail† (in-rāl′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *rail*[1].] Same as *enrail.*

It plainly appeareth that in things indifferent, what the whole Church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 13.

inrapture†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrapture.*

in re (in rē). [L.: *in*, in; *re*, abl. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] In the matter of: used especially in legal phraseology.

inred†, *a.* [ME. *inred, inread*; < *in-*[1] (intensive) + *red.*] Very red.

He was nowthir whyit no blake,
And [an] *inred* man he was.
Seven Sages, l. 60.

inregister†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enregister.*

in rem (in rem). [L.: *in*, in, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, a thing: see *res*.] In relation to a thing: as, an action *in rem*: opposed to *in personam*. See *action*, 8 (*b*).

in rerum natura (in rē′rum nā-tū′rạ). [L.: *in*, in; *rerum*, gen. pl. of *res*, a thing; *naturā*, abl. of *natura*, nature.] In the nature of things; from the very constitution of things.

I. N. R. I. An abbreviation of Latin *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews): an ecclesiastical inscription in designation of Christ in the Christian church, taken from the writing placed by Pilate over Christ's cross (John xix. 19).

inrich†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enrich.*

inring†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enring.*

inrise†, *v. i.* [ME. *inrisen* (tr. L. *insurgere*); < *in-*[1] + *rise*[1].] To rise up. *Wyclif.*

inriser†, *n.* [ME. *inrisere* (tr. L. *insurgen(t-)s*); < *inrise* + *-er*[1].] One who rises up. *Wyclif.*

inro (in′rō), *n.* [Jap., < Chin. *yin*, a seal or stamp, + *lung*, a basket. Chin. *l* becomes Jap. *r*, and Chin. *-ang, -ing, -ung*, and *-ūng* usually become Jap. *-ō*.] A small ornamental nest of boxes of lacquer-ware, ivory, etc., carried by Japanese at the girdle, and used to hold the seal (hence the name), medicines, perfumes, or the like. The boxes fit upon one another in such a way as to form a single flattened cylinder with almost invisible lines of division, and are held together by a silk cord which passes through tubular holes at the sides, and to which is fastened the netsuke or "bob" by which the inro is suspended from the girdle.

inroad (in′rōd), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *road.*] 1. A predatory or hostile incursion; a raid by public enemies; a temporary or desultory invasion.

Neither wer there any more *inrodes* now by land as they were wont to be from Corinth side by the way of Megara along into their territories.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 785.

In the 1st century B. C. the great Scythian *inroad* expelled the Macedonians from Bactria.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 326.

2. Forcible entrance; powerful or sudden influx or incursion; forcible or insidious encroachment.

The luminous inferior orbs, inclosed
From Chaos, and the *inroad* of Darkness old.
Milton, P. L., iii. 421.

A fierce banditti, . . .
That with a black, infernal train,
Make cruel *inroads* in my brain.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

inroad (in′rōd), *v.* [< *inroad, n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To make an inroad into; invade.

The Saracens . . . conquered Spain, *inroaded* Aquitain.
Fuller.

II. *intrans.* To make an inroad; encroach; depredate. [Rare.]

A growing liberalization is *inroading* upon the old doctrine of future everlasting punishment.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 269.

inroader (in′rō-dėr), *n.* [< *inroad* + *-er*[1].] An invader. [Rare.]

The Danes never acquired in this land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *inroders* than inhabitants. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxiv.

inroll†, **inrol**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *enroll.*

inrolled (in′rōld), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *rolled.*] In *bot.*, rolled in, as the apex or margin of a leaf.

Fertile specimens [of *Hypnea musciformis*] from the West Indies are more robust and do not so frequently have *inrolled* apices. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 157.

inroller†, **inrolment**†. Obsolete forms of *enroller, enrolment.*

inruption (in-rup′shọn), *n.* [A 'restored' form of *irruption*.] A breaking in; irruption. [Rare.]

The true mouth [in the development of an anrella] then forms by *inruption* at the opposite pole.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 557.

inrush (in′rush), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *rush, n.*] A rushing in; a sudden invasion or incursion; an irruption.

Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfilment of his hopes.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxviii.

inrush† (in-rush′), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *rush, v.*] To rush in.

The sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Ketmes. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 654.

in sæcula sæculorum (in sek′ū-lạ sek-ū-lō′-rum). [L.: *in*, in, unto; *sæcula*, acc. pl., *sæculorum*, gen. pl., of *sæculum*, an age: see *secular*.] To ages of ages; to all eternity: a phrase occurring in a common Latin form of doxology.

insafety† (in-sāf′ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *safety.*] Lack of safety. *Naunton.*

insalivate (in-sal′i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insalivated*, ppr. *insalivating*. [< *in-*[2] + *salivate.*] To salivate, or mix with the saliva, as food.

Meal, if fed alone, especially to young calves, should be spread thinly on the bottom of troughs, so that it will be eaten slowly, and be *insalivated*. *Science*, IV. 576.

insalivation (in-sal-i-vā′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[2] + *salivation.*] In *physiol.*, the mixing of the saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insalubrious (in-sạ-lū′bri-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *salubrious.*] Not salubrious; unfavorable to health; unwholesome: as, *insalubrious* air.

I was perswaded not to venture over land by reason of the *insalubrious* season, the dog-star then raging.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 234.

=**Syn.** See *healthy*.

insalubrity (in-sạ-lū′bri-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *salubrity.*] Lack of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

Where the soil was rich it was generally marshy, and its *insalubrity* repelled the cultivators whom its fertility attracted. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

insalutary (in-sal′ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= OF. *insalutaire*, < LL. *insalutaris*, not salutary, < L. *in-* priv. + *salutaris*, salutary: see *salutary*.] 1. Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness; unwholesome.

So *insalutary* are the conditions of the environment of the poor in the cities that only by fitting themselves to unfavorable conditions is life worth living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 487.

2. Not safe; not tending to safety; productive of evil.

insalveable (in-sal′vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *salveable.*] That cannot be salved or healed; irremediable. [Rare.]

A disgrace *insalveable*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

in-samet†, *adv.* [ME., < *in*[1] + *samet.*] Together; in one place.

Women that be of ynell name,
Be ȝe not to-gedere *in-samet*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 48.

insanability (in-san-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insanabilidade*; as *insanable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state of being insanable or incurable.

insanable (in-san′ạ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *insanable* = Sp. *insanable* = Pg. *insanavel* = It. *insanabile*, < L. *insanabilis*, incurable, < *in-* priv. + *sanabilis*, curable: see *sanable*.] Not sanable; incapable of being cured or healed; incurable. For the legal sense, see *insanity*.

insanableness (in-san′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Insanability.

insanably (in-san′ạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be incurable.

insane (in-sān′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insano*, < L. *insanus*, unsound in mind, insane, < *in-* priv. +

sanus, sound, sane: see *sane*.] 1. Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind; crazy.

Soon after Dryden's death she [Lady Elizabeth] became *insane*, and was confined under the care of a female attendant. *Malone*, Dryden.

2. Characteristic of a person mentally deranged; hence, wild; insensate; senseless.

The crowd, that if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note, . . .
Inflate themselves with some *insane* delight.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. [Attrib. use of *insane* used as a noun in the pl.] Devoted to the use or care of the insane: as, an *insane* asylum.—4†. Making insane; causing insanity.

Or have we eaten on the *insane* root
That takes the reason prisoner?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

=Syn. 1. Crazed, lunatic, demented, maniacal.

insanely (in-sān'li), *adv.* In an insane manner; madly; without reason.

insaneness (in-sān'nes), *n.* Insanity.

insaniate† (in-sā'ni-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *insanire*, be insane, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] To make unsound, distempered, or insane.

Does not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul?
Feltham, Resolves, i. 64.

insanie† (in-sā'ni), *n.* [< OF. *insanie* = Sp. Pg. It. *insania*, < L. *insania*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] Insanity; madness; insane folly.

He clepeth a calf, caul; . . . This is abhominable (which he would call abominable); it insinuateth me of *insanie*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

In the days of sixth Henry, Jack Cade made a brag,
With a multitude of people; but in the consequence,
After a little *insanie* they fled tag and rag,
For Alexander Iden he did his diligence.
Wilfred Holme, Fall and Evil Successe of Rebellion.

insanify (in-san'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insanified*, ppr. *insanifying*. [< *insane* + *-i-fy*.] To make insane; madden. [Rare.]

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would *insanify* them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could. *Sydney Smith.*

insanitary (in-san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; not salubrious; violating sanitary rules or requirements.

Misery, *insanitary* dwellings, and want of food account for this high mortality. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

Mr. Punch draws attention to the *insanitary* state of London slums. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 64.

insanitation (in-san-i-tā'shon), *n.* An insanitary condition; lack of proper sanitary arrangements. [Rare.]

Insanitation, he said, did not cause the disease [cholera]. *The American*, IX. 25.

insanity (in-san'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insanité*, < L. *insanita(t-)s*, unsoundness of mind, insanity, < *insanus*, insane: see *insane*.] A seriously impaired condition of the mental functions, involving the intellect, emotions, or will, or one or more of these faculties, exclusive of temporary states produced by and accompanying acute intoxications or acute febrile diseases. From the denotation of the word are also usually excluded mental defects resulting from arrested development and idiocy, and such conditions as simple trance, ecstasy, and catalepsy, and often senile dementia. The forms of mental disease are very varied, and no classification is universally accepted. The following is that of Krafft-Ebing (1888): **A.** Mental disease in the developed brain. (*a*) Functional psychoses, or mental diseases without recognizable anatomical lesion. (1) Psychoneuroses, mental diseases developed in brains not congenitally weak, nor impaired by early disease, such as meningitis and other cerebral diseases, including melancholia, mania, mania hallucinatoria, acute dementia. (2) Psychical degenerations, diseased states developing in brains weak from birth or from early disease, including reasoning mania, paranœa, periodical insanity, and insanities consequent on certain neurotic conditions, as neurasthenia, hypochondria, hysteria, or epilepsy. (*b*) Mental diseases with recognized anatomical lesions, including delirium acutum, dementia paralytica, senile dementia, cerebral syphilis. To these may be added, as constituting, however, a link between *a* and *b*, mental derangement forming part of chronic alcoholism and morphinism. **B.** Mental defect from arrested development, or idiocy. Insanity develops at all ages, but most frequently in women between twenty-five and thirty-five, and in men between thirty-five and fifty. The age of puberty, the menopause, and old age are times of peculiar liability to mental disease. Among the factors of insanity may be mentioned congenital predisposition; the nervous strain of modern life; lack of rest and amusement, and consequent indulgence in stimulants of various kinds; poor food; severe illness; failure of organs other than the brain, resulting in prolonged cerebral anemia and toxemia; poisons, such as alcohol, opium, ergot, chloral, absinthe, lead, and mercury; sexual excesses; child-bearing and lactation; injuries to the head; and severe and depressing emotions. Ordinarily several of these factors combine to produce the derangement. The percentage of cures varies in different hospitals from 20 to 60, depending largely on the classes of cases which predominate.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd,
By med'cine well applied; but, without grace,
The heart's *insanity* admits no cure.
Cowper, Task, vi. 523.

Insanity is an expression only of functional and organic disorder; remove the disorder upon which the *insanity* depends, and the return to mental soundness is secured.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 543.

In its legal use, insanity consists in the lack of such mental soundness as renders a person criminally responsible, or capable of making a valid contract, conveyance, or will, or of managing his own affairs. There is great difference of opinion as to what extent of disease or imperfect development, and what, if any, aberrations of mind not traceable to disease or imperfection of the brain, should be regarded as constituting this degree of mental unsoundness. The tendency of legal opinion has long been to enlarge the scope of the word, and extend the rules as to insanity to derangements not recognized in earlier times, when *insane* was used as the equivalent of *mad* or *lunatic*, and *insanity* generally implied *furor* or *mania*, or, at least, obvious forms of total defect of responsible understanding. What constitutes legal insanity—that is, exonerative or incapacitating insanity—in doubtful cases is now universally regarded as depending upon the relation between the defect in the particular mind and the nature of the act in question. Thus, insanity, as a defense in criminal law, means, according to the rule in England and in many of the United States, incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, in respect to the act in question, or incapacity to be conscious of acting contrary to law; while by some authorities inability to control the will (irresistible morbid impulse) also is recognized as insanity. Insanity in reference to the law of contracts is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from a rational assent, considering the nature of the contract, whether marriage, partnership, sale, etc. Insanity (or, as more commonly expressed, unsoundness of mind) in reference to the law of wills is generally understood to mean such a defect as incapacitates from knowing or collecting in mind the facts respecting the property to be disposed of and the persons naturally and justly to be considered in its disposal, or from making an intelligent and rational choice as to its disposal. It has often been defined too narrowly, as consisting only in delusion. It is a disputed question whether the existence of disease or defect in the brain itself is an essential fact. Some of those who hold that one or the other always characterizes insanity are understood to assert that the disease or defect may be inferred from the irrationality of conduct, without other independently adequate evidence.

That insane persons accused of crimes sometimes feign *insanity* has long been recognized, and the examiner must remember that the discovery of deceit on the part of a suspected feigner is not proof of sanity.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 88.

Affective insanity, moral insanity.—**Circular insanity**. See *circular*.—**Communicated insanity**, insane delusions communicated by an insane person to a person predisposed to insanity, who thereby becomes insane.—**Emotional insanity**, derangement of the emotional powers, or inability to control one's impulses.—**Homicidal insanity**, an irresistible desire to kill.—**Impulsive insanity**, instinctive monomania.—**Insanity of action**, moral insanity.—**Insanity of adolescence**, hebephrenia.—**Insanity of doubt**. See the extract.

The peculiar borderland of insanity known as the *insanity of doubt*. The patient has a morbid impulse to do things over and over again, for fear they are not done exactly right. *Science*, X. 53.

Insanity of grandeur, megalomania.—**Insanity of persecution**, insanity in which delusions of being persecuted are prominent features.—**Insanity of puberty**, hebephrenia.—**Katatonic insanity**, katatonia.—**Moral insanity**, irresistible inclination to perverse and illegal action.

What is most difficult to deal with in the way of legal responsibility is the state termed *moral insanity*, where the subject is not beyond being influenced by motives of prospective pain or pleasure, but has contracted such a furious impulse towards some one crime that the greatest array of motives that can be brought to bear is not sufficient. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 490.

Partial insanity, monomania.—**Pellagrous insanity**, insanity appearing as a feature of pellagra.—**Periodical insanity**, a form of mental degeneration in which similar periods of mania or melancholic condition recur at regular intervals. Between such attacks the nervous system shows more or less extensive departure from a normal condition. It includes circular insanity.—**Primary delusional insanity**, a primary derangement characterized by somewhat fixed, systematized, and limited delusions. There is little or no mental enfeeblement at first.—**Primary insanity**, paranœa.—**Secondary delusional insanity**, a form of insanity characterized by the presence of delusions with mental enfeeblement, and developed out of various other forms of derangement, such as mania or melancholia. It either constitutes the final term in the mental decline, or is succeeded by terminal dementia.—**Suicidal insanity**, a form of instinctive monomania characterized by an intense desire to commit suicide.=Syn. *Insanity*, *Lunacy*, *Derangement*, *Craziness*, *Madness*, *Mania*, *Frenzy*, *Delirium*. *Insanity* is the scientific and colorless word for marked disturbance of the mental functions as above described. Its various forms are enumerated in the classification given, and will be found defined under those names. *Lunacy*, aside from its derivation, suggests a condition of some permanence, and is in literary and legal use. *Derangement* is a softened form of expression for *insanity*. *Craziness* expresses the same thing as *insanity*, but with a suggestion of contempt and an implication of peculiar and absurd behavior. It seems to imply a certain amount of incoherence and dementia. *Madness*, as far as it goes beyond the generic meaning of *insanity*, suggests violence in act or expression; so too, and to a greater degree, do *mania* (especially in its popular use) and *frenzy*. *Delirium* indicates a lack of attention to surrounding things and the presence of accredited illusions and hallucinations, with more or less extensive delusions. It is applied especially to temporary states, as in fevers. Most or all of these words may be used by hyperbole to denote foolish or peculiar actions not indicative of insanity.

Blasting the long quiet of my breast
With animal heat and dire *insanity!*
Tennyson, Lucretius.

I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's *lunacy*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 49.

The wretch who neglects or maltreats the unfortunate subject of mental *derangement* intrusted to his care, if not himself insane and irresponsible, should be regarded with universal contempt.
Chambers, Library of Universal Knowledge, VIII. 41.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
Bp. Mountagu, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

Madness in great ones must not unwatched go.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 197.

It is perfectly certain that the brain of a man suffering from melancholia differs altogether from that of one in acute *mania*. *Quain*, Dict. of Med., p. 715.

Demoniac *phrensy*, moping melancholy,
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 485.

Delirium this is call'd which is mere dotage,
Sprung from ambition first.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

insapory† (in-sap'ō-ri), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sapor*, taste (< *sapere*, taste, know), + *-y*[1].] Tasteless; wanting flavor; insipid.

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

insatiability (in-sā-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insatiabilité* = Sp. *insaciabilidad* = Pg. *insaciabilidade* = It. *insaziabilità*, < LL. *insatiabilita(t-)s*, < L. *insatiabilis*, insatiable: see *insatiable*.] The state of being insatiable; unappeasable desire or craving; insatiableness.

He [Mr. Sverdrup] is believed to recognize the folly of Radical *insatiability*, and the mischief that would result were Norway to insist on measures which Sweden thinks it impossible to accept. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 61.

insatiable (in-sā'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insatiable* = Sp. *insaciable* = Pg. *insaciavel* = It. *insaziabile*, < L. *insatiabilis*, that cannot be satisfied, < *in-* priv. + **satiabilis*, that can be satisfied: see *satiable*.] Not satiable; incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy: as, *insatiable* desire; *insatiable* thirst.

She was a rhymer at the age of ten. . . . Apparently, too, she had a mind of that fine northern type which hungers after learning for its own sake, and to which the study of books or nature is an instinctive and *insatiable* desire.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

The populace are instinctive, free-born, *insatiable* beggars. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 57.

=Syn. Unappeasable, unquenchable, voracious.

insatiableness (in-sā'shia-bl-nes), *n.* Insatiability; unappeasable craving or greed.

As the eye in its owne nature is covetous, in that it is not satisfied with seeing (Eccl. i. 8), so the eye of the covetous hath a more particular *insatiablenesse*.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.

insatiably (in-sā'shia-bli), *adv.* In an insatiable manner; so as to be insatiable.

We lounged about the gentle close, and gazed *insatiably* at that most soul-soothing sight, the waning, wasting afternoon light. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

insatiate (in-sā'shiāt), *a.* [< LL. *insatiatus*, unsatisfied, < L. *in-* priv. + *satiatus*, pp., satisfied: see *satiate*.] Not to be satisfied or sated; insatiable: as, *insatiate* greed.

The *insaciate* couetous men are neuer content, nor wyll open their affection, but locke vp theyr treasures.
Golden Book, xvii.

Hate
Bred in woman is *insatiate*.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice: and thrice my peace was slain.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 212.

insatiately (in-sā'shiāt-li), *adv.* In an insatiate manner; so as not to be satisfied.

But youth had not us therewith to suffice;
For we on that *insatiately* did feed
Which our confusion afterwards did breed.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 321.

insatiateness (in-sā'shiāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being insatiate or insatiable.
Bailey, 1727.

insatiety† (in-sā-tī'e-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insatiete*, < L. *insatieta(t-)s*, < *in-* priv. + *satieta(t-)s*, satiety: see *satiety*.] Absence of satiety; unsatisfied desire or demand.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "when goods increase, they are increased that eat them."
Granger, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 123.

insatisfaction (in-sat-is-fak′shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *satisfaction.*] Lack of satisfaction; dissatisfaction. [Rare.]

In all natures you breed a farther expectation than can hold out, and so an *insatisfaction* in the end.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

Nor will it acquit the *insatisfaction* of those which quarrel with all things. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

insaturable† (in-sat′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *saturable.*] Incapable of being saturated or glutted; insatiable.

Enemies . . . whose hatred is *insaturable.* *Tooker.*

insience† (in′siens), *n.* [= OF. *insience* = Pg. *insciencia*, < L. *inscientia*, ignorance, < *inscien(t-)s*, ignorant: see *inscient*[2].] Ignorance; want of knowledge or skill; nescience.

inscient[1] (in′sient), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know.] Endowed with insight or discernment. [Rare.]

Gaze on, with *inscient* vision, toward the sun.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

inscient[2]† (in′sient), *a.* [= OF. and F. *inscient* = Pg. It. *insciente*, < L. *inscien(t-)s*, not knowing, ignorant, < *in-* priv. + *scien(t-)s*, knowing, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *science.*] Not knowing; ignorant; unskilful. *Coles*, 1717.

insconce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce.*

inscribable (in-skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *inscribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being inscribed.

inscribableness (in-skrī′ba-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being inscribable.

inscribe (in-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inscribed*, ppr. *inscribing.* [= F. *inscrire* = Pr. *inscrire* = Sp. *inscribir* = Pg. *inscrever* = It. *inscrivere*, *iscrivere*, < L. *inscribere*, write in or upon, < *in*, in, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe.*] 1. To write or engrave; mark, as letters or signs, by writing or engraving; specifically, to display in writing on something durable or conspicuous: as, to *inscribe* a name on a roll, tablet, or monument.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, "Ego et Rex meus"
Was still *inscrib'd.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 315.

And 'midst the stars *inscribed* Belinda's name.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 150.

2. To write or engrave the name of, as on a list or tablet; enroll in writing: as, to be *inscribed* among the councilors.

Am I *inscribed* his heir for certain?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. To mark with characters or words.

Oh let thy once-loved friend *inscribe* thy stone,
And with a father's sorrows mix his own.
Pope, Epitaph on Harcourt.

The finest collections of *inscribed* Greek marbles are of course at Athens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. To dedicate or commend (a book or other writing) by a short address less formal than a dedication.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, . . . is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

5. To imprint deeply; impress: as, to *inscribe* something on the memory.—6. In *geom.*, to draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one. A figure having angular points or vertices (as a polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in a figure having lines, curves, or surfaces, when every vertex of the former is incident upon the latter; a curved figure is said to be inscribed in a polygon or polyhedron when every side (in the former case) or every face (in the latter) is tangent to it.—**Inscribed hyperbola.** See *hyperbola.*

inscribed (in-skrībd′), *p. a.* In *entom.*, having conspicuous, more or less angulated, colored lines or marks, somewhat resembling written letters.

inscriber (in-skrī′bėr), *n.* One who inscribes.

Diagrams . . . which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the *inscriber's* intention.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 48.

inscriptible (in-skrip′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscriptible* = It. *inscrittibile;* < L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ible.*] Capable of being inscribed or drawn in or within anything: specifically applied in geometry to certain plane figures and solids capable of being inscribed in other figures or solids.—**Inscriptible quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral four of whose vertices lie on the circumference of a circle.

inscription (in-skrip′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inscription* = Pr. *escriptio* = Sp. *inscripcion* = Pg. *inscripção* = It. *inscrizione*, *iscrizione*, < L. *inscriptio(n-)*, a writing upon, inscription, title, < *inscribere*, pp. *inscriptus*, write upon: see *inscribe.*] 1. The act of inscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. Inscribed symbols, letters, or words; specifically, a descriptive, explanatory, or illustrative memorandum, as a name, title, motto, panegyric, etc., written, engraved, or stamped, as on a monument, a medal, etc.: as, an *inscription* on a tombstone, on a gem, a book, or a picture; the *inscriptions* on the obverse and reverse of a coin or a medal.

Upon the highest Mountain amongst the Alps She left this ostentous *Inscription*, upon a great Marble Pillar.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 29.

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' *inscription* value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 36.

Monna Giovanna, his beloved bride, . . .
Enthroned once more in the old rustic chair,
High-perched upon the back of which there stood
The image of a falcon carved in wood,
And underneath the *inscription*, with a date,
"All things come round to him who will but wait."
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale.

Specifically—3. In *archæol.*, a historical, religious, or other record cut, impressed, painted, or written on stone, brick, metal, or other hard surface: as, the *inscription* on the Rosetta or the Moabite stone; the cuneiform *inscriptions* on rocks or brick cylinders; the *inscriptions* on the Egyptian temples or in the Roman catacombs; the *inscriptions* on Greek vases, votive tablets of terra-cotta, etc. It is to such inscriptions that our knowledge of Egyptian, Assyrian, and some other ancient languages and institutions is chiefly due; and study of the mass of such records left by the Greeks and Romans has corrected and completed an understanding of the history and civilization of these peoples, and contributed greatly to what we know of their language, their laws, their methods of thought, their traditions, and their public and private institutions and industries of all kinds.

Roman *Inscriptions* (by which general name are designated, in classical archæology, all non-literary remains of the Latin language, with the exception of coins, letters, and journals) fall into two distinct classes, viz. (1) those which were written upon other objects of various kinds, to denote their peculiar purpose, and in this way have been preserved along with them; and (2) those which themselves are the objects, written, to be durable, as a rule, on metal or stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 124.

4. A form of complimentary presentation or offering of a book or work of art, less elaborate than a dedication.—5. In *early church music*, a sign or motto, or both combined, played at the beginning of a canon written in an enigmatical manner, to show how it was to be resolved. The inscription was often designedly more puzzling than the canon itself.—6. In the *civil law*, a consent by an accuser that, if the accusation be false, he will submit to the same punishment which would have been inflicted upon the accused had he been guilty.—7. Entry on the calendar, as of a cause in court.—**Ancyrene inscription.** See *Ancyrene.*

inscriptional (in-skrip′shọn-al), *a.* [< *inscription* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an inscription; having the character of an inscription.

Inscriptional hexameters.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 510.

inscriptive (in-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< L. *inscriptus*, pp. of *inscribere*, inscribe, + *-ive.*] Of the character of an inscription; inscribed.

When the bells of Rylstone played
Their Sabbath music—"God na ayde!"
That was the sonnd they seemed to speak;
Inscriptive legend which I ween
May on those holy bells be seen.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

inscroll (in-skrōl′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *scroll.*] To write on a scroll. [Rare.]

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limbs, in judgment old,
Your answer had not been *inscroll'd.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7, 72.

inscrutability (in-skrö-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inscrutable:* see *-bility.*] The character of being inscrutable or not subject to scrutiny.

So let all our speculations, when they are admitted to the most familiarities with these mysteries, be still afraid to inquire directly what they are, remembering that they are God's own *inscrutabilities.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. i. § 3.

inscrutable (in-skrö′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *inscrutable* = Sp. *inscrutable* = Pg. *inscrutavel* = It. *iscrutabile*, *inscrutabile*, < LL. *inscrutabilis*, inscrutable, < L. *in-* priv. + **scrutabilis*, scrutable: see *scrutable.*] Incapable of being searched into or scrutinized; impenetrable to inquiry or investigation; incognizable: as, the ways of Providence are often *inscrutable.*

The historian undertook to make us intimately acquainted with a man singularly dark and *inscrutable.*
Macaulay, History.

Every mind is thus *inscrutable* to every other mind.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 15.

=Syn. Impenetrable, undiscoverable, incomprehensible, unsearchable, mysterious.

inscrutableness (in-skrö′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

inscrutably (in-skrö′ta-bli), *adv.* In an inscrutable manner; so as not to be discovered or explained; mysteriously.

But there are cases in which it is *inscrutably* revealed to persons that they have made a mistake in what is of the highest concern to them.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 58.

insculp† (in-skulp′), *v. t.* [= OF. *insculper* = Sp. Pg. *insculpir* = It. *insculpere*, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in or upon, engrave, < *in*, in, + *sculpere*, cut, engrave: see *sculp*, *sculpture.*] To engrave; carve.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde than any forme may be *insculped* upon metall or marble.
Palace of Pleasure, II. S 4. (*Nares.*)

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, iv. 1.

insculpsit (in-skulp′sit). [L., 3d pers. perf. ind. of *insculpere*, carve in, engrave: see *insculp.*] He engraved (it): a word appended to an engraving, with the engraver's name or initials prefixed.

insculpt (in-skulpt′), *a.* [< L. *insculptus*, pp. of *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp.*] In *bot.*, embedded in the rock: said of some saxicolous lichens.

insculption† (in-skulp′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *insculptio(n-)*, a cutting or carving, < L. *insculpere*, cut or carve in: see *insculp.*] The act of engraving, or that which is engraved; carved inscription.

What is it to have
A flattering, false *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

insculpture (in-skulp′tūr), *n.* [= OF. *insculpture* = Pg. *insculptura;* as *insculp* + *-ture*, after *sculpture.*] Sculpture; an engraved inscription.

My noble general, Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' the sea;
And on his grave-stone this *insculpture.*
Shak., T. of A., v. 4, 67.

insculpture (in-skulp′tūr), *v. t.* Same as *ensculpture.* *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

in se (in sē). [L.: *in*, in; *se*, refl. pron., sing. and pl., abl., itself.] In itself; in themselves.

insea† (in-sē′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *sea.*] To engulf in the sea.

Horse and foot *insea'd* together there.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 637.

inseal (in-sēl′), *v. t.* Same as *enseal.*

inseam†, *v. t.* See *enseam*[1].

insearch† (in-sėrch′), *v.* Same as *ensearch.*

insecable† (in-sek′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *insécable* = Sp. *insecable* = Pg. *inseccavel* = It. *inseccabile*, < L. *insecabilis*, that cannot be cut up, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *secabilis*, that can be cut, < *secare*, cut: see *section.*] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible. *Bailey.*

insect (in′sekt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *insekt* = F. *insecte* = Sp. Pg. *insecto* = It. *insetto*, < L. *insectum*, an insect (cf. Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, of same lit. sense), prop. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, < *in*, in, + *secare*, cut: see *section.* The name was orig. applied to those insects whose bodies seem to be cut in or almost divided in segments. See *Entoma.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A small, usually winged and many-legged, invertebrate creature whose body appears to consist of several segments: a term used in popular speech without exactitude, being applied not only to flies, fleas, dragon-flies, butterflies, moths, bees, wasps, crickets, grasshoppers, roaches, beetles, bugs, lice, and other familiar creatures properly called insects, but also, improperly, to other small creatures whose structure and relations are not popularly understood, as the so-called coral *insect*, which is an actinozoan.

So morning *insects*, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

May *insects* prick
Each leaf into a gall. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2. In *zoöl.*, any member of the class or other division of animals called *Insecta;* an arthropod; a condylopod; an articulated animal with articulated legs, especially one with six such legs; a hexapod. See *Insecta* and *Hexapoda*, 1.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye*[1].—**Coral insect, deciduous insects,** etc. See the adjectives.—**To expand an insect.** See *expand.*

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect or insects: as, *insect* transformations; *insect* architecture.

The *insect* youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied Spring.
Gray, Spring.

2. Like an insect in any respect; small; mean; contemptible.

Insecta (in-sek'tạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *insectum*, insect: see *insect*.] A class or other large division of invertebrated animals, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) With Linnæus, a class divided into eight orders: *Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera*, and *Aptera*. But the last of these orders included crustaceans and arachnidans, so that in this sense *Insecta* corresponds to the Cuvierian *Articulata*, the Latreillean *Condylopoda*, or the modern *Arthropoda*, one of the main branches of the animal kingdom. (*b*) With Latreille, by exclusion of *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* (but with retention of *Myriapoda*), the third class of articulated animals with articulated legs, divided into twelve orders: *Myriapoda, Thysanura, Parasita, Suctoria, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Rhipiptera*, and *Diptera*. (*c*) By exclusion of *Myriapoda*, the six-footed articulated animals; hexapod arthropods, or *Hexapoda*. In this, the current use of the word, the *Insecta* constitute the largest class of the *Arthropoda*. They have the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct or distinguishable from one another; 3 pairs of legs in the adult, all situated upon the thorax; a pair of antennæ; tracheal respiration; and distinct sexes. The somites or segments of the body number not more than 20, 11 being assumed as the typical number. The head, apparently a single segment, is presumed to consist of several coalesced somites: besides the antennæ, it bears a pair of eyes, simple or oftener compound, and the usually complicated mouth-parts. The thorax is composed of three definable segments, the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, the last two of which usually bear each a pair of wings, either fitted for flight, or, in the case of the anterior pair, modified into wing-covers or elytra, which may or may not cover all the abdominal segments. The abdominal segments, in adult insects, have no wings or legs; but some of the terminal segments may be modified into external sexual organs (of either sex), as ovipositor, etc., or bear long filaments. The legs are always jointed, and normally consist of 5 principal divisions: coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus; the tarsal segment being composed of from 1 to 5 joints, and usually ending in a pair of claws. Insects are always produced from eggs, though in some the phenomenon of parthenogenesis occurs, as in plant-lice. Nearly all insects undergo metamorphosis, or more or less complete transformation from the embryo to the imago. Among the many classifications of *Insecta* which have been proposed, that which is primarily based upon the absence, incompleteness, or perfection of metamorphosis is now usually adopted, giving the three subclasses *Ametabola, Hemimetabola*, and *Metabola* (*Holometabola*). The *Ametabola* are wingless as well as not subject to metamorphosis. By some they are made to include four orders, *Anoplura, Mallophaga, Collembola*, and *Thysanura*; but the first two of these orders are often differently placed, and the last two merged in one. The *Hemimetabola* undergo incomplete metamorphosis, the larva differing from the imago chiefly in being smaller and wingless, and the pupa being generally active, or at least capable of movement. The orders *Hemiptera* (*Homoptera* and *Heteroptera*), *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are hemimetabolous. The *Metabola* (*Holometabola*) undergo complete transformation, the larva being worm-like, as a caterpillar, maggot, or grub, and the pupa quiescent. These have five leading orders: *Neuroptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Coleoptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, to which *Aphaniptera* and *Strepsiptera* are sometimes added. Sundry other orders of *Insecta* are adopted by some writers, as *Thysanoptera, Euplexoptera*. The class *Insecta* is by far the largest class of animals, outnumbering all the rest of the animal kingdom in genera, species, and individuals. There are known to be more than 200,000 species, and there are doubtless many thousands undescribed. They exist in all parts of the world, and play a most important part in the economy of animated nature, furnishing food to one another and to numberless other animals, and affecting vegetable life, both by assisting in the fertilization of plants and by devouring or otherwise destroying them.

Morphology of Parts of the Head of an Insect, giving nomenclature.

I., II., III., side, upper, and under views of head of cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). I. and II.: *a*, epicranial suture on the epicranium, *c*, branching to *b*, the fenestræ; *f*, antennæ; *g*, eyes; *lb*, labrum; *mn*, mandibles; *ca*, cardo; *st*, stipes; *ga*, galea; *pl*, palpus of maxilla; *p*, palpus of labium, or labial palp, borne upon the palpiger; *q*, mentum and submentum of labium; *k*, the margins of the occipital foramen; *ic*, two inferior cervical sclerites; *lc*, lateral cervical sclerites; *pn*, pronotum of prothorax. III. Labium and right maxilla, from below: letters as before, except *la*, lacinia of maxilla; *pg*, paraglossa; *li*, ligula; *m*, mentum; *sm*, submeotum.

insectarium (in-sek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *insectaria, insectaria* (-umz, -ạ). [NL., < L. *insectum*, insect, + *-arium*.] A place in which a collection of living insects is kept; an entomological vivarium; also, the collection itself.

The *insectarium* at the Zoölogical Gardens.
W. A. Forbes.

insectary (in'sek-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *insectaries* (-riz). [< NL. *insectarium*, q. v.] Same as *insectarium*.

We hope that the time is near when the need of an *Insectary* for entomological work will be as fully appreciated as is the necessity for a propagating house for the horticulturist or a conservatory for the botanist.
J. H. Comstock, Amer. Nat., Dec., 1888, p. 1129.

insectation† (in-sek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *insectatio*(*n*-), a pursuing, pursuit, < *insectari*, pursue, follow upon, freq. of *insequi*, follow upon: see *insequent*.] Persecution; calumniation; backbiting.

My soule atirred by mine owne conscience (without *insectation*, or reprocho laieng to any other mans).
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1431.

insectator† (in'sek-tā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *insectator*, a pursuer, < *insectari*, pursue: see *insectation*.] 1. A prosecutor or adversary at law.—2. A persecutor. *Bailey.*

insectean (in-sek'tē-ạn), *a.* [< *insect* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insecta*; insectiform: as, an *insectean* form or organ.

insected† (in-sek'ted), *a.* [< L. *insectus*, pp. of *insecare*, cut in: see *insect*.] Incised; cut into segments like an insect.

We can hardly endure the sting of that small *insected* animal [the bee]. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

insect-fungi (in'sekt-fun'jī), *n. pl.* Fungi parasitic upon insects, as the *Entomophthoreæ*, of which the principal genus is *Empusa*, which attack the house-fly and other insects, and *Botrytis Bassiana*, which produces the disease known as muscardine in silkworms. See cut under *Cordyceps*.

insect-gun (in'sekt-gun), *n.* A small bellows for blowing insect-powder into crevices in walls and furniture, or for distributing it upon house-plants; a powder-blower.

insecticidal (in-sek-ti-sī'dạl), *a.* Pertaining to the killing of insects, or having the property of killing them.

insecticide[1] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who or that which kills insects.

Its [the starling's] varied song, its sprightly gestures, its glossy plumage, and, above all, its character as an *insecticide*—which last makes it the friend of the agriculturist and the grazier—render it an almost universal favourite.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 457.

When the value of Paris green as an *insecticide* was first discovered. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 354.

insecticide[2] (in-sek'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of killing insects.

insectiform (in-sek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an insect; insect-like; insectile.

Illustrated with the marvelous likenesses of two hundred figured or rather *insectiform* stones.
A. D. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 440.

insectifuge (in-sek'ti-fūj), *n.* [< L. *insectum*, an insect, + *fugare*, cause to flee.] A substance which serves as a preventive or protective remedy against insects by expelling them, but not necessarily killing them.

insectile (in'sek-til), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *insectil*; as *insect* + *-ile*.] **I.** *a.* Insect-like; having the nature or character of an insect; insectiform: as, *insectile* animals.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* An insect. [Rare.]

It is destruction of all the hopes and happiness of infants, a denying to them an exemption from the final condition of beasts and *insectiles*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 388.

Insectivora (in-sek-tiv'ọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *insectivorus*: see *insectivorous*.] 1. In *mammal.*: (*a*) An order of placental quadrupeds, comprising small mammals of the most varied forms, aspects, and habits, terrestrial and fossorial, arboreal, or natatorial, and mostly insectivorous, but in one group flying and frugivorous. They have a relatively small, smooth cerebrum, the hemispheres of which are one-lobed and do not cover the cerebellum; the uterus bicornuate; the testes abdominal or inguinal; the penis pendent or suspended; the placenta discoidal deciduate; the dentition diphyodont and heterodont; the teeth enameled, and typically 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw, but variable (always more than two lower incisors, and the molars tuberculate and rooted); limbs well developed, and ambulatorial or modified for climbing, swimming, or flying; clavicles present (except in *Potamogalidæ*); the carpal and metacarpal bones well developed and differentiated; the feet unguiculate and nearly always five-toed; and the body furry or spiny. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora*, containing the *Galeopithecidæ* or flying-lemurs, and *Insectivora vera* or *Bestiæ*, including all the rest, which consist of ten families with many genera and numerous species, the most familiar of which are the shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. (*b*) A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the insectivorous as distinguished from the frugivorous bats. The name being preoccupied by another order of animals, the term *Animalivora* has been proposed as a substitute for *Insectivora* in this sense.

2. In *entom.*, a group of insectivorous hymenopterous insects. *J. O. Westwood.*

Insectivoræ (in-sek-tiv'ọ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] In Temminck's classification (1815), an order of insectivorous birds, such as swallows. Also *Insectivores*. [Not in use.]

insectivore (in-sek'ti-vōr), *n.* An insectivorous animal; one of the *Insectivora* or *Insectivoræ*; especially, a member of the order *Insectivora*.

Insectivores (in-sek-tiv'ọ-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Insectivora*.] Same as *Insectivoræ*.

insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'ọ-rus), *a.* [= F. *insectivore* = Sp. *insectivoro* = Pg. *insectivoro* = It. *insettivoro*, < NL. *insectivorus*, < L. *insectum*, insect, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding or subsisting on insects, as an animal or a plant. A number of insectivorous plants have in recent times been shown to exist, as the genera *Dionæa* and *Drosera*.

Drosera is properly an *insectivorous* plant.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Insectivora*, in any use of that name, or having their characters.

insect-net (in'sekt-net), *n.* A light hand-net used for the capture of insects. A usual form consists of a hoop of wire attached by a ferrule to a wooden handle, and carrying a bag of mosquito-netting, thin muslin, or bobbin-net lace. The depth of the bag is a little more than twice its diameter.

insectologer† (in-sek-tol'ọ-jėr), *n.* [As *insectology* + *-er*.] One who studies insects; an entomologist.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

insectology† (in-sek-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *insectologie* = Pg. *insectologia*, < L. *insectum*, insect, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of insects; entomology.

insect-powder (in'sekt-pou'dėr), *n.* A dry powder used to kill or expel insects; an insecticide or insectifuge. The principal kinds, used against museum and household pests, are the Persian, made from the dry flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*; the Dalmatian (also called Persian), from those of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*; and the Californian, also made from the last-named plant, all of which are known as *buhach*.

insecure (in-sē-kūr'), *a.* [= Sp. *inseguro*; as *in*-[3] + *secure*.] 1. Not secure, firm, or safe; liable to give way; unsafe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations? *Bp. Hurd.*

Four columns had shown such weakness that the vaulting arches and the walls that rested upon them had become *insecure*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 171.

2. Not fully assured; not free from apprehension, fear, uncertainty, or doubt; uncertain.

He . . . is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

But is she truly what she seems?
He asks with *insecure* delight,
Asks of himself and doubts.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

insecuret, *v. t.* [< *insecure*, *a.*] To make insecure; imperil.

Every degree of recession from the state Christ first put us in, is a recession from our hopes, and an *insecuring* our condition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Great Exemplar, I. 187.

insecurely (in-sē-kūr'li), *adv.* In an insecure manner; without security or safety.

When I say secured, I mean in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely*. *Chesterfield.*

insecureness (in-sē-kūr'nes), *n.* Insecurity.

insecurity (in-sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *insécurité*; as *in*-[3] + *security*. Cf. *insecure*.] 1. The state of being insecure or unsafe; liability to give way, be lost, or become unsafe or fraught with danger; want of secureness or stability; instability; liability to damage or loss: as, the *insecurity* of a staircase or of a foundation.

There is also a time of *insecurity*, when interests of all sorts become objects of speculation.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

In drawing, the picture is not faultless; there is a touch of *insecurity* in some of the outlines.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 176.

2. Lack of assurance or confidence, especially in regard to one's safety, or the security or

stability of something; apprehensiveness of change, loss, or damage; doubt; uncertainty: as, a feeling of *insecurity* pervaded the community.

With what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects . . . unto arbitrary calculations. *Sir T. Browne.*

insecution† (in-sē-kū′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *insecutio(n-)*, a pursuing, < L. *insequi*, pp. *insecutus*, pursue: see *insectation.*] A following after something; close pursuit.

Æacides, that wishly did intend
(Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirmish drew
Amongst the Greeks, and with what ruth the *insecution* grew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inseminate (in-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inseminated*, ppr. *inseminating.* [< L. *inseminatus*, pp. of *inseminare*, sow or plant in, < *in*, in, + *seminare*, sow, plant, < *semen*, seed: see *semen.* Cf. *disseminate.*] To sow; inject seed into; impregnate. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

insemination (in-sem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *insémination*, < L. as if **inseminatio(n-)*, < *inseminare*, sow or plant in: see *inseminate.*] The act of sowing or of injecting seed; impregnation. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

insensate (in-sen′sāt), *a.* [< LL. *insensatus*, < *in-* priv. + *sensatus*, endowed with sense, < L. *sensus*, sensation, sense: see *sense.*] 1. Not endowed with sense; destitute of the power of feeling; naturally senseless; inanimate.

The silence and the calm
Of mute *insensate* things. *Wordsworth.*

2. Wanting or deprived of sense; destitute of natural sense or feeling; stupid.

As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate.
Milton, S. A., l. 1685.

We wonder that a man could possibly be so sottish; and yet we ourselves by temptation become no less *insensate.*
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. 1836), ii. 47.

3. Marked by want of sense or feeling; manifesting insensibility; irrational; maniacal.

Wisely they
Despise the *insensate* barbarous trade of war.
Thomson, Winter, l. 844.

The vast, black, raging spaces, torn and wild,
With an *insensate* fury answer back
To the gale's challenge.
C. Thaxter, At the Breaker's Edge.

insensateness (in-sen′sāt-nes), *n.* The state of being insensate or senseless; want of sense or feeling; stupidity.

insense[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *incense*[1].

insense[2] (in-sens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insensed*, ppr. *insensing.* [Appar. < *in-*[2] + *sense;* but most instances cited are certainly to be referred to *incense*[1] (formerly often spelled *insense*), in a similar meaning. Prob. the more mod. instances (dial.) are understood as < *in-*[2] + *sense.*] To instruct; inform; make to understand. *Grose.*

insenseless† (in-sens′les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] (here cumulative) + *senseless.*] Senseless; without feeling; insensible. [Rare.]

In other men 'tis but a huff
To vapour with, instead of proof,
That, like a wen, looks big and swells,
Insenseless, and just nothing else.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 394.

insensibility (in-sen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insensibilité* = Sp. *insensibilidad* = Pg. *insensibilidade* = It. *insensibilità;* as *insensible* + *-ity.*] 1. Lack of physical sensibility; the state of being insensible to physical impressions; absence of feeling or sensation.

There holdeth me sometyme by Almighty God as it were euen a swone, and an *insensibilitie* for woonder.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 12.

Insensibility to suffering was no longer professed; indomitable strength was no longer idolised; and it was felt that weakness and sorrow have their own appropriate virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 256.

2. Lack of moral sensibility, or the power to be moved or affected; lack of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion.

Peace (if *insensibility* may claim
A right to the meek honours of her name).
Cowper, Hope, l. 235.

One great cause of our *insensibility* to the goodness of our Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty.
Paley.

Man only can be aware of the *insensibility* of man towards a new gown. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

=Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

insensible (in-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insensible* = Sp. *insensible* = Pg. *insensivel* = It. *insensibile*, < LL. *insensibilis*, that cannot be felt, that cannot feel, < L. *in-* priv. + *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not perceptible by the senses; imperceptible; inappreciable.

The delicate graduation of curves that melt into each other by *insensible* transitions. *J. Caird.*

Already in the distance the white waves, the "skipper's daughters," had begun to flee before a breeze that was still *insensible* on Arca. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

In inland seas, such as the Mediterranean, the tides are nearly *insensible* except at the ends of long bays.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 354.

2. Not sensible to the mind; not consciously apprehended or appreciated; unconscious.

How many persons do you meet, the *insensible* influence of whose manners and character is so decided as often to thwart their voluntary influence!
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 191.

There are *insensible* transitions between the humble salaama of the Hindoo, the profound bow which in Europe shows great respect, and the moderate bend of the head expressive of consideration.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 385.

3. Without the power of feeling or sensation; without corporeal sensibility.

How gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence, and be earth
Insensible! *Milton*, P. L., x. 777.

Anything which renders a human being totally *insensible*, sometimes for hours, to the sharpest pain, must be attended with considerable danger to life.
E. T. Tibbits, Med. Fashions, p. 21.

4. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling or tenderness: as, to be *insensible* to the sufferings of others.

Art thou grown
Insensible in ill, that thou goest on
Without the least compunction?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Nothing disturbs the tranquillity of their souls, equally *insensible* to disasters and to prosperity.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 68.

Laura was . . . not *insensible* to the renown which his sonnets brought her.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

5†. Void of sense or meaning; meaningless.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, ii. 24.

Insensible calorie, an obsolete term for *latent heat.* See *heat.*=**Syn. 1.** Imperceivable.—**4.** Dull, torpid, senseless, unconscious, unfeeling, unsusceptible, indifferent, hard, callous.

II.† *n.* One who is lacking in sensibility; a thoroughly apathetic person.

His reason and the force of his resolutions enabled him on all occasions to contain himself, and to curb the very first risings of passion—and that in such a degree that he was taken almost for an *insensible.*
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 53.

What an *insensible* must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 405.

insensibleness (in-sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Insensibility.

And Panætius, one of the wisest of the Stoicks, is so far from making *insensibleness* of pain the property of a wise man that he makes it not the property of a man.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

insensiblist (in-sen′si-blist), *n.* [< *insensible* + *-ist.*] One who is insensible to emotion or passion; one who is apathetic or who affects apathy. [Rare.]

Mr. Meadows, . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, iv. 2.

insensibly (in-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In an insensible manner; so as not to be felt or perceived; imperceptibly.

His behaviour in an assembly [is] peculiarly graceful in a certain art of mixing *insensibly* with the rest, and becoming one of the company, instead of receiving the courtship of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

The war of Granada had *insensibly* trained up a hardy militia. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

insensitive (in-sen′si-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *insensitivo;* as *in-*[3] + *sensitive.*] Not sensitive; having little or no sensibility.

In certain cases the hypnotic is *insensitive.*
Science, XIII. 50.

People have lived and died without the use of eyes, but nobody has ever grown up with an *insensitive* skin.
G. C. Robertson, Mind, XIII. 423.

insensitiveness (in-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being insensitive.

The relation between depth of sleep and frequency of dreams seems explicable on the supposition that the *insensitiveness* to outside excitations present in deep sleep also induces *insensitiveness* to internal impressions.
Science, XIII. 88.

insensuous (in-sen′sū-us), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sensuous.*] Not sensuous; not addressing itself to or affecting the senses.

That intermediate door
Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form
And form *insensuous.* *Mrs. Browning.*

insentient (in-sen′shient), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sentient.*] Not sentient; not having perception, or the power of feeling.

The mind is the sentient being; and as the rose is *insentient*, there can be no sensation, nor any thing resembling sensation, in it. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, ii. 16.

inseparability (in-sep″a-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inséparabilité* = Sp. *inseparabilidad* = Pg. *inseparabilidade*, < LL. *inseparabilita(t-)s*, inseparableness, < L. *inseparabilis*, inseparable: see *inseparable.*] The condition or quality of being inseparable or incapable of disjunction.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. § 14.

inseparable (in-sep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *inséparable* = Sp. *inseparable* = Pg. *inseparavel* = It. *inseparabile*, < L. *inseparabilis*, that cannot be separated, < L. *in-* priv. + *separabilis*, separable.] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

He fell into a sort of criticism upon magnanimity and courage, and argued that they were *inseparable.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

Clouds, and intermingling mountain-tops,
In one *inseparable* glory clad.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and *inseparable.* *Webster*, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.

Inseparable accident, in *logic*, an accident which cannot be separated from its subject.—**Inseparable adjunct**, in *logic*, an adjunct which cannot really be separated from its subject, although the latter may be conceived without the adjunct.—**Inseparable association.** See *association.*—**Inseparable prefix**, in *gram.*, a prefix not having also the character of an independent word, and so not separable or to be separated from the forms to which it is added: as *be-* (of *begin*, etc.) in English and German, *re-* and *con-* in Latin, etc.

inseparableness (in-sep′a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Inseparability.

inseparably (in-sep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inseparable manner; so as not to be capable of being separated.

Which shall I first bewail,
Thy bondage or lest sight?
Prison within prison
Inseparably dark? *Milton*, S. A., l. 154.

The wheat and the tares grow together *inseparably*, and must either be spared together or rooted up together.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

inseparate (in-sep′a-rāt), *a.* [= It. *inseparato*, < LL. *inseparatus*, not separate, < L. *in-* priv. + *separatus*, separate: see *separate.*] Not separate; united.

Joy, which is *inseparate* from those eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 553).

inseparation (in-sep-a-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *inseparate* + *-ion.*] In *bot.*, the congenital union of contiguous organs, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla: a term proposed by Masters as a substitute for the terms *coalescence* and *adnation.*

inseparized†, *a.* [Irreg. < *insepar(ate)* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Inseparable.

Knew well the Cares from Crowns *inseparizd.*
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 43.

insequent† (in′sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *insequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *insequi*, follow upon, pursue, < *in*, on, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent.*] Following on; subsequent.

The debt was not cancell'd to that rigid and hard servant, for if he had his Apocha or quietance, to speak after the manner of men, he were free from all *insequent* demands. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 25.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *inserenus*, not serene, < *in-* priv. + *serenus*, serene: see *serene.*] Not serene; unserene.

inserene† (in-sē-rēn′), *v. t.* [< *inserene*, *a.*] To deprive of serenity; disturb.

Death stood by,
Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18.

insert (in-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *insertus*, pp. of *inserere* (> It. *inserire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *inserir* = F. *insérer*), put, bring, or introduce into, insert, < *in*, in, + *serere*, join: see *series.* Cf. *exsert.*] 1. To put in; place or cause to be placed in or among; introduce: as, to *insert* a key in a lock; to *insert* an advertisement in a newspaper.

I will not here *insert* any consolatory sentences.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 530.

Now the cleft rind *inserted* graffs receives,
And yields an offspring more than Nature gives.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona, l. 13.

Since I have communicated to the world a plan which has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to disoblige, I must *insert* the following remonstrance. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, to attach, as a muscle or ligament to a bone. See *insertion*, 3.—**Inserted column.** Same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*).

insert (in'sėrt), *n.* [< *insert*, *v.*] Something inserted. Specifically—(*a*) An additional sentence or passage annexed to a proof to be inserted in the print; a rider. (*b*) In the postal service, a paper, circular, etc., placed within the folds of a newspaper or the leaves of a book, periodical, etc.

inserted (in-sėr'ted), *p. a.* Put or set in. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, attached to or growing out of some part: said especially of the parts of a flower: as, the calyx, corolla, and stamens of many flowers are *inserted* on the receptacle. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having the base covered by the parts behind: opposed to *free*: as, an *inserted* head. (2) Situated in; springing from: as, antennæ *inserted* at the sides of the front. (*c*) In *anat.*, having an insertion, as a muscle or ligament; attached, as the smaller or more movable end of a muscle: as, the muscle arises from the humerus and is *inserted* in the ulna.

insertion (in-sėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insertion* = Pr. *insercio* = Sp. *insercion* = Pg. *inserção* = It. *inserzione*, < LL. *insertio(n-)*, a putting in, ingrafting, < L. *inserere*, pp. *insertus*, put in, insert: see *insert*.] 1. A putting in; the act of inserting, or placing, or setting something in or among other things: as, the *insertion* of a beam in a wall.

I would not be understood to speak in prejudice of Lucan, who has not only adorned his subject by this digression from it, but fully compensated for its unseasonable *insertion*.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, iv. 667, note.

2. That which is inserted. Specifically—(*a*) A passage or paragraph inserted in the text of a writing.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

The redactional *insertion* displaced it [the prayer of Solomon in 1 Ki. viii.] in one recension and led to its mutilation in the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 84.

(*b*) A band of lace or other ornamental material inserted in a plain fabric for decorative purposes. Such bands are often made with both edges alike, and with a certain amount of plain stuff on either side, to allow them to be sewed on strongly.

3. Place or manner of attachment. (*a*) In *bot.*, the place or the mode of attachment of an organ to its support. (*b*) In *anat.*, the place or the mode of attachment of a muscle to the part to be moved: opposed to *origin*. There is no absolute distinction between the origin and the insertion of a muscle, these being convertible terms, as referring to the two ends of the muscle; but the more movable point of attachment is usually considered the insertion. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, attachment of a part or organ, with special reference to the site or manner of such attachment.—**Epigynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion on the summit of the ovary. See cut under *epigynous*.—**Hypogynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion beneath the ovary.—**Perigynous insertion**, in *bot.*, an insertion upon the calyx surrounding the ovary.

insertor†, insertour† (in-sėr'tọr), *n.* See the quotation.

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [Parenthesis], or by an English name the [*Insertour*], and is when ye will seeme for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the midst of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

inservet (in-sėrv'), *v. t.* [< L. *inservire*, be of service to, serve, be devoted to, < *in*, in, to, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] To conduce to; be of use to.

He had *inserved* to the Villany to please the Tyrant. *E. Phillips*, World of Words (1700).

inservient† (in-sėr'vi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *inservi-en(t-)s*, ppr. of *inservire*, servo: see *inserve*.] Of use in the attainment of an end; assisting.

The other (by which tis conceived the drink doth pass) is the weazon, rough artery, or wind-pipe, a part *inservient* to voice and respiration.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 8.

By conducting the spirits into the nerves and muscles *inservient* to the motion of the limbs, [music] doth make the patient leap and dance. *Boyle*, Works, II. 181.

insession† (in-sesh'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *insessio(n-)*, < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *sedere*, sit: see *session*.] 1. The act of sitting in, on, or upon; especially, the act of sitting in a bath; a sitz-bath.

Also ointments, baths, *insessions*, foments, and other such like medicines made of things having restrictive vertue, do profit. *Burrough's Method of Physick* (1624).

2. That in, on, or upon which one sits.

Insessions be bathing-tubs half full, wherein the patient may sit. *Holland.*

Insessores (in-se-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *insessor*, a besetter, waylayer, lit. 'one who sits upon,' < L. *insidere*, pp. *insessus*, sit in or upon: see *insession*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The perchers; in Vigors's system of classification, adopted by Swainson and many others, an extensive order of birds, of arboreal habits, having the feet fitted for perching, with 3 toes in front and 1 behind, and not raptorial. A majority of all birds were included in this order, of which the leading types were *Conirostres*, *Dentirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, and *Fissirostres*. The group thus constituted corresponds exactly to no modern order, but is nearly equivalent to *Passeres* together with those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, thus including all the true passerine or passeriform birds, and many others. The term has been used with varying latitude of definition, and is now obsolete, the group of birds it designated being an artificial one. (*b*) In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, one of two subclasses of *Aves* (the other being called *Grallatores*), including those (chiefly monogamous) birds which rear their young in the nest. As the term had been before employed in a very different sense, it was subsequently changed to *Altrices*. (*c*) In Coues's system of classification (1884), the perchers proper: same as *Passeres*.

insessorial (in-se-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [As *Insessor-es* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Insessores;* habitually perching, as a bird; suited for perching, as a bird's foot.

In the most accomplished *insessorial* foot, the front toes are cleft to the base, or only coherent to a slight extent; the hind toe is completely incumbent, and as long and flexible as the rest. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 129.

inset (in-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inset*, ppr. *insetting*. [< ME. *insetten*, < AS. *insettan*, ONorth. *insetta*, appoint, lit. set in (= D. *inzetten* = MLG. LG. *insetten* = G. *einsetzen* = Dan. *indsætte* = Sw. *insätta*), < *in*, in, + *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] To set in; infix or implant.

The sorwe that is *inset* greveth the thought.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

inset (in'set), *n.* [< *inset*, *v.*] 1. That which is set in; an insertion; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a leaf or leaves inserted in other leaves previously folded, usually in the center of the folding. The inset of a sheet of duodecimo consists of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pages of the sheet. A map or print specially inserted in a book is also an inset. 2. Influx, as of the tide.

The *inset* into the Bay of Biscay, which, when it exists, runs at the rate of a mile the hour.
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, p. 244.

3. Same as *ingate*, 2.

inseverable (in-sev'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *severable*.] Incapable of being severed.

We had suffered so much together, and the filaments connecting them with my heart were . . . so *inseverable*.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, i. 88.

inshadet†, *v. t.* See *enshade*.

inshave (in'shāv), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *shave*.] A coopers' tool for dressing the inner sides of barrel-staves.

insheathe, ensheathe (in-, en-shēᵺ'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insheathed*, *ensheathed*, ppr. *insheathing*, *ensheathing*. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *sheathe*.] To sheathe; put into a sheath. [Rare.]

On high he hung the martial sword *insheath'd*.
J. Hughes, Triumph of Peace.

The outer lobe *ensheathing* the long, sharp-toothed inner lobe. *Packard.*

inshell (in-shel'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *shell*.] To hide in or as in a shell.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6, 45.

inshelter (in-shel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *shelter*.] To place in shelter; shelter. *Shak.*

inship (in-ship'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inshipped*, ppr. *inshipping*. [< *in-*[1] + *ship*.] To place on board a ship; ship; embark.

See them guarded,
And safely brought to Dover, where *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1, 49.

When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

inshore (in'shōr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *in*[1] + *shore*[1]; cf. *ashore*.] Near the shore; toward the shore; on the shore side: as, the ship lay, or was moving, *inshore*.

In-shore their passage tribes of sea-gulls urge.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

The Polaris was anchored just *inshore* of the largest iceberg seen since entering Kennedy channel.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 110.

inshore (in'shōr), *a.* [< *inshore*, *adv.*] Situated near the shore; relatively near to the shore; specifically, as applied to fishing or fisheries, situated within about five miles of the shore: opposed to *offshore:* as, *inshore* fishing. In the mackerel-fishery, when a school is raised within the limit, it is still *inshore* fishing, no matter how far out the school may be followed.

With a high tide and an *inshore* wind, their homes and lives were always in danger of destruction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

In former days the *inshore* cod and halibut fisheries on the coast of New England were exceedingly valuable.
Science, XII. 220.

inshrinet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enshrine*.

inshroudt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enshroud*.

insiccation (in-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *siccare*, pp. *siccatus*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act of drying in.

inside (in'sīd or in-sīd'), *n.* and *a.* [< *in*[1] + *side*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. The inner side or part; the interior, as opposed to the outside or exterior: as, the *inside* of the hand; the *inside* of a house; the *inside* of a newspaper.

Show the *insids* of your purse to the outside of his hand.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3, 833.

If I had an ostrich in my *inside*—I would drink till twelve every night, and eat broiled-bones till six every morning. *Trollope*, The Claverings, I. 277.

2. *pl.* Interior parts or appurtenances; things within. Specifically—(*a*) The entrails. (*b*) Internal thoughts or feelings, etc.

We count him a wise man that knows the minds and *insides* of men. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 100.

3. An inside passenger in a vehicle.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby diligence, carrying three *insides*.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles, i. 178.

The lord lieutenant . . . alone pretended to the magnificence of a wheel-carriage . . . bearing eight *insides* and six outsides. The *insides* were their Graces in person.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

Inside of a sheet, in *printing*, the side which is folded in; that side of a sheet which contains the second page; an inner form. See *form*, 6.—**Inside of a sword-hilt**, that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the inside or palm of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *outside*.—**Patent inside.** See *patent*.

II. *a.* Being on the inside; inner; interior; internal: as, an *inside* view; an *inside* seat in a coach.

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? is meeting noses?
Kissing with *inside* lip? . . . is this nothing?
Shak., W. T., i. 2, 287.

Inside gear. See *gear*.—**Inside gearing**, teeth cut on the concave side of an arc.—**Inside tin**, in *bookbinding*, a sheet of thin metal placed between the cover and the fly-leaf, before the process of pasting down, with intent to keep the leaves smooth and prevent dampness.—**To have the inside track**, to have the inner side of a track or course in racing and running; hence, colloquially (as the inner side is shorter on the curves than the outer), to have the advantage; be in a position of superiority.

inside (in'sīd), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *inside*, *n.*] I. *adv.* 1. Of space: To, into, or in the interior: within.

A woman asked the coachman, "Are you full *inside?*" . . . Lamb put his head through the window and said, "I am quite full *inside;* that last piece of pudding at Mr. Gilman's did the business for me."
Leslie, Autobiographical Recollections.

2. Of time or space: Within the limit: followed by *of*. [U. S.]

Both animals had been killed *inside of* five minutes.
Hartford Courant, Jan. 13, 1887.

II. *prep.* In the interior of; within: as, *inside* the circle; *inside* the letter.

insider (in-sī'dėr), *n.* [< *inside* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is inside; one who is within the limits of some place, structure, society, organization (as a church), etc.

Yet he was, or he meant to be, as pious as he was aggressive, and he cordially believed that his interest in the welfare of souls, outsiders and nominal *insiders*, was as good as the best. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 891.

Hence—2. One who has some special advantage, as in a business enterprise. [Colloq.]

insidiate† (in-sid'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *insidiatus*, pp. of *insidiari* (> It. *insidiare* = Sp. Pg. *insidiar*), lie in wait, lie in ambush, < *insidiæ*, an ambush: see *insidious*.] To lie in ambush for. *Heywood.*

insidiation† (in-sid-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *insidiation*, < ML. *insidiatio(n-)*, < L. *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] An insidious or treacherous act.

Though heaven be sure and secure from violent robbers, yet these by a wily *insidiation* enter into it, and rob God of His honour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 131.

insidiator† (in-sid'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *insidiateur* = Sp. Pg. *insidiador* = It. *insidiatore*, < L. *insidiator*, one who lies in wait, < *insidiari*, lie in wait: see *insidiate*.] One who insidiates or lies in ambush.

They [kings] are most exposed to dangers and disasters, . . . having usually . . . many both open enemies and close *insidiatours*. *Barrow*, Works, I. x.

insidious (in-sid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *insidieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *insidioso*, < L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful, deceitful, < *insidiæ*, a lying in wait, an ambush, artifice, stratagem, < *insidere*, lit. sit in or upon: see *insession*.] 1. Lying in wait; hence, deceitful; sly; treacherous.

Till, worn by age, and mouldering to decay,
The *insidious* waters wash its base away. *Canning.*

I wished never to see the face again of that *insidious*, good-for-nothing, old grey impostor. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

2. Designed or adapted to entrap; deceptive; insnaring: as, *insidious* arts.

Till, unemploy'd, she felt her spirits droop,
And took, *insidious* aid! th' inspiring cup.
Crabbe, Works, I. 125.

What cannot be denied is extenuated, or passed by without notice; concessions even are sometimes made: but this *insidious* candour only increases the effect of the vast mass of sophistry. *Macaulay*, History.

Insidious disease, disease progressing to a serious condition without exciting the notice or alarm of the patient or his friends. =**Syn.** Crafty, wily, cunning, artful, guileful, snaky, foxy.

insidiously (in-sid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an insidious manner; deceitfully; treacherously.

Pope was not the only man he [Addison] *insidiously* injured, though the only man of whom he could be afraid. *Johnson*, Addison.

insidiousness (in-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being insidious; deceitfulness; treachery.

insight (in'sīt), *n.* [< ME. *insiht, insigt, insight* (= D. *inzigt* = G. *einsicht* = Dan. *indsigt* = Sw. *insigt*); < *in*[1] + *sight*.] 1†. Perception; observation.

So that to fore ne behynde
He seeth no thyng, but as the blynde,
Withoute *insight* of his courage,
He doth merusilles in his rage.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vl.

2. Mental vision; intellectual discernment or penetration.

Man, y sente thee kindeli *in-sigte*
Of vndir-stondyng, skil, & witt,
To rewle thi silf bi resoun rigt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Franklin had an immense reason, which gave him a great *insight* and power in all practical, philosophic, and speculative matters.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 38.

Could ever a man of prodigious mathematical genius convey to others any *insight* into his methods?
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

3. The immediate cognition of an object; intuition. [Rare.] =**Syn. 2.** See list under *acumen*.

insighted† (in'sī-ted), *a.* [< *insight* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of insight.

Justus Lipsius, deepely *insighted* in understanding old authors. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

insign (in'sīn), *v. t.* In *her.*, same as *ensign*, 2.

insignia (in-sig'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [= F. *insigne* = Sp. Pg. *insignia*; < L. *insignia*, insignia, pl. of *insigne*, a badge of honor or of office, neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable, distinguished, < *in*, in, on, + *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign*. Cf. *ensign*.] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor: as, the *insignia* of an order of knighthood. The insignia of an honorary order are the crosses, medallions, stars, ribbons, etc., which are worn by its members on occasions of ceremony. Military men wear these when in uniform, and civilians when in evening dress. The size of each badge is fixed by statute of the order; but there has been introduced a custom of wearing miniature crosses, medallions, etc., a number of which can be worn at once suspended from a gold chain round the neck and hanging on the shirt-bosom, or attached to the lapel of the coat. When the cross, medallion, etc., is not worn, it is customary to wear a small rosette or knot of ribbon in the buttonhole, the color being that of the ribbon of the order. The knot or rosette is worn by members of the lowest class, the ribbon by all others. See *cordon, cross, star, collar, rosette, ribbon*, and cut under *garter*.

2. Marks, signs, or visible tokens by which anything is known or distinguished.

Rags, which are the reproach of poverty, are the Beggar's robes, and graceful *insignia* of his profession.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

insignificance (in-sig-nif'i-kans), *n.* [= F. *insignifiance* = Sp. Pg. *insignificancia*; as *insignifican(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality or condition of being insignificant; lack of significance or import; unimportance; triviality; meanness; want of force, influence, or consideration.

Higher motives and deeper thoughts, such as engross the passions and the souls of men, and sink into comparative *insignificance* the comforts of social life.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 410.

insignificancy (in-sig-nif'i-kan-si), *n.* Same as *insignificance*.

There is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a led friend of small consideration, who is a darling for his *insignificancy*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

insignificant (in-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *insignifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insignificante*; as *in*-[3] + *significant*.] 1. Not significant; void of signification; without meaning.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial.

Laws must be *insignificant* without the sanction of rewards and punishments, whereby men may be induced to the observance of them.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, I. 11.

He considers no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no familiar saying, as too *insignificant* to illustrate the operation of laws, of religion, and of education, and to mark the progress of the human mind. *Macaulay*, History.

3. Without weight of character; mean; contemptible: as, an *insignificant* fellow. =**Syn. 2.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, trifling, paltry, petty.

insignificantly (in-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In an insignificant manner; without meaning; without importance or effect.

The vulgar may thus heap and huddle terms of respect, and nothing better be expected from them; but for people of rank to repeat appellatives *insignificantly* is a folly not to be endured. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

insignificative (in-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *insignificativus*, not significative (only as a noun (sc. *modus*), applied to the infinitive), < *in*- priv. + *significativus*, significative: see *significative*.] Not significative; signifying nothing; not expressive by means of external signs. [Rare.]

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*: for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.
Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomy (1751), p. 230.

insimulate† (in-sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *insimulatus*, pp. of *insimulare*, accuse, charge, < *in*, against, + *simulare*, represent, pretend: see *simulate*.] To accuse; charge.

That he [Christ] might give spiritual comfort to all sorts of women, first to those who should be unjustly suspected and *insimulated* of sin and incontinency, when indeed they were innocent, he was content to come of a mother who should be subject to that suspicion. *Donne*, Sermons, lii.

insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* [< L. *insincerus*, not genuine, not candid, < *in*- priv. + *sincerus*, genuine, candid, sincere: see *sincere*.] 1†. Not genuine; unsound; imperfect.

But, ah! how *insincere* are all our joys!
Which, sent from heaven, like lightning make no stay.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Oh, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessing *insincere*?
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 1060.

2. Not sincere in character; making a false or hypocritical show of opinions or feelings.

We might call him [Horatio] *insincere*: not that he was in any sense a hypocrite, but only that he never was and never could be in earnest.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 217.

3. Not sincere in quality; simulated; deceptive; false.

Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,
And all her censures of the work of grace,
Are *insincere*, meant only to conceal
A dread she would not, yet is forc'd to feel.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 785.

=**Syn. 2.** Disingenuous, uncandid, double-faced, hollow.

insincerely (in-sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In an insincere manner; without sincerity; with duplicity.

insincerity (in-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *insincerities* (-tiz). [= F. *insincérité* = Pg. *insinceridade*, < L. as if **insincerita(t-)s*, < *insincerus*, insincere: see *insincere*.] The quality of being insincere; want of sincerity or ingenuousness; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; duplicity.

What men call policy and knowledge of the world is commonly no other thing than dissimulation and *insincerity*. *H. Blair*, Works, V. xvii.

He raised his voice unceasingly in condemnation of the fashionable *insincerities* of his day.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xl.

insinew† (in-sin'ū), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *sinew*.] To strengthen; give vigor to.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action,
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. 1, 172.

insinking (in'sing'king), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sinking*.] A sinking in; a depression.

An *insinking* of the surface of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.

That the primary stigma formed by the *insinking* of the respiratory book is not the functional one of the adult.
J. S. Kingsley, Micros. Science, N. S., XXV. 538.

insinuant† (in-sin'ū-ant), *a.* [= F. *insinuant* = Sp. Pg. It. *insinuante*, < L. *insinuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] Insinuating.

Commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever proving very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insinuated*, ppr. *insinuating*. [< L. *insinuatus*, pp. of *insinuare* (> It. *insinuare* = Sp. Pg. *insinuar* = Pr. *insinuar, ensinuar* = F. *insinuer*), bring in by windings or turnings, wind or creep in, steal in, < *in*, in, + *sinus*, a winding, bend, bay, fold, bosom: see *sinus, sine*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring in tortuously or indirectly; introduce by devious means or by imperceptible degrees; worm in.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness whereby to *insinuate* itself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

He *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. To hint obliquely; suggest indirectly, or by remote allusion.

Wilt thou *insinuate* what I am, and praise me,
And say I am a noble fellow?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Elohim; which word, as is sayd, is of the plural number, *insinuating* the Holy Trinity.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

You would seem to *insinuate*, Madam, that I have particular reasons. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Intimate, Suggest*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To move tortuously; wind. [Rare.]

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His braided train. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 348.

2. To creep or flow softly in; enter imperceptibly or stealthily. [Rare.]

Pestilential miasmas *insinuate* into the humours and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey*.

3†. To gain on the affections or confidence by cautious or artful means; ingratiate one's self.

He would *insinuate* with thee, but to make thee sigh.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4, 152.

I, . . . to *insinuate* with my young master, . . . have got me afore in this disguise.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. To make hints or indirect suggestions.

insinuating (in-sin'ū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Tending to enter treacherously; insensibly winning favor or confidence.

His sly, polite, *insinuating* style
Could please at Court, and make Augustus smile.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 19.

He warns us against it [hypocrisy] as leaven, as a subtle *insinuating* evil which will silently spread itself throughout the whole character.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 134.

insinuatingly (in-sin'ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an insinuating manner; by insinuation.

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insinuation* = Pr. *insinuation* = Sp. *insinuacion* = Pg. *insinuação* = It. *insinuazione*, < L. *insinuatio*(*n*-), < *insinuare*, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] 1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a tortuous or stealthy passage, as into crevices, or (figuratively) into favor or affection.

Their defeat
Does by their own *insinuation* grow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2, 59.

2. The art or power of pleasing and stealing into the affections.

He had a natural *insinuation* and address which made him acceptable in the best company.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

3. That which is insinuated; a suggestion or intimation by indirect allusion; an oblique hint; an innuendo.

For he gaue them an *insinuacion* & signification therof, in that he said, And yt bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1112.

As Fear moves mean Spirits, and love prompts Great ones to obey, the *Insinuations* of Malecontents are directed accordingly. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Ded.

4. In *civil law*, the lodging of an alleged will with the officer charged with the duty of registering wills, as a step toward procuring its probate, and establishing it as a part of the records.—5. In *rhet.*, a kind of exordium, in which the favor of the judge or hearers is sought to be gained indirectly or by special considerations, in spite of a discreditable client, an unfavorable case, prejudice or weariness on the part of the judge, etc.: distinguished from the exordium or proem in the narrower sense, in which a favorable hearing is claimed or solicited directly and openly.

His *insinuation* being of blushing, and his division of sighs, his whole oration stood upon a short narration.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=**Syn. 3.** *Intimation, Suggestion*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

insinuative (in-sin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *insinuativo*; as *insinuate* + *-ive*.] 1. Making insinuations; hinting; insinuating.

Is a man conscionable? he is an hypocrite; . . . is he wisely *insinuative*? he is a flatterer.
Bp. Hall, Great Impostor.

2. Stealing into the affections; ingratiating.

Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of himself.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

insinuator (in-sin'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *insinuador*, < LL. *insinuator*, an introducer, < L. *insinu-*

are, bring in, insinuate: see *insinuate*.] One who or that which insinuates. *Defoe.*

insinuatory (in-sin'ū-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *insinuate* + *-ory*.] Insinuating; insinuative. *Westminster Rev.*

insipid (in-sip'id), *a.* [= F. *insipide* = Pr. *insipid* = Sp. *insípido* = Pg. It. *insipido*, < LL. *insipidus*, tasteless, < L. *in-* priv. + *sapidus*, having a taste, savory: see *sapid*.] 1. Without any taste; not exciting the sense of taste; without flavor or savor.

I could propose divers ways of bringing this to trial, there being several *insipid* bodies which I have found this way diversifiable. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 263.

2. Without a definite taste; having a taste which from its faintness and undecided character appears negative, insufficient, or slightly disagreeable; flat in taste.

A faint blossom and *insipid* fruit. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Hence—3. Without power to excite interest or emotion; without attraction; uninteresting; dull; flat.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows *insipid*, and has lost its relish.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

A refined, *insipid* personage, however exalted in station, was his aversion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

=Syn. 3. Lifeless, stale, tame, prosaic, stupid.

insipidity (in-si-pid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insipidité* = Pr. *insipiditat*, < LL. as if **insipidita(t-)s*, < *insipidus*, tasteless: see *insipid*.] The quality of being insipid. (*a*) Tastelessness.

My friend led the way up the slopes of his olive-orchard, . . . and rewarded my curious palate with the *insipidity* of the olive which has not been salted.
The Century, XXX. 207.

(*b*) Dullness; lack of interest.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

insipidly (in-sip'id-li), *adv.* In an insipid manner; without spirit or life; without flavor.

insipidness (in-sip'id-ues), *n.* Insipidity. *Boyle.*

insipience (in-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< ME. **insipience*, *incypyens*, < OF. *insipience* = Sp. Pg. *insipiencia* = It. *insipienza*, *insipienzia*, < L. *insipientia*, unwisdom, < *insipien(t-)s*, unwise: see *insipient*.] Lack of sapience or wisdom; folly; foolishness. [Rare.]

Whan in women he fownd no *incypyens*,
Than put hem in trust and confydens.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 67.

Your accession is grateful, my most gentle lump of *insipience*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

insipient (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *insipient* = Sp. Pg. It. *insipiente*, < L. *insipien(t-)s*, unwise, < *in-* priv. + *sapien(t-)s*, wise: see *sapient*.] **I.** *a.* Not sapient or wise; unwise; foolish. [Rare.]

There are very learned men who distinguished and put a great difference between the *insipient* man and the fool. *Clarendon*, Tracts. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* An unwise person. [Rare.]

Verely, if he admitte the booke of Sapience to be true and autentike, I feare me it will go nye to proue hym an *insipient* for grauntyng that there is a purgatory.
Fryth, Works, p. 40.

insist (in-sist'), *v. i.* [< F. *insister* = Sp. Pg. *insistir* = It. *insistere*, < L. *insistere*, stand upon, follow, pursue, apply oneself to, persevere, persist, < *in*, in, on, + *sistere*, stand, < *stare*, stand: see *state*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, etc.] 1†. To stand or rest; find support: with *on* or *upon*.

The angles on one side *insist upon* the centres of the bottom of the cells [of a honeycomb] on the other side. *Ray.*

2. To rest, dwell, or dilate earnestly or repeatedly; urge: with *on* or *upon*: as, I must *insist upon* your coming.

We *insist* rather upon what was actual then what was profitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

I shall not *insist upon* the clime nor soil of the country, its commodities, or discommodities.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

3. To assert or argue emphatically; express a desire or a belief with urgency or persistence.

Yet I *insisted*, yet you answer'd not.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 245.

Now, as I have already *insisted*, the presence in our consciousness of the first principles of morality is an indubitable fact. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 73.

4†. To be urgent in action; proceed persistently; persevere.

Nor still *insist*
To afflict thyself in vain. *Milton*, S. A., l. 913.

He first trod this winepress, and we must *insist* in the same steps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 70.

insistence (in-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *insistance* = Sp. Pg. *insistencia* = It. *insistenza*, *insistenzia*; as *insisten(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of insisting; urgent or persistent maintenance of an opinion, principle, right, or the like; perseverance in pressing or supporting anything.

He [Turgot] habitually corrected the headlong *insistence* of the revolutionary philosophers.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 173.

2. Persevering action; demonstrative persistence; pertinacity.

What tones were those that caught our own,
Filtered through light and distance,
And tossed them gayly to and fro
With such a sweet *insistence!*
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

insistent (in-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *insistant* = Pg. *insistente*, < L. *insisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *insistere*, insist: see *insist*.] 1†. Standing or resting on something.

That the breadth of the substruction be double to the *insistent* wall. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

2. Urgent in dwelling upon anything; persistent in urging or maintaining.

The British shopkeeper has been *insistent* on a purchase.
The Century, XXI. 947.

I suspect that Virgil . . . was also an *insistent* questioner of every sagacious landholder.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, Virgil.

Hence—3. Extorting attention or notice; coercively staring or prominent; vivid; intense.

A world of colonial and Queen Anne architecture, where conscious lines and *insistent* colors contributed to an effect of posing which she had never seen off the stage.
W. D. Howells, Annie Kilburn, x.

4. In *ornith.*, standing on end: specifically said of the hind toe of a bird when its base is inserted so high on the shank that only its tip touches the ground: correlated with *incumbent*.

insistently (in-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In an insistent manner; pressingly.

"Then tell me what better I could do," said Gwendolen, *insistently*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

insisture† (in-sis'tūr), *n.* [< *insist* + *-ure*.] A dwelling or standing on something; fixedness.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all line of order.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3, 87.

insitiency† (in-sish'i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *sitien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sitire*, thirst, < *sitis*, thirst.] Freedom from thirst.

The *insitiency* of a camel. *Grew.*

insition† (in-sish'on), *n.* [< L. *insitio(n-)*, an ingrafting, < *inserere*, pp. *insitus*, sow or plant, implant, ingraft, < *in*, in, + *serere*, sow.] The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.

The flesh of one body transmuted by *insition* into another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

in situ (in sī'tū). [L.: *in*, in; *situ*, abl. of *situs*, site: see *site*.] In its site or position; in its original or proper location; in place; in the place which it occupied at the time it was formed or (in speaking of artificial constructions) built: in geological use applied to a mass of rock which is in its proper place, as a part of the formation to which it belongs, whether stratified or unstratified.

inskonse†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ensconce*.

insmite†, *v. t.* [ME. *insmiten* (awkwardly tr. L. *incutere*); < *in-*[1] + *smite*.] To strike in. *Wyclif.*

insnare, ensnare (in-, en-snār'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insnared*, *ensnared*, ppr. *insnaring*, *ensnaring*. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *snare*.] To take in a snare; allure; entrap.

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *enared*. Job xxxiv. 30.

That bottled spider
Whose deadly web *ensnareth* thee about.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 243.

insnarer, ensnarer (in-, en-snār'ėr), *n.* One that insnares.

insnaringly (in-snār'ing-li), *adv.* So as to insnare.

insnarl† (in-snärl'), *v. t.* Same as *ensnarl*[2].

insobriety (in-sō-brī'ē-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insobriedade*; as *in-*[3] + *sobriety*.] Lack of sobriety; intemperateness; drunkenness.

No sooner had we parted than he had visibly lapsed again into hiccoughs, incoherency, and other ugly testimonials to *insobriety*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 121.

insociability† (in-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insociabilité* = Sp. *insociabilidad* = Pg. *insociabilidade*; as *insociable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Unsociability. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 4.

insociable† (in-sō'shia-bl), *a.* [= F. *insociable* = Sp. *insociable* = Pg. *insociavel* = It. *insociabile*, < L. *insociabilis*, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, < *in-* priv. + *sociabilis*, that can be joined together, sociable: see *sociable*.] 1. Unsociable; not inclined to society or conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2, 800.

2. Incapable of being associated or conjoined.

Lime and wood are *insociable*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

insociably† (in-sō'shia-bli), *adv.* Unsociably.

insociate† (in-sō'shi-āt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sociate*.] Not associated; unsocial; solitary.

The most honoured state of man and wife
Doth far exceed the *insociate* virgin-life.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

insolate (in'sō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insolated*, ppr. *insolating*. [< L. *insolatus*, pp. of *insolare* (> Pg. Sp. *insolar* = F. *insoler*), place in the sun, expose to the sun, < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun: see *sol*, *solar*.] To expose to the rays of the sun; affect by exposure to the sun, as for drying, ripening, arousing or stimulating (as the vital forces of a patient), or the like.

Insolated paper retains the power of producing an impression for a very long period, if it is kept in an opaque tube hermetically closed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 125.

insolation (in-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insolation* = Sp. *insolación* = Pg. *insolação*, < L. *insolatio(n-)*, < *insolare*, place in the sun: see *insolate*.] 1. Exposure to the sun's rays; subjection to the influence of solar heat and light, as for drying, maturing, or the production of chemical action; in *med.*, treatment by exposure to the sun, in order to stimulate the vital forces.

I am almost become confident that one of my thermometers, by such *insolation* as may be had in England from our stone walls, hath lost some inches of liquor.
Boyle, Works, VI. 394.

The *insolation* [of the ground in northern valleys] during the day interferes but slightly . . . with the equilibrium of air strata obtained during the night.
Science, III. 563.

2. A local injury of plants caused by exposure to too strong light, or to the rays of the sun concentrated as by inequalities in the glass of a greenhouse, producing excessively rapid evaporation which kills the part affected.—3. The state of being heated by the sun; the effect of exposure to the sun's rays; specifically, as applied to persons, sunstroke.

The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances.
Encyc. Brit.

Disabled in the deserts by *insolation* produced by excessive heat. *The Century*, XXIX. 661.

in-sole (in'sōl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *sole*[2].] 1. The inner sole of a boot or shoe: opposed to *outsole*. See cut under *boot*.—2. A thickness of some warm or water-proof material laid inside a shoe.

insolence (in'sō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *insolence*, < OF. (also F.) *insolence* = Sp. Pg. *insolencia* = It. *insolenza*, *insolenzia*, < L. *insolentia*, unaccustomedness, unusualness, excess, immoderation, arrogance. insolence, < *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unusual: see *insolent*.] 1†. The quality of being rare; unusualness. *Spenser.*—2. Overbearing or defiant behavior; scornful or presumptuous treatment of others; insulting speech or conduct.

Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with *insolence* and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

O monster! mix'd of *insolence* and fear,
Thou dog in forehead, but in heart a deer!
Pope, Iliad, i. 297.

3. An insolent act; an instance of insolent treatment; an insult. [Rare.]

Loaded with fetters and *insolences* from the soldiers.
Fuller.

=Syn. 2. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); rudeness, abusive language or conduct, sneering.

insolence† (in'sō-lens), *v. t.* [< *insolence*, *n.*] To treat with haughty contempt. [Rare.]

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted. *Eikon Basilike.*

insolency (in'sō-len-si), *n.* 1†. Same as *insolence*, 1. [Rare.]

Every evil example . . . is a scandal; because it invites others to do the like, leading them by the hand, taking off the strangeness and *insolency* of the act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 277.

2. Insolent character or quality; manifestation of insolence. [Rare.]

No laws will serve to repress the pride and *insolency* of our days. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 476.

insolent (in'sō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *insolent*, < OF. (and F.) *insolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insolente*, < L. *insolen(t-)s*, unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual, immoderate, excessive, arrogant, insolent, < *in-* priv. + *solen(t-)s*, ppr. of *solere*, be accustomed,

be wont.] 1†. Unwonted; unusual; uncommon.

They admitted all men that desired it; . . . sometimes with some little restraint in great or *insolent* cases (as in the case of apostacy, in which the council of Arles denied absolution). *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. Showing haughty disregard of others; overbearing; contemptuously impertinent.

Ajax. A paltry, *insolent* fellow!
Nest. How he describes himself!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 218.

Does not the *insolent* soldier
Call my command his donative? and what can take
More from our honour?
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from insolence; insulting; supercilious: as, *insolent* words or behavior.

The rugged frowns and *insolent* rebuffs
Of knaves in office, partial in the work
Of distribution. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 411.

4. Producing the effect of insolence; excessive; unbearable. [Rare.]

I shall hate the *insolent* monotony of ocean all my days.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, viii.

5†. Unfrequented; lonely.

Where is lande unkept & *insolent*,
Take from the trunncke al clene until so hie
As beestes may by noon experiment
Attayne, and there let bowes multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Insolent*, *Insulting*; abusive, impudent, contemptuous. *Insolent* is now chiefly used of language that is intentionally and grossly rude, defiant, or rebellious. Where it applies to conduct, the conduct includes language as the most offensive thing. *Insulting* is freely applicable to either words or deeds that are intended to lower a person's self-respect: as, an *insulting* gesture. *Insolent* generally implies pride, but *insulting* does not. A man may be *insolent* or *insulting* to his superior, his inferior, or his equal. See *arrogance* and *affront*, *n.*

insolently (in'sō-lent-li), *adv.* 1†. Unusually; strangely.

The interpreter of Hana Bloome names it [Tænia] the top of a pillar, but very *insolently*; it being indeed the small fascia part of the Doric architrave.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

2. In an insolent manner; with contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

insoliblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *insoluble*.

insolid† (in-sol'id), *a.* [= OF. *insolide*; < L. *insolidus*, not solid, < *in-* priv. + *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Not solid; incoherent; flimsy.

The second defect in the eye is an *insolid* levity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 381.

insolidity (in-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *insolidité*; as *in-*[3] + *solidity*.] Lack of solidity; weakness: as, the *insolidity* of a wall.

in solido (in sol'i-dō). [L.: *in*, in; *solido*, neut. abl. of *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Jointly. A number of persons are said to be liable *in solido* when they are liable severally to the same extent, each for the whole.

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insolubilité* = Sp. *insolubilidad* = Pg. *insolubilidade* = It. *insolubilità*, < LL. *insolubilita(t-)s*, insolubility, < L. *insolubilis*, insoluble: see *insoluble*.] 1. Lack of solubility; incapability of being dissolved.

Cocaine itself is not employed for administration on account of its *insolubility*, but its salts dissolve in water readily and several are in use.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, II. 219.

2. Incapability of being solved, as a problem or a doubt; inexplicability.

insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **insolible*, *insolible*, < OF. (and F.) *insolible* = Sp. *insoluble* = Pg. *insoluvel* = It. *insolubile*, < L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be loosed, < *in-* priv. + *solubilis*, that can be loosed: see *soluble*.] I. *a.* 1†. That cannot be loosed or undone.

Another prest, . . . the which is not maad vp the lawe of fleischly maundement, but vp vertu of lyf *insolible*, or that may not be vndon. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 16.

2. Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved.

Absolutely *insoluble* bodies are, without exception, tasteless. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 312.

3. Incapable of being solved or explained; not susceptible of solution or explanation.

Frerea fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen
Meuen [move] motifs meny tymes *insolibles* and fallaces,
That bothe lered and lewed of here by-leyue douten.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 231.

For one great *insoluble* problem of astronomy or geology there are a thousand *insoluble* problems in the life, in the character, in the face of every man that meets you in the street. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 74.

II. *n.* A thing which is insoluble; a problem that cannot be solved.

This is an *insolible*:
If I strogel, slaundred shal I be;
To satisfye it is but impossible.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 43.

insolubleness (in-sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Insolubility. *Boyle*, Works, III. 624.

insolvable (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *insolvable*; as *in-*[3] + *solvable*.] 1. Not solvable; incapable of being solved or explained: as, an *insolvable* problem or difficulty.—2. Incapable of being paid or discharged. *Johnson.*—3. Incapable of being loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts thy care demands:
Lest, in thy slumbers on the wat'ry main,
The hand of rapine make our bounty vain.
Pope, Odyssey, viii.

insolvency (in-sol'ven-si), *n.* [= OF. *insolvence* = Sp. Pg. *insolvencia*; as *insolven(t)* + *-cy*. Cf. *solvency*.] 1. The condition of being insolvent; want of means or of sufficiency for the discharge of all debts or obligations; bankruptcy; failure of resources: as, the *insolvency* of a person or of an estate. When used of traders or merchants, and in bankrupt and insolvent laws generally, *insolvency* signifies the inability of a person to pay his debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. But the mere fact that a debtor having ample assets is unable in an emergency to pay every existing obligation as it becomes due, is not regarded as insolvency if he is able to avoid making any actual default by obtaining further credit, or if the exigency is a general panic suspending all business, and his suspension of payment is temporary and terminates with the restoration of a reasonable degree of general confidence.

2. A proceeding for the application of all the assets to the payment of debts by judicial authority: as, a petition in *insolvency*.—**Assignee in insolvency.** See *assignee*.—**Discharge in insolvency.** See *discharge*.= **Syn.** *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *insolvente*; as *in-*[3] + *solvent*.] I. *a.* 1. Not solvent; unable or inadequate to satisfy all claims; bankrupt: as, an *insolvent* debtor or estate.

When a person is unable to pay his debts, he is understood to be *insolvent*. Thus an instrument executed by an indebted person, reciting that "he is indebted to divers persons in considerable sums of money, which he is at present unable to pay in full," admits his insolvency.
Cunningham v. Norton, 125 U. S., 77.

We see that most nations are *insolvent*, cannot satisfy their own wants, have an ambition out of all proportion to their practical force. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

Of positive truth he was born *insolvent*.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 72.

2. Of or respecting insolvency or bankruptcy: as, *insolvent* laws.—**Insolvent law**, a law providing for the release of a debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from debt itself, on a surrender of his property. The term is often defined as extending only to laws which do this at the application of the debtor. In the United States the term has recently become extended to cover State laws which release the debtor at the application of either party, in contradistinction to the United States or national bankruptcy laws, which, wherever in force, suspend the State laws to a considerable extent. See *bankruptcy laws*, under *bankruptcy*.

II. *n.* A debtor who is not solvent. See *insolvency*.

insomnia (in-som'ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *insomnie* = Sp. *insomnio* = Pg. *insomnia* = It. *insonnio*, < L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness, < *insomnis*, sleepless, < *in-* priv. + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Sleeplessness; inability to sleep, especially when chronic.

Various cases are on record in which absolute *insomnia* has lasted not only for days but even for weeks, interrupted only by mere snatches of sleep. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

insomnious (in-som'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *insomniosus*, < *insomnia*, sleeplessness: see *insomnia*.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless, or restless in sleep: as, *insomnious* patients. *Blount.*

insomnolence (in-som'nō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *insomnolencia*; as *in-*[3] + *somnolence*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia. [Rare.]

Twelve by the kitchen clock!—still restless!—One! O, Doctor, for one of thy comfortable draughts!—Two! here's a case of *insomnolence!* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A. 1.

insomuch (in'sō-much'), *adv.* [Orig. written separately, *in so much*. Cf. *inasmuch*.] To such a degree; in such wise; so: followed by *that*, and formerly sometimes by *as*.

There wee found a mightie riuer, *insomuch that* wee were constrained to imbarke our selues, and to saile ouer it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

And he answered him to never a word; *insomuch that* the governor marvelled greatly. Mat. xxvii. 14.

insouciance (in-sö'si-ans, F. an-sö-syons'), *n.* [< F. *insouciance*, < *insouciant*, careless, heedless: see *insouciant*.] The quality of being insouciant; heedless indifference or unconcern; carelessness of feeling or manner.

It was precisely this gay *insouciance*, this forgetfulness that the world existed for any but a single class in it, and this carelessness of the comfort of others, that made the catastrophe [the French Revolution] possible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

insouciant (in-sö'si-ant, F. an-sö-syoń'), *a.* [< F. *insouciant*, careless, heedless, < *in-* priv. + *souciant*, ppr. of *soucier*, care, < *souci*, care.] Destitute of care or forethought; heedless of consequences or of the future; indifferent; unconcerned.

What race would not be indolent and *insouciant* when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought or exertion? *J. S. Mill.*

insoul (in-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *soul*.] 1. See *ensoul*. *Jer. Taylor.*—2. To place one's soul, or the affections of one's soul, in.

Modest she was, and so lovely; That whosoever look't but stedfastly upon her, could not, but *insoul* himself in her. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 9.

inspan (in'span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspanned*, ppr. *inspanning*. [< D. *inspannen* (= G. *einspannen*), yoke, as draft-oxen, < *in*, in, + *spannen*, stretch, tie, join, = E. *span*: see *in*[1] and *span*.] I. *trans.* To yoke to a vehicle; make ready by yoking up: as, to *inspan* the oxen or the wagon. See *outspan*. [S. African Eng.]

The oxen and they [the Kafirs] reached us undrowned, however, and were *inspanned* to our cart.
Froude, Sketches, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* To yoke oxen to a cart, especially in preparation for a journey: as, they *inspanned* and started. [S. African Eng.]

inspect (in-spekt'), *v.* [= F. *inspecter*, < L. *inspectare*, look at, observe, view, freq. of *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at, inspect, < *in*, in, on, at, + *specere*, look, view: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. *aspect*, *expect*, etc.] I. *trans.* To view closely and critically; examine (a thing or place) in order to ascertain its quality or condition; especially, to examine officially in order to make a formal report.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her pewter shine, and to *inspect* every part of her household furniture as much as her looking-glass.
Addison, Pretty Disaffection.

=**Syn.** To scrutinize, investigate, oversee.

II.† *intrans.* To look closely; examine: with *into*. *Davies.*

Their General . . . was a great Mandarin, and was the person appointed by the King to *inspect into* our English Traffick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 79.

He had not more vigilantly *inspected into* her sentiments than he had guarded his own from a similar scrutiny.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 1.

inspect† (in'spekt), *n.* [< L. *inspectus*, a looking at, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*, *v.*] Inspection.

Not so the Man of philosophic eye,
And *inspect* sage. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1134.

inspectingly (in-spek'ting-li), *adv.* In an examining manner.

inspection (in-spek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *inspeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *inspection* = Pr. *inspection* = Sp. *inspeccion* = Pg. *inspecção* = It. *ispezione*, *inspezione*, < L. *inspectio(n-)*, an examination, inspection, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] The act of inspecting; critical examination; close or careful survey; specifically, a formal or official inquiry by actual observation into the state, efficiency, safety, quality, etc., of something of special moment, as troops, police, buildings, steam-vessels, drugs, etc.

Lat hym advert and have *inspeccioun*
What ther befyl in Awatynes tyme.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 137.

Conceal yoursel' as well 's ye can
Frae critical dissection;
But keek through ev'ry other man
Wi' sharpen'd, sly *inspection*.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

=**Syn.** *Investigation*, *Search*, etc. See *examination*.

inspectional (in-spek'shon-al), *a.* [< *inspection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspection; giving results by direct inspection: applied to an instrument from which results are read directly or by inspection, no reduction or calculation being required.

inspection-car (in-spek'shon-kär), *n.* On railroads, a large hand-car provided with seats, or a platform car fitted with a hood and seats designed to be pushed before an engine, for use in inspecting the road.

inspective (in-spek'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *inspectivus*, contemplative, considering, < L. *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, look at: see *inspect*.] Pertaining to inspection; inspecting; that may be inspected.

These three draughts upon paper belong as much to the ordonance as the disposition, shewing and describing the measures and dimensions of the *inspectire* parts, order, and position. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

inspector (in-spek'tor), *n.* [= F. *inspecteur* = Sp. Pg. *inspector* = It. *ispettore*, *inspettore*, < L. *inspector*, one who views or observes, < *inspicere*, pp. *inspectus*, view: see *inspect*.] 1. One who inspects or oversees; one whose duty it is to secure by supervision the proper performance of work of any kind, or to ascertain by

examination the quality or condition of the work, or of any article offered for sale or transfer; a public officer charged with such duties: as, the *inspectors* of election or of police; an *inspector* of weights and measures. Specifically —2. An initiate in the mysteries of Eleusis; an epopt or seer.

These doctrines were conveyed under allegories and symbols, and . . . the completely initiated were called *inspectors*. *R. P. Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 5.

inspectorate (in-spek′tor-āt), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ate*[3].] 1. A district under the charge or supervision of an inspector; specifically, one of the two larger administrative districts into which western Greenland is divided.—2. A body of inspectors or overseers.

inspector-general (in-spek′tor-jen′e-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the oversight of some system of inspection, as that of an army, a class of public works or of machinery, etc.—**Supervising inspector-general of steam-vessels**, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States, who, with the aid of a board of inspectors, administers the steamboat-inspection laws.

inspectorial (in-spek-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *inspector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an inspector; relating to inspectors.

We are then confronted by a question which was once proposed in an *inspectorial* report. *The Times* (London).

inspectorship (in-spek′tor-ship), *n.* [< *inspector* + *-ship*.] The office of an inspector; the district embraced under the jurisdiction of an inspector.—**Deed of inspectorship**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, providing for forbearance, and the carrying on of the business meanwhile by the debtor, under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors, called *inspectors*, to whom power is usually given to extend the period fixed by the deed.

inspectress (in-spek′tres), *n.* [= F. *inspectrice*; as *inspector* + *-ess*.] A female inspector.

Inspectress General of the royal geer.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 36.

insperse† (in-spėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *inspersus*, pp. of *inspergere*, scatter into or upon, < *in*, in, on, + *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] To sprinkle upon. *Bailey*.

inspersion† (in-spėr′shon), *n.* [< LL. *inspersio(n-)*, a scattering or sprinkling upon, < L. *inspergere*, pp. *inspersus*, scatter upon: see *insperse*.] The act of sprinkling; a sprinkling. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

inspeximus† (in-spek′si-mus), *n.* [L., we have inspected (1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *inspicere*, look into, inspect: see *inspect*): the first word in many old charters and letters patent.] An exemplification; a royal grant.

An *inspeximus* consists of a recital that a previous document has been inspected, and a confirmatory regrant thereof. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 411.

insphere, *v. t.* See *ensphere*.

in-sphere (in′sfēr), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *sphere*.] An inscribed sphere.

inspirable (in-spīr′a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *inspirable* = Pg. *inspiravel*; as *inspire* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being inspired or breathed; that may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. *Harvey*.

2. That may become inspired or infused with something; capable of being affected by or as if by inspiration.

inspirant (in-spīr′ant), *n.* [< L. *inspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire*.] An inspirer; one who inspires or incites. [Rare.]

He presented and read the following lines which he [Hartley Coleridge] had written, . . . Aunt Charles being the *inspirant*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 8.

inspiration (in-spi-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *inspiracioun*, < OF. (also F.) *inspiration* = Pr. *inspiratio* = Sp. *inspiracion* = Pg. *inspiração* = It. *ispirazione*, *inspirazione*, < LL. *inspiratio(n-)*, inspiration, < L. *inspirare*, inspire: see *inspire*.] 1. The act of inspiring or breathing in; a drawing into the lungs, as of air; inhalation; the first movement in the act of respiration, followed by expiration.—2. A breathing or infusion into the mind or soul; an awakening or creation of thought, purpose, or any mental condition, by some specific external influence; intellectual exaltation; an inexplicable cognition, as the knowledge of an axiom, according to a priori philosophers.

Thei hopen that thorghe *inspiracioun* of God and of him thei schulle have the better Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

The *inspiration* of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Job xxxii. 8.

Childhood, that weeps at the story of suffering, that shudders at the picture of wrong, brings down its *inspiration* "from God, who is our home." *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 92.

3. In *theol.*, an influence directly and immediately exerted by the Spirit of God upon the soul of man: in Christian theology, used especially with reference to the Old and New Testaments, regarded as written under the direct influence of God exercised upon the thoughts and feelings of the writers. This doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures has been maintained in various forms, and with various definitions of the nature and extent of the divine influence, the principal being the following: (*a*) *verbal inspiration*, the immediate communication or dictation to the writers of every word written; (*b*) *plenary inspiration*, inspiration which is full, complete, entire: involving the doctrine that the Bible was inspired in all its parts and the writers in all their faculties, so that every statement of the inspired writers, whether moral and religious, or only chronological or scientific, is to be accepted as true and authoritative; (*c*) *moral inspiration*, inspiration only for a definite purpose, namely, the moral and spiritual redemption and development of the race, so that the Bible is to be accepted as authoritative only in matters of religious faith and practice; (*d*) *dynamical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as acting upon and through the natural faculties: in contrast to (*e*) *mechanical inspiration*, inspiration regarded as an influence which merely uses human organs as an instrument for expression. Thus, *dynamical* inspiration is nearly equivalent to *moral* inspiration, the one word indicating, however, rather the method employed, the other the themes to which inspiration is supposed to be limited; while *mechanical* inspiration is nearly synonymous with *verbal* inspiration.

All scripture is given by *inspiration* of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. [In Wyclif, "Al scripture of God ynspired is profitable," etc.; in the revised version, "Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable," etc.] 2 Tim. iii. 16.

Inspiration then, according to its manifestation in Scripture, is *Dynamical* and not *Mechanical:* the human powers of the divine messenger act according to their natural laws, even when these powers are supernaturally strengthened. Man is not converted into a mere machine, even in the hand of God. *Westcott*, Introd. to Study of Gospels, Int., p. 14.

4. The state or condition of being inspired; determination or purpose excited by a specific external influence; communicated bent of mind.

The knights . . .
On Emily with equal ardour look,
And from her eyes their *inspiration* took.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 433.

5. That which is impressed by an inspiring influence; a thought or an emotion borne in upon one by an occult prompting or impulse.

Holy men at their death have good *inspirations*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2, 31.

The age which we now live in is not an age of *inspirations* and impulses. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. lv.

It is ever an *inspiration*, God only knows whence; a sudden, undated perception of eternal right coming into and correcting things that were wrong; a perception that passes through thousands as readily as through one. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 408.

inspirational (in-spi-rā′shon-al), *a.* [< *inspiration* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to inspiration; partaking of inspiration.

In their *inspirational* states they [the sacred writers] were sometimes dynamical, sometimes mechanical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 321.

inspirationist (in-spi-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *inspiration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures, or in direct supernatural prompting of any kind.

inspirator (in′spi-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *inspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *inspirador* = It. *ispiratore*, *inspiratore*, < LL. *inspirator*, inspirer, < L. *inspirare*, breathe in, inspire: see *inspire*.] In a steam-engine, a double injector, or two combined injectors coöperating, the one raising the water from the pump-chambers or reservoirs and delivering it to the other, which forces it into the boiler. Instead of delivering the water to the boiler, the second injector might throw the water outboard, in which mode of operation it would be an *ejector*, and it is sometimes so called. See *injector*.

inspiratory (in-spīr′a-tō-ri or in′spi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *inspire* + *-atory*.] Pertaining to inspiration or inhalation.

inspire (in-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inspired*, ppr. *inspiring*. [< ME. *inspiren*, *ynspyren*, *enspiren*, < OF. *inspirer*, *espirer*, F. *inspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *inspirar* = It. *inspirare*, *ispirare*, < L. *inspirare*, blow or breathe into or upon, animate, excite, inflame, < *in*, in, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To breathe in; draw into the lungs; inhale: as, to *inspire* pure air: opposed to *expire*.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty. *Harvey*.

It seems as if the intellect resembled that law of nature by which we now *inspire*, now expire the breath. *Emerson*, Intellect.

2. To breathe into; infuse by or as if by breathing.

Her harty wordes so deepe into the mynd
Of the yong Damzell sunke, that great desire
Of warlike armes in her forthwith they tynd,
And generous stout courage did *inspyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 57.

Still he breatheth and *inspireth* light into the face of his chosen. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

The buildings have an aspect lugubrious,
That *inspires* a feeling of awe and terror
Into the heart of the beholder.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

Hence—3. To actuate or influence; animate; affect, rouse, or control by an infused, animating, or exalting influence.

Zephirus eek with his swete breethe
Enspired hath in every holte and heethe
The tendre croppes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 7.

What zeal, what fury, hath *inspir'd* thee now?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 220.

Descend, ye Nine, descend and sing;
The breathing instruments *inspire*.
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 2.

The expression, the sentiment, the thought, the soul, which *inspires* the work.
Sumner, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

Specifically—4. To guide or control by divine influence; instruct or infuse with spiritual or divine knowledge.

A prophet then, *inspir'd* by heav'n, arose,
And points the crime, and thence derives the woes.
Pope, Iliad, i. 498.

Any one is *inspired*, as we now speak, just as far as he is raised internally, in thought, feeling, perception, or action, by a Divine movement within.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air; draw air into the lungs: opposed to *expire*.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopped, it suddenly yields to nature.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

2†. To blow; blow in.

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspyre*,
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 30.

inspired (in-spīrd′), *p. a.* 1. That is or has been inhaled; taken into the lungs: as, *inspired* air.—2. Actuated, guided, or controlled by divine influence; informed, instructed, or directed by the Holy Spirit: as, an *inspired* teacher. —3. Produced under the direction or influence of inspiration: as, the *inspired* writings (that is, the Scriptures).

inspirer (in-spīr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which inspires.

Inspirer and hearer of prayer,
Thou Shepherd and Guardian of thine.
Toplady, Hymn.

inspiring† (in-spīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inspire*.] Inspiration.

Attributed to a secret instinct and *inspiring* . . . touching the happinesse thereby to ensue in time to come. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 207.

inspiringly (in-spīr′ing-li), *adv.* In an inspiring manner; in such a way as to inspire, as with courage, hope, etc.

inspirit (in-spir′it), *v. t.* [< *in*-[2] + *spirit*. Cf. *inspire*.] To infuse or excite spirit within; enliven; animate; give new life to; encourage; invigorate.

But a discreet use of proper and becoming ceremonies . . . *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

The life and literature of a people may be *inspirited*, stimulated, modified, but not habitually sustained and nourished, by exotic food or the dried fruits of remote ages. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., i.

=Syn. To inspire, rouse, cheer, stimulate, fire.

inspissate (in-spis′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inspissated*, ppr. *inspissating*. [< LL. *inspissatus*, pp. of **inspissare*, thicken, < L. *in*, in, + *spissare*, thicken: see *spissate*.] To thicken, as a fluid, by evaporation; bring to greater consistence by evaporation.

Wine sugred inebriateth less than wine pure — the cause is, for that the sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easie to resolve into vapour. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 726.

inspissate (in-spis′āt), *a.* [< LL. *inspissatus*, thickened: see the verb.] Thick; inspissated.

inspissation (in-spi-sā′shon), *n.* [< *inspissate* + *-ion*.] The act of inspissating, or the state of being inspissated; increased consistence, as of a fluid substance.

What more opposite to subtilization and rarefaction than *inspissation* and condensation?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 881.

in-square (in′skwār), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *square*.] An inscribed square.

inst. An abbreviation (*a*) of the adjective *instant;* (*b*) of *instrumental.*

instability (in-stā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *instabilité* = Sp. *instabilidad* = Pg. *instabilidade* = It. *instabilità,* < L. *instabilita(t-)s,* unsteadiness, < *instabilis,* unsteady: see *instable.*] The state of being unstable; want of stability or firmness, physical or moral; liability to fall, fail, give way, or suffer change.

The uncertainty, *instability,* and fluctuating state of human life, which is aptly represented by sailing the ocean. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

instable† (in-stā′bl), *a.* [= F. *instable* = Sp. *instable* = Pg. *instavel* = It. *instabile,* < L. *instabilis,* unsteady, < *in-* priv. + *stabilis,* steady, stable: see *stable*[1].] Not stable; unstable.

instableness† (in-stā′bl-nes), *n.* Unstableness; instability. *Howell.*

install, instal (in-stâl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *installed,* ppr. *installing.* [Formerly also *enstall;* < F. *installer* = Sp. *instalar* = Pg. *installar* = It. *installare,* < ML. *installare,* put in a place or seat, < *in,* in, + *stallum,* < OHG. *stal,* a place, = E. *stall:* see *stall.*] 1. To place in a seat; give a place to.

Mr. Weller, after duly *installing* Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Winkle inside, took his seat on the box by the driver. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xxxix.

2. To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; invest with any charge, office, or rank with the customary ceremonies.

And, to be had in the more reputacion among the people, he [the cardinal] determined to be *installed* or inthronised at Yorke with all the pompe that might be. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 22.

3. To place in position for service or use. [A Gallicism.]

This road has recently been *installed* by the . . . Electric Railway and Motor Company. *Science,* XIII. 116.

installation (in-stâ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *installation* = Sp. *instalacion* = Pg. *installação* = It. *installazione,* < ML. *installatio(n-),* < *installare,* install: see *install.*] 1. The act of installing; the formal induction of a person into a rank, an order, or an official position: as, the *installation* of a Knight of the Garter; the *installation* of a clergyman over a charge. In the Church of England the installation of a canon or prebendary of a cathedral consists in solemnly inducting him into his stall in the choir and his place in the chapter. The installation of an archbishop or a bishop is called *enthronization.* Installation differs from *institution,* which is the act by which a bishop commits the spiritual care of a parish to the clergyman nominated, and also from *induction* into a parish, which gives him temporal possession of the goods and income annexed to the cure of souls. In non-episcopal churches installation is a religious service placing the minister elect over his particular charge, and differs from *ordination* in that the latter inducts the clergyman into the pastoral office generally, while *installation* places him over the particular church or parish to which he is called: he is *ordained* but once; he is *installed* whenever he takes a new parish.

2. A placing in position for service or use; also, a complete mechanical apparatus or "plant" in position and ready for use: especially used of electrical apparatus. [A Gallicism.]

instalment, installment (in-stâl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *install* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of installing or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities; installation.

The *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shak.,* Rich. III., iii. 1, 163.

2. The seat in which one is installed. [Rare.]

The several chairs of order look you scour
With juice of balm and every precious flower.
Each fair *instalment,* coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be bless'd!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5, 67.

3. A partial payment on account of a debt due; one of several parts into which a debt is divided for payment at different times: as, to pay for a purchase by or in *instalments;* to sell goods on *instalments* (that is, on condition of taking pay by instalments, sometimes with a stipulation that in default of payment of an instalment the seller may retake the goods and keep by way of forfeiture what has been paid).—4. A part of anything produced or furnished in advance of the remainder; one of a number of parts produced at different times: as, to publish a novel or to deliver stores in or by *instalments.*

An acquisition of exclusive privilege may be an assertion of a right which, if the surrounding classes were already free, would look like usurpation, but which, when they are downtrodden, gives a glimpse and is itself an *instalment* of liberty. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 485.

Instalment plan, a system adopted by some traders in substantial articles, such as furniture, sewing-machines, pianos, etc., by which the seller retains the ownership until payment, and stipulates for the right to retake the article, without return of some or any part of what has already been paid, if the buyer makes default in any instalment.

instamp (in-stamp′), *v. t.* Same as *enstamp.*

instance (in′stạns), *n.* [< ME. *instaunce,* < OF. (and F.) *instance* = Pr. *instanssa, instancia* = Sp. Pg. *instancia* = It. *istanza, instanza, istanzia, instanzia,* < L. *instantia,* a being near, presence, also perseverance, earnestness, importunity, urgency, LL. also objection, instance, < *instan(t-)s,* urgent: see *instant.*] 1†. Presence; present time.

Thou ne shalt nat demen it as prescience of thinges to comen, but thou shalt demen it more ryghtfully that it is science of presence or of *instaunce* that neuer ne fayleth. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, p. 174.

2. A happening or occurring; occurrence; occasion: as, it was correct in the first *instance;* a court of first *instance* (that is, of primary jurisdiction).—3. A case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or a precedent; an example; originally, a case offered to disprove a universal assertion: as, this has happened in three *instances.*

It is almost without *instance* contradictory, that ever any government was disastrous that was in the hands of learned governors. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern *instances.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7, 156.

As to the puff oblique, or puff by implication, it is too various and extensive to be illustrated by an *instance.*
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Hence—4†. Evidence; proof; token.

I have receiv'd
A certain *instance* that Glendower is dead.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1, 103.

For *instance* of thy safety,
I offer thee my hand. *Ford,* Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

5†. An impelling motive; influence; cause.

But he that temper'd thee bade thee stand up,
Gave thee no *instance* why thou shouldst do treason.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2, 119.

6†. The process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

7. In *Scots law,* that which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation.—8. The act or state of being instant or urgent; insistence; solicitation; urgency. [Now only archaic or technical except in the phrase *at the instance of.*]

The puple criede to the Lord with gret *instaunce.*
Wyclif, Judith iv. 8 (Oxf.).

It becomes vs Councellors better to vse *instance* for our friend then for the Iudges to sentence at *instance.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

But, Mr. Todd, surely there is no such *instance* in the business that ye could no' wait and look about you. *Galt.*

At the instance of, at the solicitation or suggestion of.

Edmund Earl of Arundel, John Daniel, and Thomas Micheldene, *at the Instance of* Mortimer, are all three beheaded. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 112.

Causes of instance, causes which proceed at the solicitation of some party.—**For instance,** for example: introducing a case to illustrate a general statement.—**Instance court,** a branch of the former court of admiralty in England, distinct from the prize-court, and having jurisdiction in cases of maritime contracts and torts committed at sea, or intimately connected with maritime subjects. See *admiralty court,* under *admiralty.*—**Instance side of the court,** a district court of the United States sitting in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction in admiralty to determine questions of private right, etc., as distinguished from prize causes.=**Syn. 3.** *Pattern, Model,* etc. See *example.*

instance (in′stạns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *instanced,* ppr. *instancing.* [< *instance, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cite as an instance; adduce in illustration or confirmation; mention as an example.

I shall not *instance* an abstruse author.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

It is not a natural, but a religious sobriety, and may be *instanced* in fasting or abstinence from some kinds of meat. *Jer. Taylor,* Works, I., Pref.

He *instances* some lewd Practices at Feasts, and by the bye touches the Nobility.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

2. To furnish an instance or example of; exemplify; manifest. [Rare.]

Never think yourself safe because you do your duty in ninety-nine points; it is the hundredth which is to be the ground of your self-denial, which must evidence, or rather *instance* and realize, your faith.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 68.

II.† *intrans.* To take or receive example or examples; give or find illustration: followed by *in.*

This story doth not only *instance in* kingdoms, but *in* families too. *Jer. Taylor.*

A teacher . . . (I might *instance in* St. Patrick's dean)
Too often rails to gratify his spleen.
Cowper, Charity, l. 499.

instancy (in′stạn-si), *n.* Instance; insistency.

Those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

You will bear me out with what *instancy* I besought you to depart. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Dynamiter, p. 146.

instant (in′stạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *instant* = Sp. Pg. It. *instante,* < L. *instan(t-)s,* standing by, being near, present, also urgent, importunate, ppr. of *instare,* stand upon, press upon, urge, pursue, insist, < *in,* on, upon, + *stare,* stand: see *state.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Present; current; now passing: as, on the 8th of June *instant;* the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day "in the present month," Latin *instante mense*). [Now rare or obsolete except as opposed to *ultimo* or *proximo* after the name of a month, or with the word *month* understood (then often abbreviated *inst.*).]

I never knew
The perfect treasure thou brought'st with thee more
Than at this *instant* minute.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

The bride-day, you say, is to be on the thirtieth of the *instant* month. *Scott,* Fortunes of Nigel, xxxvii.

2. Immediate; with no interval of time intervening; instantaneous.

The wreath he won drew down an *instant* curse.
Cowper, Charity, l. 61.

The victories of character are *instant.*
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3†. Immediate in succession; very next.

Upon the *instant* morrow of her nuptials.
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v.

4. Insistent; urgent; earnest; pressing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Preach the word; be *instant* in season, out of season.
2 Tim. iv. 2.

We are too much wearied and disquieted with the importunate and *instant* complaints of our subiects.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 161.

Say our rites are *instant.* *B. Jonson,* Sejanus, v. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A particular point of time regarded as present.

I can, at any unseasonable *instant* of the night, appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber-window.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2, 16.

The great rule, methinks, should be, to manage the *instant* in which we stand with fortitude, equanimity, and moderation. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 374.

2. A point in duration; a moment; a very small period or interval of time: as, he will return in an *instant.*

This gracious all-commanding beauty fades in an *instant.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

An *instant* . . . is that which takes up the time of only one idea in our minds without the succession of another, wherein therefore we perceive no succession at all.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 10.

3†. Application; instance.

Upon her *instant* unto the Romanes for aide.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 687.

=**Syn. 2.** *Minute,* etc. See *moment.*

instant† (in′stạnt), *adv.* [< *instant, a.*] Instantly; very soon.

Here he will *instant* be; let's walk a turn.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 157.

instant† (in′stạnt), *v. t.* [< OF. *instanter,* press upon, < L. *instan(t-)s,* pp. of *instare,* press upon: see *instant, a.*] To importune; urge.

Pilate would shed no innocent blood, but laboured to mitigate the bishops' fury, and *instanted* them, as they were religious, to shew godly favour.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 242.

instantaneity (in″stạn-tā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< *instantaneous* + *-ity.*] The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness. *Shenstone.*

instantaneous (in-stạn-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< ML. **instantaneus,* instantaneous, < L. *instan(t-)s,* instant: see *instant* and *-aneous.* Cf. *momentaneous, contemporaneous,* etc.] 1. Done or produced in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible lapse of time.

The work is done by *instantaneous* call;
Converts at once are made, or not at all.
Crabbe, Works, II. 65.

2. In *mech.,* existing in or referring to an instant of time; momentary: as, *instantaneous* position, displacement, velocity, acceleration, etc. (that is, the position, etc., at any instant).—**Instantaneous axis, instantaneous sliding axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Instantaneous center of rolling.** See *center*[1].—**Instantaneous photograph.** See *photography.*

instantaneously (in-stạn-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

instantaneousness (in-stạn-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being instantaneous.

instantany†, *a.* [< ML. **instantaneus:* see *instantaneous.*] Instantaneous.

An *instantany* and entire creation of the world.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

instanter (in-stan′tėr), *adv.* [< L. *instanter,* urgently, pressingly, ML. also presently, at once,

< *instan(t-)s*, present, urgent: see *instant, a.*] At the present time; immediately; without delay: as, the party was compelled to plead *instanter*. When used of legal proceedings, it is usually deemed to mean within twenty-four hours. In some jurisdictions, when said of an act to be done in open court, it is construed to mean before the rising of the court for the day; of any other act affecting the record, before the hour for closing the clerk's office for the day.

Ay, marry will I, and that *instanter*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 84.

instantial (in-stan'shal), *a.* [< *instance* (L. *instantia*) + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an instance or example; illustrating by instances. [Rare.]

At length all these are found to be *instantial* cases of this great law of attraction acting in various modes.
Theodore Parker, Sermons.

instantly (in'stant-li), *adv.* **1†.** At the same time; simultaneously.

He . . . chid his truant youth with such a grace
As if he master'd there a double spirit
Of teaching, and of learning, *instantly*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 55.

2. Immediately after; without any intervening time: as, to be *instantly* killed.

Be not too hasty when ye face the enemy,
Nor too ambitious to get honour *instantly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

3†. With urgency; insistently; earnestly; assiduously.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, That he was worthy for whom he should do this. Luke vii. 4.

instar (in-stär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instarred*, ppr. *instarring*. [< *in-*1 + *star.*] **1.** To set or adorn with stars or with brilliants; star.

Where pansies mixt with daisies shine,
And asphodels *instarr'd* with gold.
W. Harte, The Ascetic.

2. To make a star of; set as a star.

Our heart is high *instarr'd* in brighter spheres.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 2.

instate (in-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instated*, ppr. *instating*. [Formerly also *enstate*; < *in-*2 + *state.*] **1.** To set or place; establish, as in a rank or condition.

Hard was the thing that he could not persuade,
In the king's favour he was so *instated*.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Do what you please — only oust Roguery and *instate* Honesty. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

2†. To invest.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1, 249.

He knew the place to which he was to go
Had larger titles, more triumphant wreathes
To *instate* him with. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

instatement (in-stāt'ment), *n.* [< *instate* + *-ment.*] The act of instating; establishment.

We expect an *instatement* of the latter.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 83.

in statu pupillari (in stā'tū pū-pi-lā'rī). [L.: *in*, in; *statu*, abl. of *status*, condition, state; *pupillari*, abl. of *pupillaris*, pupilary: see *pupilary.*] In the English universities, in a state of pupilage; subject to collegiate laws, discipline, and officers.

in statu quo (in stā'tū kwō). [L.: *in*, in; *statu*, abl. of *status*, condition, state; *quo*, abl. of *qui*, who, which.] In the condition in which (it was before): a part of the phrase *in statu quo ante fuit*, or *ante bellum*, in the condition in which it was before, or before the war, used with reference to the restoration of any person or property to the situation existing at a previous time (in this case, sometimes, *in statu quo ante*), or to the maintenance of the present situation unchanged.

instaurate† (in-stâ'rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *instauratus*, pp. of *instaurare* (> It. *instaurare* = Sp. Pg. *instaurar* = F. *instaurer*, > E. *instaure*, and ult. *instore*, *enstore*), set up, restore, repair, renew, repeat, < *in*, in, + **staurare*, set up, found also in *restaurare*, set up again, restore: see *store*, *enstore*, *restore.*] To restore; repair.

instauration (in-stâ-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *instauration* = Sp. *instauracion* = Pg. *instauração* = It. *instaurazione*, < L. *instauratio(n-)*, a renewal, repetition, restoration, < *instaurare*, renew: see *instaurate.*] Restoration; renewal; repair.

I rather thought, and with religion think,
Had all the characters of Love been lost, . . .
That both his nature and his essence might
Have found their mighty *instauration* here.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

instaurator† (in'stâ-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *instaurateur* = Sp. Pg. *instaurador* = It. *instauratore*, < L. *instaurator*, a restorer, renewer, < *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate.*] A restorer.

They pretend to be the great *instauratore* of his empire. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 203.

instaure† (in-stâr'), *v. t.* [< L. *instaurare*, restore, renew: see *instaurate.*] To renew or renovate.

All things that show or breathe
Are now *instaur'd*, saving my wretched brest.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

instead (in-sted'), *prep. phr.* [Prop., as orig. (ME. *in stede*), two words, *in stead*, and still so written when the article or a pron. is used (*in the stead, in his stead*, etc.): see *in*1 and *stead.*] **1.** In the stead; in place or room; hence, in equivalence or substitution: followed by *of*.

In that Valeye is a Feld where Men drawen out of the Erthe a thing that men clepen Cambylle; and thei eten it *in stede of* Spice, and thei here it to selle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat, and cockles *instead of* barley. Job xxi. 40.

Especially he [the orator] consults his power by making *instead of* taking his theme. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In its stead; in place of it, or of the thing or act mentioned.

To raze
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of words unknown.
Milton, P. L., xii. 54.

insteadfast (in-sted'fâst), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *steadfast.*] Not steadfast or firm. *Cooke*, Theogony of Hesiod. [Rare.]

insteep (in-stēp'), *v. t.* [< *in-*1 + *steep*2.] To steep or soak; drench.

York, all haggled over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay *insteep'd*,
And takes him by the beard.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6, 12.

instellation (in-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *stellatus*, starred: see *stellate*, and cf. *constellation.*] A putting among the stars. [Rare.]

Shakspere has been long enthroned in *instellation*.
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

instep (in'step), *n.* [Formerly *instup*, *instop* (*instep* being perhaps in simulation of *step*), perhaps orig. **instoop*, i. e. in-bend, < *in*1 + *stoop*1.] **1.** The arch of the foot; the highest part of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; technically, the upper surface of the tarsus.

Low at leave-taking, with his brandish'd plume
Brushing his *instep*, bow'd the all-amorous Earl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence — **2.** A corresponding part of the hind limb of some animals, as the front of the horse's hind leg from the hock to the pastern.

instigate (in'sti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instigated*, ppr. *instigating*. [< L. *instigatus*, pp. of *instigare* (> It. *instigare*, *istigare* = Sp. Pg. *instigar* = Pr. *instigar*, *istiguar* = F. *instiguer*), stimulate, set on, incite, urge, < *in*, on, + **stigare*, akin to *stinguere*, push, goad: see *distinguish*, *stigma*, *stimulus.*] **1.** To stimulate to an action or course; incite to do something; set or goad on; urge: generally in a bad sense: as, to *instigate* one to commit a crime.

By . . . vaunts of his nobility [the duke]
Did *instigate* the bedlam brain-sick duchess
By wicked means to frame our sovereign's fall.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 51.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, . . . the servant is accessory. *Blackstone.*

2. To stir up; foment; bring about by incitement or persuasion: as, to *instigate* crime or insurrection; to *instigate* a quarrel. = **Syn.** *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*); tempt, prevail upon. See list under *incite.*

instigatingly (in'sti-gā-ting-li), *adv.* Incitingly; temptingly.

instigation (in-sti-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *instigation* = Sp. *instigacion* = Pg. *instigação* = It. *istigazione*, *instigazione*, < L. *instigatio(n-)*, < *instigare*, instigate: see *instigate.*] The act of instigating; incitement, as to wrong-doing; temptation; prompting.

As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

All the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to. *South*, Sermons.

What wonder, then, that the words of that prediction should have succeeded in setting and keeping at variance two families already predisposed to quarrel by every *instigation* of hereditary jealousy? *Poe*, Tales, I. 476.

instigator (in'sti-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *instigateur* = Pr. *istiguador* = Sp. Pg. *instigador* = It. *istigatore*, *instigatore*, < L. *instigator*, an instigator, < *instigare*, instigate: see *instigate.*] One who or that which instigates; an inciter.

He aggravated the guilt of his perfidy, in the most atrocious degree, by being himself the first mover and *instigator* of that injustice.
Burke, Charge against Warren Hastings.

instil, instill (in-stil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instilled*, ppr. *instilling*. [< F. *instiller* = Sp. *instilar* = Pg. *instillar* = It. *instillare*, < L. *instillare*, pour in by drops, < *in*, in, on, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*2. Cf. *distil.*] **1.** To pour in by drops.

The juice of it being boiled with oile, and so dropped or *instilled* into the head, is good for the paines thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 17.

The starlight dews
All silently their tears of love *instil*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 87.

Hence — **2.** To infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind or feelings; cause to be imbibed; insinuate; inject.

How hast thou *instill'd*
Thy malice into thousands!
Milton, P. L., vi. 269.

= **Syn.** *Infuse*, etc. See *implant.*

instillation (in-sti-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *instillation* = Sp. *instilacion* = Pg. *instillação*, < L. *instillatio(n-)*, < *instillare*, pour in by drops: see *instil.*] **1.** The act of instilling or of pouring in by drops or by small quantities; the act of infusing or insinuating into the mind.

Those petty qualities . . . are every moment exerting their influence upon us, and make the draught of life sweet or bitter by imperceptible *instillations*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 72.

2. That which is instilled or infused.

instillator (in'sti-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **instillator*, < *instillare*, pp. *instillatus*, instil: see *instil.*] One who instils or infuses; an instiller. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

instillatory (in-stil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *instil* + *-atory.*] Relating to instillation. *Imp. Dict.*

instiller (in-stil'ėr), *n.* One who instils.

Never was there such a juggle as was played in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

instilment, instillment (in-stil'ment), *n.* [< *instil* + *-ment.*] The act of instilling; also, that which is instilled.

instimulate† (in-stim'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *instimulatus*, pp. of *instimulare*, push or urge on, < *in*, on, + *stimulare*, prick, urge: see *stimulate.*] To stimulate; excite. *Coles*, 1717.

instimulation† (in-stim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *instimulate* + *-ion.*] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging. *Bailey*, 1731.

instinct (in-stingkt'), *a.* [< L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, on, + *stinguere*, prick: see *sting*, *stimulus*, etc. Cf. *distinct*, *extinct.*] Urged or animated from within; moved inwardly; infused or filled with some active principle: followed by *with*.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal Deity, . . .
Itself *instinct with* spirit. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 752.

What betrays the inner essence of the man must be so grasped and rendered [by the painter] that all that meets the eye — look, attitude, action, expression — shall be *instinct with* meaning. *J. Caird.*

The close buds,
That lay along the boughs, *instinct with* life, . . .
Feared not the piercing spirit of the North.
Bryant, Winter Piece.

instinct† (in-stingkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguere*, impel, instigate: see *instinct, a.*] To impress as by an animating influence; communicate as an instinct.

Unextinguishable beauty, . . . impressed and *instincted* through the whole. *Bentley.*

instinct (in'stingkt), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *instinkt* = F. *instinct* = Sp. *instinto* = Pg. *instincto* = It. *instinto*, *istinto*, < L. *instinctus*, impulse, instigation, < *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct, a.*] **1.** A special innate propensity, in any organized being, but more especially in the lower animals, producing effects which appear to be those of reason and knowledge, but which transcend the general intelligence or experience of the creature; the sagacity of brutes. Instinct is said to be blind — that is, either the end is not consciously recognized by the animal, or the connection of the means with the end is not understood. Instinct is also, in general, somewhat deficient in instant adaptability to extraordinary circumstances.

The lion will not touch the true prince. *Instinct* is a great matter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 299.

Habit differs from *instinct*, not in its nature, but in its origin; the last being natural, the first acquired. *Reid.*

It will be universally admitted that *instincts* are as important as corporeal structures for the welfare of each species under its present conditions of life. Under changed conditions of life it is at least possible that slight modifi-

cations of *instinct* might be profitable to a species; and if it can be shown that *instincts* do vary ever so little, then I can see no difficulty in natural selection preserving and continually accumulating variations of *instinct* to any extent that was profitable. It is thus, as I believe, that all the most complex and wonderful *instincts* have originated.
Darwin, Origin of Species (1869), p. 187.

Instinct is purposive action without consciousness of the purpose. . . . The end to which a definite kind of instinctive action is subservient is not conceived once for all by a mind standing outside the individual like a providence, and the necessity to act conformably thereto externally thrust upon the individual as something foreign to him; but the end of the *instinct* is in each single case unconsciously willed and imagined by the individual, and the choice of means suitable to each special case unconsciously made.
E. von Hartmann, Philosophy of the Unconscious, tr. by [Coupland, A. iii.

Every animal that has well-developed eyes presents an instance of the adaptation of means to purpose by unconscious formative intelligence, which is quite as definite as that shown in any motor *instinct*, and far more delicate and subtle. *Murphy*, Habit and Intelligence, xxvii.

All *instincts* probably arose in one or other of two ways. (1) By the effects of habit in successive generations, mental activities which were originally intelligent become, as it were, stereotyped into permanent *instincts*. . . . (2) The other mode of origin consists in natural selection, or survival of the fittest, continuously preserving actions which, although never intelligent, yet happen to have been of benefit. *Romanes*, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 157.

2. Natural intuitive power; innate power of perception or intuition.

They [poets] came by *instinct* divine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtiling and refining their spirits), to be made apt to receaue visions.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

Willingly would I now have gone and asked Mrs. Reed's pardon; but I knew, partly from experience and partly from *instinct*, that was the way to make her repulse me with double scorn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

The truth was felt by *instinct* here—
Process which saves a world of trouble and time.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 182.

instinction† (in-stingk′shon), *n.* [< OF. *instinctio(n-)*, < L. as if **instinctio(n-)*, < *instinguere*, pp. *instinctus*, impel: see *instinct.*] 1. Instinct.—2. Instigation; inspiration.

Tullí in his Tusculane questions supposeth that a poete can not abundantly expresse verses aufficiente and complete, or that his eloquence may flowe without labour, wordes well sounyng and plentuouse, without celestial *instinction*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

instinctive (in-stingk′tiv), *a.* [< *instinct* + *-ive.*] Prompted by or of the nature of instinct.

Raised
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung.
Milton, P. L., viii. 259.

An action which we ourselves should require experience to enable us to perform, when performed by an animal, more especially by a very young one, without any experience, and when performed by many individuals in the same way, without their knowing for what purpose it is performed, is usually said to be *instinctive*.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 201.

A sceptre once put in the hand, the grip is *instinctive*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

Whether young children have an *instinctive* dread of the dark might of course be determined by a careful collection of testimony.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 13.

instinctively (in-stingk′tiv-li), *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by force of instinct.

They prepar'd
A rotten carcase of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast; the very rats
Instinctively have quit it.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 148.

We *instinctively* demand that everything in God's plan shall stand in the strict unity of reason.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 261.

instinctivity (in-stingk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *instinctive* + *-ity.*] The character of being instinctive or prompted by instinct. [Rare.]

There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or—a better word—*instinctivity*, in insects. *Coleridge.*

instipulate (in-stip′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *stipulate.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules: same as *exstipulate.*

institorial (in-sti-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *institorius*, < *institor*, an agent, factor, broker, huckster, < *insistere*, pp. *institus*, stand upon, follow, pursue: see *insist.*] In *law*, pertaining to an agent or factor.—**Institorial action**, an action allowed in Roman law against the principal upon contracts of those whom he employed as managers or superintendents of a farm or any other particular branch of business.

institute (in′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *instituted*, ppr. *instituting.* [< L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituere* (> It. *instituire*, *istituire* = Sp. Pg. *instituir* = F. *instituer*), set up, place or set upon, purpose, begin, institute, < *in*, in, on, + *statuere*, set up, establish: see *statute.* Cf. *constitute.*] 1. To set up; establish; put into form and operation; set afoot: as, to *institute* laws, rules, or regulations; to *institute* a government or a court; to *institute* a suit or an investigation.

The last particular in the fable is the Games of the torch, *instituted* to Prometheus.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1, 8.

The monastic and hermit's life was *instituted* here in the fourth century by St. Saba; they say, there have been ten thousand recluses here at one time.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

2. To establish in an office; appoint; in ecclesiastical use, to assign to a spiritual charge; invest with the cure of souls: used absolutely, or followed by *to* or *into.*

When Timothy was *instituted into* that office [to preach the word of God], then was the credit and trust of this duty committed unto his faithful care.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Cousin of York, we *institute* your grace
To be our regent in these parts of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 162.

A Rev. Alexander Pope was *instituted to* the living of Thruxton, Hants, Jan. 5, 1630. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 374.

3†. To ground or establish in principles; educate; instruct.

A painfull School-master, that hath in hand
To *institute* the flowr of all a Land,
Giues longest Leasons vnto those where Heav'n
The ableat wits and aptest wills hath giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

They have but few laws. For to people to instruct and *institute* very few do suffice.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

Instituted sign, in *logic*, a sign which is not natural, but established, either by human convention (as a clock-bell to strike the hours) or by divine ordinance, as a sacrament, which is a visible sign of an invisible grace, according to St. Augustine.=**Syn. 1.** To ordain, settle, fix, set in motion.

institutet, *a.* [ME. *institut*; < L. *institutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Instituted; established.

When this newe parsoun is *institut* in his churche,
He bithenketh him hu he may shrewedlicheat worche.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 326.

institute (in′sti-tūt), *n.* [= D. *instituut* = G. Dan. Sw. *institut*, < F. *institut* = Pr. *istitut* = Sp. Pg. *instituto* = It. *instituto*, *istituto*, < L. *institutum*, a purpose, design, regulation, ordinance, instruction, etc., prop. neut. of *institutus*, pp. of *instituere*, set up, institute: see *institute, v.*] 1. An established principle, rule, or law; a settled order.

Water sanctified by Christ's *institute*, [was] thought little enough to wash off the original spot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We profess ourselves servants of so meek a Master, and disciples of so charitable an *institute*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 293.

Greek *institutes* require
The nearest kindred on the fun'ral stage
The dead to lay. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxvi.

2. *pl.* A collection of established laws, rules, or principles; a book of elements, especially in jurisprudence: as, the *Institutes* of Justinian; Erskine's "*Institutes* of the Law of Scotland"; Calvin's "*Institutes* of the Christian Religion." The word implies a systematic statement of the law or of the principles of the subject treated, in analytic form, in a single and complete work, as distinguished from a mere compilation or collection, and from a commentary; but it does not necessarily imply that it is established by any formal authority.

3. An established body of persons; an institution; a society or association organized for some specific work, especially of a literary or scientific character: as, a philosophic or educational *institute;* a mechanics' *institute;* the *Institute* of Civil Engineers; the National *Institute* of France, or specifically the *Institute* (see below).

The title of Member of the *Institute* is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire; it is the crowning honor of his career.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 501.

4. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the estate is first given in a destination. Thus, where a person executing a settlement disposes his lands to A, whom failing, to B, whom failing, to C, etc., A is termed the *institute*, and all who follow him in the succession are *heirs*, or *substitutes*, as they are also termed.—**Institute of France**, an organization formed in 1795 to bring into one body the previously existing national academies, and called at first the *National Institute*. It was at first divided into three and afterward four classes. It underwent various modifications, and, as finally constituted in 1832, consists of the five great academies. See *academy*, 3.—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, a Roman Catholic order of women, founded by Mary Ward in England in 1611. It is thought to be the only Roman Catholic order of English origin since the Reformation. Also called *English Ladies* and *English Virgins.*—**Institutes of Justinian**, an elementary work on Roman law composed in the reign of the Emperor Justinian (who reigned 527–65), and forming part of the Corpus Juris Civilis.—**Institutes of medicine**, a name for the more scientific parts of medical teaching.—**Teachers' institute**, in the system of common schools in the United States, an assembly of teachers of elementary or district schools, convened by a county superintendent or other school authority, to receive or give normal instruction. The work consists of a brief course of class exercises, lectures, and examinations.

instituter (in′sti-tū-tėr), *n.* [< *institute, v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *institutor.*] See *institutor.*

institution (in-sti-tū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *institucion*, < OF. (and F.) *institution* = Pr. *institutio*, *istitutio* = Sp. *institucion* = Pg. *instituição* = It. *instituzione*, *istituzione*, < L. *institutio(n-)*, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up: see *institute, v.*] 1. The act of instituting or setting up; establishment; effective ordination: as, the *institution* of laws or government; the *institution* of an inquiry.

There is no right in this partition,
Ne was it so by *institution*
Ordained first, as by the law of Nature.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 144.

That the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Establishment in office; in ecclesiastical use, instatement in a spiritual charge; investment with the cure of souls. See *installation.*

For *institucion* & induccion he schal gene moche of this god that is pore mennus.
Wyclif, Works Hitherto Unprinted, p. 248.

I, A. B., receive these keys of the House of God at your hands, as the pledges of my *Institution*.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. Establishment in learning; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

4. Established rule or order; a principle of procedure in any relation; custom; more specifically, an established habit of action, or body of related facts, regulating human conduct in the attainment of a social end, and constituting an element in the social organization or civilization of a community: as, government, the family, a language, is an *institution.*

Never any Religion or *Institution* in the World made it so much its business to keep men from doing evil, and to perswade them to do good, as the Christian doth.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Literary fosterage was an *institution* nearly connected with the existence of the Brehon law schools.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

5. An established custom or usage, or a characteristic. [Chiefly colloq.]

The camels form an *institution* of India—possibly a part of the traditional policy—and they must be respected accordingly. *Times* (London), April, 1858.

The pillory was a flourishing and popular *institution* in those days. Authors stood in it in the body sometimes.
Thackeray, Eng. Humorists, p. 207.

6. An establishment for the promotion of some object; an organized society or body of persons, usually with a fixed place of assemblage and operation, devoted to a special pursuit or purpose: as, an educational *institution;* a charitable *institution;* the Smithsonian *Institution* at Washington.

This led in 1796 to the formation of a Trade-Society, the so-called *Institution*, among the Clothworkers at Halifax, to prevent people from carrying on the trade in violation of custom and law.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

Institution, in a statute exempting property of charitable *institutions* from taxation, signifies an organization which is permanent in its nature, as contradistinguished from an undertaking which is transient or temporary. It designates corporations or other organized bodies created to administer charities, and exempts the property which they own and use for their charitable purposes, and that only.
Humphries v. Little Sisters of the Poor, 29 Ohio Statutes, [201.

7†. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science; a treatise or text-book.

There is another manuscript of above three hundred years old, . . . being an *institution* of physic. *Evelyn.*

8. *Eccles.*: (*a*) (1) The origination of the eucharist, and enactment of its observance, by Christ. (2) The words used by Christ in instituting the eucharist, in the various forms as recorded in Scripture (Mat. xxvi. 26–28; Mark xiv. 22–24; Luke xxii. 19, 20; 1 Cor. xi. 23–25), or transmitted by tradition; in *liturgics*, the part of the prayer of consecration of the eucharistic elements in which these words are repeated. Also called more fully the *commemoration, recital*, or *words of institution.* In its fullest form, as exemplified in Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Prayer-book, the prayer of consecration consists of three principal parts, the institution, oblation, and epiclesis or invocation. In nearly all the older liturgies (except the Roman) the institution seems principally conceived in the character of a recital of Christ's words and actions at the last supper, the great oblation and epiclesis consummating the observance commanded by him; while in the Western liturgies, including the Roman and that of the Church of England, but not the Mozarabic in its original form, nor the Scotch and American offices, the institution, with the

manual acts, is regarded as the full and complete act of consecration, and there is no invocation.

The true Eastern doctrine seems to be that there must be co-operation of the words of *institution* and of the invocation of the Holy Ghost, before the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 485.

(*b*) The act by which a bishop commits the cure of souls under himself in a parish within his diocese to a priest as rector or vicar. In the Church of England the presentee must previously have made the declaration of assent, taken the oaths of allegiance and canonical obedience, and made the declaration against simony. Institution is given by the bishop or his commissary reading an instrument, the seal of which the clergyman being instituted holds, kneeling before him. When the bishop is patron of the benefice, the same act becomes collation instead of institution. After institution induction admits to temporal possession of the goods and income attached to the cure of souls. In the American Episcopal Church induction is not separate from institution, and there is a public office of institution, set forth in 1804 as the office of induction and revised in 1808 and 1886. The bishop, if satisfied that a clergyman is a qualified minister and duly elected, may act as institutor himself or appoint a presbyter to act in his stead. The office consists in reading the letter of institution, presentation by the senior warden or other vestryman of the keys of the church to the new incumbent, his reception within the altar-rails by the institutor, who presents him with the Bible, Prayer-book, and books of canons, and in the use of proper psalms, lessons, anthem, and prayers, after which the instituted minister offers special prayers, and, after a sermon, celebrates the holy communion.—**Literary and Scientific Institutions Act**, an English statute of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 112) which authorizes the gift or sale of land (not more than one acre) to institutions established for the promotion of science, literature, art, etc.

institutional (in-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *institution* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an institution or to institutions; of the nature of an institution; instituted; organized.

Some day patriotism may justify itself, but it cannot yet be expressed except in the form of devotion to some *institutional* fetish or to a particular flag.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, § 16.

Throughout many ages French and English history, both external and *institutional*, are bound together as closely as any two national histories can be.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 66.

2. Relating to elementary knowledge; elementary; institutionary.—3. Relating to the office of institution.

institutionalism (in-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *institutional* + *-ism*.] The character of being institutional; in *theol.*, the spirit which lays great emphasis on the institutions of religion.

institutionary (in-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *institution* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or relating to an institution or to institutions; institutional.

Events are by no means more important than the *institutionary* development which they cause or accompany.
H. H. Bancroft, Cent. America, Int.

2. Containing the first principles or doctrines; elementary; rudimentary.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Sir T. Browne.

3. Pertaining to appointment to an ecclesiastical office. *Davies.*

Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great *institutionary* dinners in one week.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xivii.

institutist (in'sti-tū-tist), *n.* [< *institute* + *-ist*.] A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. [Rare.]

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

institutive (in'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *institute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending or intended to institute or establish.

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

2. Established; depending on institution.

As for that in Leviticus of marrying the brother's wife, it was a penal statute rather than a dispense; and commands nothing injurious or in it self unclean, only prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 5.

institutively (in'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In an institutive manner; by way of institution; in accordance with an institution. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 146.

institutor (in'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *instituteur* = Sp. Pg. *instituidor* = It. *institutore, istitutore*, < L. *institutor*, a founder, an erector, < *instituere*, pp. *institutus*, set up, begin, found: see *institute*.] 1. One who institutes, establishes, or founds; a founder, organizer, or originator.—2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, one who institutes a clergyman as rector or vicar of a parish; the bishop instituting or a presbyter appointed by him to perform the office of institution.

Then shall the Priest who acts as the *Institutor* receive the Incumbent within the rails of the Altar.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Institution.

3†. An instructor; one who educates.

Neither did he this for want of better instructions, having had the learnedest and wisest man reputed of all Britain the *instituter* of his youth. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

Also spelled *instituter*.

institutress (in'sti-tū-tres), *n.* [< *institutor* + *-ess*.] A female institutor; a foundress. *Archæologia*, XXI. 549.

instop† (in-stop'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *stop*.] To stop; close; make fast.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the seams *instops*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

instore†, *v. t.* See *enstore*.

instr. An abbreviation of *instrumental*.

instreaming (in'strē'ming), *n.* [< *in*1 + *streaming*.] A flowing in; influx.

There is first the *instreaming* of the external world through the senses, as impressions.
J. Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 312.

He put out his ungloved hand. Mordecai, clasping it eagerly, seemed to feel a new *instreaming* of confidence.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

instrew†, *v. t.* [ME. **instrewen*, **instruen*, *instrien*; < *in*-1 + *strew*.] To strew about; spread.

Sum lande is wont salt humoure up to throwe
That sleeth the corne. There douves dounge *instrie*,
And leves of cupresse eke on it sowe,
And eree it ynne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

instruct (in-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere* (> It. *instruire, istruire* = Sp. Pg. *instruire* = Pr. *estruyre* = F. *instruire*), build, erect, construct, set in order, prepare, furnish, teach, instruct, < *in*, in, + *struere*, join together, pile up, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct, destruct*.] 1†. To put in order; form; prepare; guide.

The Maids in comely Order next advance;
They bear the Timbrel, and *instruct* the Dance.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge. *Aytiffe*, Parergon.

2. To impart knowledge or information to; inform; teach; specifically, to train in knowledge or skill; teach or educate methodically.

Paul writeth unto Timothy, to *instruct* him, to teach him, to exhort, to courage him.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 19.

Sir, if I have made
A fault of ignorance, *instruct* my youth.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, it. 1.

At present the most . . . *instructed* intellect has neither the knowledge nor the capacity required for symbolizing in thought the totality of things.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 351.

3. To direct or command; furnish with orders or directions: as, to *instruct* an envoy or a body of delegates.

She, being before *instructed* of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger. Mat. xiv. 8.

4†. To notify; apprise.

I have partly *instructed* Sir F. Drake of the state of these countries.
Wilkes, quoted in Motley's Netherlands, II. 103.

5. In *Scots law*, to adduce evidence in support of; confirm; vouch; verify: as, to *instruct* a claim against a bankrupt estate.=**Syn.** 2. To indoctrinate, school, drill, train. See *instruction*.—3. To prescribe to.

instruct† (in-strukt'), *a.* [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*, build, furnish, instruct: see *instruct*, *v.*] 1. Furnished; equipped.

Ships *instruct* with oars. *Chapman.*

2. Instructed; taught.

Who ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*,
To fly or follow what concern'd him most?
Milton, P. R., I. 439.

instructer† (in-struk'tėr), *n.* [< *instruct* + *-er*1. Cf. *instructor*.] A teacher; an instructor.

What need we magnifie the humane nature as the great *instructer* in this business, since we may with a little observation find very much the like in brutes as well as men?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 32.

instructible (in-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [< *instruct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being instructed; teachable; docile.

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness.
Bacon, Submission to the House of Lords.

instruction (in-struk'shon), *n.* [= F. *instruction* = Pr. *instructio* = Sp. *instruccion* = Pg. *instrucção* = It. *instruzione, istruzione*, < L. *instructio*(*n*-), building, erecting, constructing, arranging, LL. instruction, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, build, instruct: see *instruct*.] 1. The act of instructing or teaching; communication of knowledge; education; enlightenment.

My *instruction* shall serve to naturalize thee, so thou wilt be capable of a courtier's counsel.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1, 222.

Those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge imparted; edifying discourse or precepts; teaching.

And, also, gene ze do pretende
Itane heulnlie loye vnto zour ende,
Than follow this nyxt *Instructioun*,
Maid for zour Eruditioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 150.

Receive my *instruction*, and not silver. Prov. viii. 10.

3. Direction given; order; command; mandate: commonly in the plural.

The admiral had received *instructions* not to touch at Hispaniola on his outward voyage.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

My *instructions* are that this boy is to move on.
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Training, Discipline, Nurture, Cultivation, Instruction, Teaching, Education;* indoctrination, schooling, breeding, advice, counsel. *Training* is the development of the mind or character or both, or some faculty, at some length, by exercise, as a soldier is trained or drilled. *Discipline* is essentially the same as *training*, but more severe. *Nurture*, by its derivation, expresses a tender, continuous, and protracted training, beginning at an early age. *Cultivation*, in the active sense, is often used of the training, discipline, or development of some single department of the nature: as, the *cultivation* of the understanding, the taste, the conscience. (See *culture*.) *Teaching* is the general word for the imparting of knowledge: as, the profession of *teaching*. *Instruction* has the imparting of knowledge for its object, but emphasizes, more than *teaching*, the employment of orderly arrangement in the things taught. *Tuition* is the most external or formal of these words, representing the act. *Education* is the largest word of all the list, having for its object, like *training* and *discipline*, the development of the powers of the man, but generally also a symmetrical development of the whole man, the mind and the moral nature, by instruction, exercise, etc. *Education* is the word chosen to express the best ideas that men have of the process of teaching and discipline that shall make the wisest, noblest, and most effective kind of man.

instructional (in-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *instruction* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to instruction; promoting education; educational.

Of the *instructional* work it is hardly necessary to speak, further than to say that it follows the modern methods of teaching the physical sciences. *Science*, VIII. 574.

instructive (in-struk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *instructif* = Pr. *instructiu* = Sp. Pg. *instructivo* = It. *instruttivo, istruttivo*, < ML. as if **instructivus*, < L. *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, instruct: see *instruct*.] Serving to instruct or inform; conveying knowledge.

Say Memory! thou from whose unerring tongue
Instructive flows the animated song.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, iii.

In both cases the confusion is *instructive*, as pointing to the way in which Slavonic and Turanian nations were mixed up together, as allies and as enemies, in the history of these lands. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 160.

There was a lecture occasionally on an *instructive* subject, such as chemistry, or astronomy, or sculpture.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 87.

instructively (in-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an instructive manner; so as to afford instruction.

instructiveness (in-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being instructive; power of instructing.

instructor (in-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *instructeur* = Pr. *istruidor* = Sp. Pg. *instructor* = It. *instruttore*, < L. *instructor*, a preparer, ML. an instructor, < *instruere*, pp. *instructus*, prepare, instruct: see *instruct*.] 1. One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.

Wisdom was Adam's *instructor* in Paradise, wisdom endued the fathers who lived before the law with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Poets, the first *instructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their proper native use.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Specifically, in American colleges, a teacher inferior in rank to a professor. The exact meaning of the term varies in different institutions. See *tutor*.

instructress (in-struk'tres), *n.* [< *instructor* + *-ess*. Cf. *instructrice*.] A female instructor; a preceptress.

instructrice† (in-struk'tris), *n.* [= It. *instruttrice*, < ML. as if **instructrix*, fem. of *instructor*: see *instructor*.] Same as *instructress*.

Knowledge also, as a perfect *instructrice* and mastresse, . . . declareth by what meane the sayde preceptes of reason and societie may be well vnderstande.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

instrument (in'strō-ment), *n.* [< ME. *instrument, enstrement* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *instrument*, < OF. *instrument, estrument*, F. *instrument* = Pr. *instrument, instrumen, estrument, estrumen, esturmen* = Sp. Pg. *instrumento* = It. *instrumento, istrumento, strumento*, < L. *instrumentum*, a tool,

instrument, means, furtherance, dress, apparel, document, ⟨ *instruere*, construct, prepare, furnish: see *instruct*.] 1. Something that serves as a means to the effecting of an end; anything that contributes to the production of an effect or the accomplishment of a purpose; a means; an agency.

Then wash all the *instruments* of the sences, as the eies, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the tongue, the teeth, and all the face, with cold water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

Neither yield ye your members as *instruments* of unrighteousness unto sin, but . . . as *instruments* of righteousness unto God. Rom. vi. 13.

The lowly classes, clouded by despair, were driven sometimes to admit the terrible thought that religion, which is the poor man's consolation and defence, might after all be but an *instrument* of government in the hands of their oppressors. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 366.

Intellect is not a power, but an *instrument*—not a thing which itself moves and works, but a thing which is moved and worked by forces behind it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 382.

Specifically—2. Something used to produce a mechanical effect; a contrivance with which to perform mechanical work of any kind; a tool, implement, utensil, or machine.

Sound all the lofty *instruments* of war,
And by that music let us all embrace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 98.

The agriculture appeared to me extremely good, the *instruments* very clumsy.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Among their *instruments* [in the Hippocratic era] were forceps, probes, directors, syringes, rectal speculum, catheter, and various kinds of cautery. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 674.

Specifically—3. In *music*, a mechanical contrivance or apparatus for producing musical sounds—that is, for setting up, either in a solid body or in a confined body of air, vibrations sufficiently rapid, regular, and definite to produce tones systematically related to one another. An instrument involves a vibration-producing agency, a vibratile body, usually a resonator of some kind, and various appliances for regulating the pitch, the force, the duration, and often the quality of the tones produced. Instruments may be grouped by reference to any one of these characteristics. Thus, with respect to the vibration-producing agency, they are—(*a*) *inflatile*, blown by the breath, as a flute; by mechanically compressed air, as an organ or a concertina; or by the wind, as an æolian harp; (*b*) *percussive* or *pulsatile*, struck together, as cymbals; by a hammer, as a pianoforte, a bell, or a drum; or by the hand, as a tambourine; (*c*) *plucked*, pulled aside and then released, as the strings of a harp or guitar, or the teeth of a music-box; (*d*) *fricative*, rubbed by the finger, as musical glasses; by a bow (bow-instruments), as a violin and its many relatives; or by a wheel, as a hurdy-gurdy. Again, with respect to the vibratile body, instruments are—(*a*) *pneumatic*, as the foundation-stops in a pipe-organ; (*b*) *stringed*, as a harp, a violin, or a pianoforte; (*c*) *tongued* or *reed*, as an oboe, a clarinet, or a reed-organ (properly all the metal wind-instruments belong here); (*d*) *tympanic*, as a drum or a tambourine; (*e*) *vibrating entire*, as a bell or a tuning-fork. The resonators used are various, and difficult of classification. Again, with respect to the means of fixing the desired pitch of the tone, instruments are—(*a*) *of fixed intonation*, as the lyre, which has a separate string for each tone desired; the pianoforte and organ (keyed instruments), which are fitted with keys or levers to determine which of several vibratile bodies shall be used; the guitar, which is fitted with frets over which the strings can be shortened; the flute, which has finger-holes by stopping which the effective length of the vibrating column of air can be altered; the cornet-à-pistons, which has valves by which the air-column can be supplemented; or the trombone, the tube of which slides into itself, etc.; (*b*) *harmonic*, producing the tones of a harmonic scale according to the method of blowing, as the horn, trumpet, etc.; (*c*) *of free intonation*, as the violin and its relatives, on which (although the strings are first tuned to fixed pitches) the player may produce any conceivable gradation of pitch. Instruments may also be grouped as—(*a*) *solo*, *melodic*, producing usually but one tone at a time, as a violin, a flute, a horn, etc.; (*b*) *concerted*, *harmonic*, *polyphonic*, producing many tones at once, as a pianoforte, an organ, a harp, a lute, etc. Finally, they may be grouped as—(*a*) *popular*, used for comparatively crude music; or (*b*) *orchestral*, developed into great perfection of form, and applied to the performance of highly artistic music, especially in orchestral combination. Popular instruments everywhere belong to the classes represented by the pipe, the harp, the lute, the drum, and the cymbals. The modern orchestra is composed of the following classes: (*a*) *Stringed*, including violins, violas, violoncellos, bass viols, and harps; (*b*) *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, English horns, clarinets, bassoons; (*c*) *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets (cornets), trombones, ophicleides, etc.; (*d*) *percussive*, including tympani, long drums, triangles, etc. For an account of the human voice as a musical instrument, see *voice*.

In that place was had ful gret mynstracy;
Both hye and bas *instrumentes* sondry.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 945.

Tantrum Clangley,—a place long celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants as performers on *instruments* of percussion. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, v. 2.

4. One who is used by another; a human tool.

The finest Device of all was, to have five of the Duke of Gloucester's *Instruments* manacled and pinioned like Traitors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 221.

The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise. *Dryden*.

When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial, he found a ready *instrument* in Cranmer.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*, a writing given as the means of creating, securing, modifying, or terminating a right, or affording evidence, as a writing containing the terms of a contract, a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.

One of the first acts performed by the new solicitor general was to draw up an *instrument* which authorized Walker and his proselytes to hold their benefices, notwithstanding their apostasy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The curious *instrument* by which Manfred, in May, 1259, undertook the protection of the city still exists in the Sienese archives.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 107.

Absolute, active, chromatic instrument. See the adjectives.—**Brass instrument.** See *wind-instrument*.—**Circular instruments.** See *circular*.—**Diatonic instruments.** See *diatonic*.—**Equatorial instrument.** See *equatorial*, *n.*—**Instruments of evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Negotiable, notarial,** etc., **instrument.** See the adjectives.=**Syn. 2.** *Implement*, *Utensil*, etc. See *tool*.

instrument (in′strȫ-ment), *v. t.* [= OF. *instrumenter*, play on an instrument; from the noun.] In *music*, to compose or arrange for instruments, especially for an orchestra; score.

instrumental (in-strȫ-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *instrumental* = Pr. *instrumental*, *istrumental* = Sp. Pg. *instrumental* = It. *instrumentale*, *istrumentale*, *strumentale*, ⟨ ML. **instrumentalis* (in adv. *instrumentaliter*), ⟨ L. *instrumentum*, instrument: see *instrument*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of an instrument or tool; serving as an instrument or means; used or serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable: as, the press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

My chief inducement . . . was to be *instrumental* in forwarding your happiness.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

The *instrumental* weapon of investigation, the spectroscope, has made important advances. *Science*, IV. 182.

2. Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for instruments, especially musical instruments. Specifically, in *music*, noting a composition or a passage intended for instruments rather than for the voice, or in a style not germane to the voice: opposed to *vocal*.

Sweet voices, mixed with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 579.

The Nightingale . . . breathes such sweet loud music out of her little *instrumental* throat.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

Among the earliest specimens of *instrumental* accompaniment that have descended to us may be mentioned the organ parts to some of the services and anthems by English composers of the middle of the 16th century.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 20.

3. In *gram.*, serving to indicate the instrument or means: applied to a case, as in Sanskrit, involving the notion of *by* or *with*. In Anglo-Saxon and other Teutonic tongues this case is merged, with a few exceptions, in the dative; in the Latin, with the ablative. Abbreviated *inst.* or *instr.*

Could we make out the Teutonic as it was a thousand years earlier, we might perhaps find a complete *instrumental* form, with an ablative and a locative, the perfect apparatus of Indo-European noun-inflection.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 50.

Instrumental score. See *score*.

II. *n.* 1†. An instrument.

Unto the deep, fruitful, and operative study of many sciences . . . books be not the only *instrumentals*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 112.

2. The instrumental case. Compare I., 3.

The other treats similarly the *instrumental*, considering the A. S. dative-*instrumental* as corresponding to an older *instrumental*, under the *instrumental* of accompaniment, of means, of cause, of manner.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 3.

instrumentalist (in-strȫ-men′tal-ist), *n.* [⟨ *instrumental* + *-ist*.] In *music*, a performer upon an instrument: opposed to *vocalist*.

Our own early minstrels . . . [united] the now separate offices of poet, vocalist, and *instrumentalist*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.

instrumentality (in″strȫ-men-tal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *instrumentalities* (-tiz). [⟨ *instrumental* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

This I set down, to let the world see that Cranmer was not at all concerned in those niceties which have been so much inquired into since that time, about the *instrumentality* of faith in justification.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1540.

2. An instrumental means or agency; something serving as an instrument: as, preaching is the great *instrumentality* in the spread of religion.

instrumentalize† (in-strȫ-men′tal-īz), *v. t.* [⟨ *instrumental* + *-ize*.] To form as an instrument; produce as an agent or agency.

In the making of the first man, God first *instrumentalised* a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 147.

instrumentally (in-strȫ-men′tal-i), *adv.* 1. As an instrument, means, or tool; by way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

From thence they will argue that, the end being essentially beneficial, the means become *instrumentally* so.
Burke, Popery Laws.

2. By means of an instrument, a tool, or a machine.

The 13th I took the height of it *instrumentally*, standing near the sea side, which I found to be 34 minutes, the sun being 28 degrees high. *Boyle*, Works, V. 709.

3. With instruments of music.

The earlier fathers of the church . . . condemned musical devotion when *instrumentally* accompanied.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 27.

instrumentalness (in-strȫ-men′tal-nes), *n.* Instrumentality; usefulness to an end or purpose.

The *instrumentalness* of riches to works of charity.
Hammond.

instrumentary (in-strȫ-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *instrumentaire*, ⟨ ML. **instrumentarius* (in neut. *instrumentarium*, a chartulary), ⟨ L. *instrumentum*, an instrument: see *instrument*.] 1. Conducive to an end; instrumental. [Rare.]—2. In *Scots law*, of or pertaining to a legal instrument: as, *instrumentary* witnesses.

instrumentation (in″strȫ-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *instrumentation* = Pg. *instrumentação*; as *instrument* + *-ation*.] 1. Use of instruments; work done by means of instruments, especially in surveying and the like.

Something more is needed than the Engineer, stiff with his *instrumentation* and his equations and his economies of line.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Highways and Parks).

2. Instrumental means or aid; facility furnished by instruments; intermediate agency. [Rare.]

Otherwise we have no sufficient *instrumentation* for our human use or handling of so great a fact and our personal appropriation of it, . . . no fit medium of thought respecting it. *H. Bushnell*.

3. In *music*, the process, act, or science of composing or arranging music for instruments, especially for an orchestra. It includes a knowledge of the technical manipulation, compass, tone-quality, and mutual adaptability of all recognized instruments. It is one of the most advanced branches of the general science of composition.

instrumentist (in′strȫ-men-tist), *n.* [= F. *instrumentiste* = Sp. Pg. *instrumentista*; as *instrument* + *-ist*.] A performer upon a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

instup†, *n.* An obsolete form of *instep*.

instyle† (in-stīl′), *v. t.* [Also *instile*; ⟨ *in-*[2] + *style*[1].] Same as *enstyle*.

This Robbin (so much talked on)
Was once a man of fame,
Instiled earle of Huntington,
Lord Robert Hood by name.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 355).

Whereof, I avow, I account nought at all, knowing no age so justly to be *instiled* golden as this of our sovereign lady queen Anne. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Proem.

insuavity† (in-swav′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *insuavidade* = It. *insuavità*; as *in-*[3] + *suavity*.] Lack of suavity; unpleasantness.

All fears, griefs, auspicions, discontents, imbonities, *insuavities*, are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish Sea, this Ocean of Misery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

insubjection (in-sub-jek′shon), *n.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *subjection*.] Lack of subjection; a state of disobedience to authority or control. *Todd*.

insubmergible (in-sub-mėr′ji-bl), *a.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *submergible*.] Incapable of being submerged.

The latter, *insubmergible*—so designated, although actually overflowed by the torrent, and expected and intended to be so at times, and it may be frequently—belong to a class of embankments which have been long in use. Quoted in *J. C. Brown's* Reboisement in France, p. 80.

insubmission (in-sub-mish′on), *n.* [⟨ *in-*[3] + *submission*.] Want of submission; disobedience; insubordination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

insubordinate (in-sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [= F. *insubordonné* = Sp. Pg. *insubordinado* = It. *insubordinato*; as *in-*[3] + *subordinate*.] Not subordinate or submissive; not submitting to authority; refractory.=**Syn.** Disobedient, unruly, disorderly, turbulent, mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *insubordination* = Sp. *insubordinacion* = Pg. *insubordinação* = It. *insubordinazione*.] The

quality of being insubordinate; want of subordination; refractoriness; disobedience; resistance to lawful authority.

The *insubordination* of the demoralized army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

Military *insubordination* is so grave and, at the same time, so contagious a disease, that it requires the promptest and most decisive remedies to prevent it from leading to anarchy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

insubstantial (in-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= F. *insubstentiel* = Sp. *insubstancial*, < ML. *insubstantialis*, not substantial, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] Unsubstantial.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1, 155.

We elders . . . are apt to smile at the first sorrow of lad or lass, as though it were some *insubstantial* creature of the element, which has no touch of our afflictions. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 98.

insubstantiality (in-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *insubstantial* + *-ity*.] The quality of being insubstantial; unsubstantiality.

insubstantiated (in-sub-stan'shi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *in-*[2] + *substantiate* + *-ed*[2].] Embodied in substance or matter; substantially manifested.

A mind or reason . . . *insubstantiated* or embodied. *Grote.*

insuccation† (in-su-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *insucatus*, pp. of *insucare*, improp. *insuccare*, soak in, < *in*, in, + *sucus*, improp. *succus*, juice: see *succulent*.] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration.

As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, . . . I am no great favourer of it. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. i. § 5.

insuccess (in-suk-ses'), *n.* Same as *unsuccess*.

insuccessfulness† (in-suk-ses'fûl-nes), *n.* Unsuccessfulness. *Davenant*, Gondibert, Pref.

insucken (in'suk-n), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *sucken*.] In *Scots law*, in the servitude of thirlage, pertaining to a district astricted to a certain mill: as, an *insucken* multure or toll. See *multure*, *outsucken*, *sucken*, and *thirlage*.

insudate†, *a.* [< L. *insudatus*, pp. of *insudare*, sweat in or at a thing, < *in*, in, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] Accompanied with sweating. *Nares.*

And such great victories attain'd but seild,
Though with more labours, and *insudate* toyles.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

insue†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ensue*.

insuetude (in'swē-tūd), *n.* [= It. *insuetudine*, < L. *insuetudo* (*-din-*), < *insuetus*, unaccustomed, < *in-* priv. + *suetus*, accustomed, pp. of *suescere*, be accustomed; cf. *consuetude*, *desuetude*.] The state of being unaccustomed or unused; unusualness. [Rare.]

Absurdities are great or small in proportion to custom or *insuetude*. *Landor.*

insufferable (in-suf'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *sufferable*.] Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable; unbearable: as, *insufferable* cold or heat; *insufferable* wrongs.

Then turn'd to Thracia from the field of fight
Those eyes that shed *insufferable* light.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 6.

Though I say nothing to your own conduct, that of your servants is *insufferable*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

The fine sayings and exploits of their heroes remind us of the *insufferable* perfections of Sir Charles Grandison.
Macaulay, History.

insufferably (in-suf'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an insufferable manner; to an intolerable degree: as, *insufferably* bright; *insufferably* proud.

His [Persius's] figures are generally too bold and daring; and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, *insufferably* strained. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

insufficience (in-su-fish'ens), *n.* [< ME. *insufficiens* (in older form *insuffisance*, q. v., < OF. (also F.) *insuffisance*); < OF. *insufficience* = Pr. Pg. *insuficiencia* = Sp. *insuficiencia* = It. *insufficienza*, < LL. *insufficientia*, insufficience, < *insufficien(t-)s*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficiency. [Rare.]

And I confess my simple *insufficiens*:
Litil haf I sene, and reportit well less,
Of this materis to haf experience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 102.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience*, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1, 16.

insufficiency (in-su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *insufficience*: see *-cy*.] Lack of sufficiency; deficiency in amount, force, or fitness; inadequateness; incompetency: as, *insufficiency* of supplies; *insufficiency* of motive.

If they shall perceiue any *insufficiencie* in you, they will not omitte any occasion to harm you.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 172.

At the time when our Lord came, the *insufficiency* of the Jewish religion, of natural religion, of antient tradition, and of philosophy, fully appeared.
Jortin, Christian Religion, iv.

Active insufficiency of a muscle, the inability of the muscle to act, owing to too close approximation of the points of origin and insertion, as in the case of the gastrocnemius when the knee is bent.

insufficient (in-su-fish'ent), *a.* [< ME. *insufficient* (also *insuffisant*, q. v., < OF. (also F.) *insuffisant*); < OF. *insufficient* = Sp. *insuficiente* = Pg. It. *insufficiente*, < LL. *insufficien(t-)s*, not sufficient, < L. *in-* priv. + *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; lacking in what is necessary or required; deficient in amount, force, or fitness; inadequate; incompetent: as, *insufficient* provision or protection; *insufficient* motives.

All other *insufficiant* [to play in the pageants] personnes, either in connyng, voice, or personne, to discharge, ammove, and avoide.
Quoted in *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxvii.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

It may come one day to be recognized that the number of legs, the villosity of the skin, or the termination of the os sacrum, are reasons *insufficient* for abandoning a sensitive being to the caprice of a tormentor.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 145.

insufficiently (in-su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an insufficient manner; inadequately; with lack of ability, skill, or fitness.

insuffisance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *insuffisance*, insufficience: see *insufficience*.] Insufficiency. *Hallivell.*

Alle be it that I dide none my self for myne unable *insuffisance*, now I am comen hom.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

insuffisant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *insuffisant*, insufficient: see *insufficient*.] Insufficient.

What may ben ynow to that man, to whom alle the world is *insuffisant*? *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

insufflate (in-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insufflated*, ppr. *insufflating*. [< LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow or breathe into, < L. *in*, in, into, upon, + *sufflare*, blow from below, < *sub*, below, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] 1. To blow into; specifically, in *med.*, to treat by insufflation. See *insufflation*, 3.—2. *Eccles.*, to breathe upon, especially upon catechumens or the water of baptism. See *insufflation*, 2.

insufflation (in-su-flā'shon), *n.* [= F. *insufflation* = Pg. *insuflação* = It. *insufflazione*, < LL. *insufflatio(n-)*, a blowing into, < *insufflare*, pp. *insufflatus*, blow or breathe into: see *insufflate*.] 1. The act of blowing or breathing on or into.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute observes the method of *insufflation* and evaporation referred to is simply the blowing of streams of air, not necessarily heated, into a liquid warmed by some usual means to some desired temperature, which may or may not be the boiling point of the liquid. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 850.

2. *Eccles.*, the act or ceremony of breathing upon (a person or thing), symbolizing the influence of the Holy Ghost and the expulsion of an evil spirit. This ceremony is used in some ancient and Oriental rites, in exorcism of the water of baptism, and in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches and elsewhere in exorcism of catechumens. See *exsufflation*.

Thus St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ, John xx. 22, upon the apostles, tells us it was the same Son of God, "by whom God gave the *insufflation*, then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul."
Bp. Bull, State of Man before the Fall.

They would speak less slightingly of the *insufflation* and extreme unction used in the Romish Church. *Coleridge.*

3. In *med.*, the act of blowing air into the mouth of a new-born child to induce respiration, or of blowing a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening of the body.

insufflator (in'su-flā-tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, blow into: see *insufflate*.] 1. A form of injector for impelling air into a furnace. It is practically an injector blower. By a slight change in the apparatus it becomes a hydrocarbon burner or blower, for delivering a stream of oil mingled with air and steam under pressure to a furnace.

2. A medical instrument for blowing air, or a gas, vapor, or powder, into some opening of the body. See *insufflation*, 3.

insuit† (in'sūt), *n.*[1] A word found only in the place cited, and undoubtedly a printer's error. Most modern editions have "infinite cunning" in place of the old "infuite comming."

And, in fine,
Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace,
Subdued me to her rate.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 215.

insuitability (in-sū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *insuitable*: see *-bility*.] Unsuitableness; incongruity.

The inequality and the *insuitability* of his arms, and his grave manner of proceeding.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 10.

insuitable† (in-sū'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suitable*.] Unsuitable.

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him *insuitable* to the divine nature.
Bp. Burnet, Life of Rochester.

insula (in'sū-lä), *n.*; pl. *insulæ* (-lē). [L., an island: see *isle*[1].] In *anat.*, a portion of the cerebral cortex concealed in the Sylvian fissure, consisting of five or six radiating convolutions, the gyri operti. It lies just out from the lenticular nucleus. Also called *island of Reil*, *lobule of the Sylvian fissure*, *lobule of the corpus striatum*, and *central lobe*. See cut under *gyrus*.—**Insula Reilii.** Same as *insula*.

insular (in'sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *insulaire* = Sp. Pg. *insular*, < L. *insularis*, of or belonging to an island, < *insula*, an island, perhaps < *in*, in, + *salum*, the main sea, = Gr. σάλος, surge, swell of the sea. Hence ult. (< L. *insula*) E. *isle*[1], *isolate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an island; surrounded by water: opposed to *continental*.

Their *insular* situation defended the people from invasions by land. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 505.

2. Hemmed in like an island; standing alone; surrounded by what is different or incongruous: as, an *insular* eminence in a plain.

But how *insular* and pathetically solitary are all the people we know! *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

3. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of an island; characteristic of insulated or isolated persons; hence, narrow; contracted: as, *insular* prejudices.

England had long been growing more truly *insular* in language and political ideas when the Reformation came to precipitate her national consciousness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 149.

4. In *entom.*, situated alone: applied to galls which occur singly on a leaf.—5. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the insula of the brain, or island of Reil.—**Insular sclerosis.** See *sclerosis*.

II. *n.* One who dwells in an island; an islander.

It is much to be lamented that our *insulars* . . . should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 109.

insularism (in'sū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *insular* + *-ism*.] The quality of being insular in personal character; narrowness of opinion or conception; mental insularity.

His [Alfred's] freedom from a narrow *insularism*.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 95.

insularity (in-sū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *insularité*; as *insular* + *-ity*.] The state of being an island, or of being insular in situation or character; restriction within or as within an island; that which is characteristic of an island or of the inhabitants of an island; insularism.

In his first voyage to the South Seas, he discovered the Society Islands, determined the *insularity* of New Zealand, . . . and made a complete survey of both.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 3.

We may rejoice in and be grateful for the *insularity* of our position, but we cannot escape from the inherent solidarity of all civilised races.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 35.

Cosmopolitanism is greater than selfish *insularity*.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 515.

insularly (in'sū-lär-li), *adv.* In an insular manner.

insulary (in'sū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *insularis*, insular: see *insular*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages. *Howell.*

II. *n.* Same as *insular*. [Rare.]

Clearly, therefore, it is not for us, poor *insularies* that we are, to judge of the moral aspect of the "Naturalist" movement. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 61.

insulate (in'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insulated*, ppr. *insulating*. [< LL. *insulatus*, made like an island, pp. of *insulare* (> It. *isolare* (> ult. E. *isolate*) = F. *insuler*), make like an island, < *insula*, island: see *insular*.] 1. To make an island of (a place) by surrounding it with water.

An impetuous torrent boiled through the depth of the chasm, and, after eddying round the base of the castle-rock, which it almost *insulated*, disappeared in the obscurity of a woody glen. *Peacock*, Melincourt, i.

2. To place in an isolated situation or condition; set apart from immediate contact or association with others; detach; segregate.

In Judaism, the special and *insulated* situation of the Jews has unavoidably impressed an exclusive bias upon its principles. *De Quincey.*

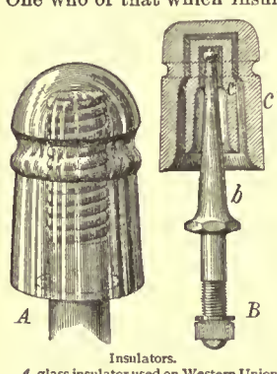
Everything that tends to *insulate* the individual—to surround him with barriers of natural respect, so that each man shall feel the world as his, and man shall treat with man as a sovereign state with a sovereign state—tends to true union as well as greatness. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 95.

3. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of a non-conductor; more specifically, in the case of electricity, to separate from the earth (since an electrified body tends to part with its electricity to the earth). This is accomplished by supporting the body by means of silk, glass, resin, or some other non-conductor, or surrounding it with such materials. See *insulator*. Also *isolate*. 4. In *chem.*, to free from combination with other substances.

insulate (in′sū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *insulatus*, insulated: see the verb.] In *entom.*, detached from other parts or marks of the same kind. —**Insulate vein**, a discal vein or nervure of the wing not connected with another.

insulation (in-sū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *insulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of insulating or detaching, or the state of being detached, from other objects.—2. In *elect.* and *thermotics*, that state in which the communication of electricity or heat to other bodies is prevented by the interposition of a non-conductor; also, the material or substance which insulates. See *insulate* and *insulator*.—3. The act of setting free from combination, as a chemical body; isolation.

insulator (in′sū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *insulate* + *-or*.] One who or that which insulates; specifically, a substance or body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor; anything through which an electric current will not pass. The figures show the usual forms of insulators employed in telegraph-lines to support the wire on the post. They are frequently made of porcelain or glass, and in the shape of an inverted cup, round which the wire is wrapped or is attached by a hook depending from it, or the like. In the case of electricity the commonest insulators for supports are glass, porcelain, and vulcanized rubber; and for covering wires conveying currents, silk, cotton, gutta-percha, and rubber. These substances do not absolutely prevent the communication of electricity, but a good glass Leyden jar, for example, will hold a charge for months. No perfect insulator for either electricity or heat is known, and the distinction between conductors and insulators is somewhat arbitrary.



Insulators.

A, glass insulator used on Western Union lines, usually supported by an oak stalk. *B*, double-cup insulator used on English lines: *c*, *c′*, cups of brown earthenware; *b*, an iron stalk by means of which the insulator is fixed to the cross-arm of the telegraph-pole.

insulous† (in′sū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *insulosus*, full of islands, < L. *insula*, island: see *insular*.] Abounding in islands. *Bailey.*

insulse† (in-suls′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *insulso*, < L. *insulsus*, unsalted, insipid, < *in-* priv. + *salsus*, salted, pp. of *salere*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce*.] Dull; insipid; stupid: as, "*insulse* and frigid affectation," *Milton.*

insulsity† (in-sul′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *insulsita(t-)s*, tastelessness, insipidity, < *insulsus*, unsalted, insipid: see *insulse*.] Dullness; insipidity; stupidity.

To justify the councils of God and fate from the *insulsity* of mortal tongues. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

insult (in-sult′), *v.* [< F. *insulter* = Sp. Pg. *insultar* = It. *insultare*, < L. *insultare*, leap or spring at or upon, behave insolently toward, insult, ML. attack, freq. of *insilire*, leap at or upon, < *in*, on, at, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *assault*, *exult*, *result*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To leap upon; specifically, to make a sudden, open, and bold attack upon; attack in a summary manner, and without recourse to the usual forms of war. [Rare.]

An enemy is said to *insult* a coast when he suddenly appears upon it, and debarks with an immediate purpose to attack. *Stocqueler.*

2. To offer an indignity to; treat contemptuously, ignominiously, or insolently, either by speech or by action; manifest scorn or contempt for.

Not so Atrides: he, with wonted pride,
The sire *insulted*, and his gifts deny'd.
Pope, Iliad, i. 493.

A stranger cannot so much as go into the streets of the town [Damiata] that are not usually frequented by them without being *insulted*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 19.

I shall not dare *insult* your wits so much
As think this problem difficult to solve!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To leap or jump.

And they know how,
The lion being dead, even harea *insult*.
Daniel, Funeral Poem.

There shall the Spectator see some *insulting* with joy; others fretting with melancholy. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. To behave with insolent triumph; exult contemptuously: with *on*, *upon*, or *over*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You I afford my pity; baser minds
Insult on the afflicted.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 5.

I *insult* not over his misfortunes, though he has himself occasioned them. *Dryden*, Duke of Guise.

What then is her reward, that out of peeviahness,
Contemns the honest passion of her lover,
Insults upon his virtue? *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

insult (in′sult), *n.* [< LL. *insultus*, insult, scoffing, lit. a leaping upon, < L. *insilire*, pp. *insultus*, leap upon, insult: see *insult*, *v.*] 1†. The act of leaping on anything.

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 99.

2. An assault; a summary assault; an attack. [Rare.]

Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repelled the *insult* of the air.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 2.

3. An affront, or a hurt inflicted upon one's self-respect or sensibility; an action or utterance designed to wound one's feelings or ignominiously assail one's self-respect; a manifestation of insolence or contempt intended to provoke resentment; an indignity.

To refuse a present would be a deadly *insult*—enough to convert the would-be donor into an inveterate and implacable enemy. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiv.

And I heard sounds of *insult*, shame, and wrong,
And trumpets blown for wars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

4. Contemptuous treatment; outrage.

Yet e'en these bones from *insult* to protect.
Gray, Elegy.

To take an insult, to submit without retaliation to something regarded as insulting: as, I will *take* no *insults* from you.—**Syn. 3.** *Indignity*, etc. See *affront*.

insultable (in-sul′ta-bl), *a.* [< *insult* + *-able*.] Capable of being insulted; apt to feel insulted; quick to take insult.

Civility has not completed its work if it leave us unsocial, morose, *insultable*. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 71.

insultance† (in-sul′tans), *n.* [< *insultan(t)* + *-ce*.] Insult; insolence.

I staid our ores, and this *insultance* vsede;
Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abuade
Thy monstrous forces. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

insultant (in-sul′tant), *a.* [< L. *insultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *insultare*, insult: see *insult*, *v.*] Inflicting insult; wounding honor or sensibility; insulting. [Rare.]

Meanwhile for thy *insultant* ambassage,
Cherub, abide in chains, a spy's desert.
Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, viii. 376.

insultation† (in-sul-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *insultation* = It. *insultazione*, < L. *insultatio(n-)*, a leaping upon, a scoffing, < *insultare*, leap upon: see *insult*, *v.*] The act of insulting or treating with indignity; manifestation of contempt or scorn.

When he looks upon his enemies dead body, 'tis with a kind of noble heavines, not *insultation*.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Worthy Commander.

The impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.
Prideaux, Euchologia, p. 185.

insulter (in-sul′tėr), *n.* 1†. One who attacks.

Her lips are conquerors, his lips obey,
Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 550.

2. One who insults or offers an indignity.

insulting (in-sul′ting), *p. a.* 1†. Attacking; injurious.

And the fire could scarcely prevaile against the *insulting* tyrannie of the cold, to warme them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

2. Containing or inflicting insult; derogatory or abusive: as, *insulting* language.—**Syn.** *Insolent*, *Insulting* (see *insolent*); abusive, blackguard, ribald.

insultingly (in-sul′ting-li), *adv.* In an insulting manner; with insolent contempt.

insultment† (in-sult′ment), *n.* [< *insult* + *-ment*.] The act of insulting; an insult.

He on the ground, my speech of *insultment* ended on his dead body. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5, 145.

insume† (in-sūm′), *v. t.* [< L. *insumere*, take, assume, < *in*, in, + *sumere*, take: see *sumption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

In dressing the roots he as sparing as possible of the fibres, . . . which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree. *Evelyn*, Terra (ed. 1825), p. 25.

insuperability (in-sū″pe-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *insuperable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being insuperable.

insuperable (in-sū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *insuperable*, *insoperable* = Sp. *insuperable* = Pg. *insuperavel* = It. *insuperabile*; as *in-*[3] + *superable*.] Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 138.

The difficulties of his task had been almost *insuperable*, and his performance seemed to me a real feat of magic. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 278.

—**Syn.** Insurmountable, impassable, unconquerable, invincible.

insuperableness (in-sū′pe-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being insuperable or insurmountable; insuperability.

insuperably (in-sū′pe-ra-bli), *adv.* In an insuperable manner; insurmountably; inextricably.

Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are *insuperably* embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 180.

insupportable (in-su-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *insupportable* = Pg. *insupportavel*, < LL. *insupportabilis*, not supportable, < *in-* priv. + **supportabilis*, supportable: see *supportable*.] 1. Not supportable; incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.

To those that dwell under or near the Equator this spring would be a most pestilent and *insupportable* Summer. *Bentley.*

Too weak to bear
The *insupportable* fatigue of thought.
Cowper, Task, vi. 106.

2†. Irresistible.

That when the knight he spide, he gan advance,
With huge force and *insupportable* mayne,
And towardes him with dreadfull fury praunce.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

insupportableness (in-su-pōr′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

insupportably (in-su-pōr′ta-bli), *adv.* 1. So as not to be supported or endured; intolerably.

Who followa his desires, such tyrants serves
As will oppress him *insupportably*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

2†. Irresistibly.

When *insupportably* his foot advanced.
Milton, S. A., l. 136.

insupposable (in-su-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *supposable*.] Not supposable; incapable of being supposed.

insuppressible (in-su-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suppressible*.] Not suppressible; incapable of being suppressed or removed from observation.

insuppressibly (in-su-pres′i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be suppressed or concealed.

insuppressive (in-su-pres′iv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *suppressive*.] Incapable of being suppressed; insuppressible. [Rare.]

But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor th' *insuppressive* metal of our spirits.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 134.

Man must soar;
An obstinate activity within,
An *insuppressive* spring, will toss him up
In spite of fortune's load.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

insurable (in-shör′a-bl), *a.* [< *insure* + *-able*.] Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, and the like; proper to be insured.—**Insurable interest.** See *insurance*, 2.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable interest* which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof. *Walsh.*

insurance (in-shör′ans), *n.* [= OF. *enseurance*, assurance, < *enseurer*, insure: see *insure*.] 1. The act of insuring or assuring against loss; a system of business by which a company or corporation (called an *insurance company*, or, rarely, *assurance company* or *society*) guarantees the insured to a specified extent and under stipulated conditions against pecuniary loss arising from such contingencies as loss of or damage to property by fire or the efforts to extinguish fire (*fire-insurance*), or by shipwreck or disaster at sea (*marine insurance*), or by explosion, breakage, or other accidents to property, or the loss of future earnings, either through disablement (*accident-insurance*) or through death (*life-insurance*), etc. Also called *assurance*. Specifically —2. In *law*, a contract by which one party, for an agreed consideration (which is proportioned

to the risk involved), undertakes to compensate the other for loss on a specified thing, from specified causes. The party agreeing to make the compensation is usually called the *insurer* or *underwriter*, the other the *insured* or *assured*, the agreed consideration the *premium*, the written contract a *policy*, the events insured against *risks* or *perils*, and the subject, right, or interest to be protected the *insurable interest*. *Bouvier.*

3. The premium paid for insuring property, life, etc.—4†. Engagement; betrothal.

Dyd I not knowe afore of the *insurance*
Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 6.

Agreement for insurance. See *agreement.*—**Co-insurance,** insurance in which two or more parties are jointly responsible for any loss which may come upon certain specified property; specifically, a form of insurance in which the insured, in consideration of a reduced rate of premium, agrees to maintain insurance upon his property to a certain specified extent, say 80 per cent. of its actual cash value, and failing to do so becomes his own insurer for the difference, and in case of partial loss is jointly responsible with the insurance company in that proportion.—**Graveyard insurance,** a method of swindling insurance companies by means of insurance effected on the life of a very old or infirm person, who, through collusion with the medical examiner, may be personated by one of robust health, or otherwise falsely passed upon.—**Hazardous insurance.** See *hazardous.*—**Insurance broker,** one whose business it is to procure insurance for other persons, or to act as broker between owners of property and insurance companies.—**Insurance commissioner,** in some of the United States, a State officer who in behalf of the public maintains a supervision over the affairs of insurance companies.—**Insurance company,** a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—**Insurance policy.** See def. 2, above.—**Syn.** *Assurance, Insurance.* See the extract.

The terms *insurance* and *assurance* have been used indiscriminately for contracts relative to life, fire, and shipping. As custom has rather more frequently employed the latter term for those relative to life, I have in this volume entirely restricted the word *assurance* to that sense. If this distinction be admitted, *assurance* will signify a contract dependent on the duration of life, which must either happen or fail, and *insurance* will mean a contract relating to any other uncertain event, which may partly happen or partly fail.
Babbage, Comparative View of Institutions for Assurance [of Lives (1826), quoted in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 169.

[The distinction here made has not become established, although it is observed to some extent, especially in Great Britain.]

insurancer† (in-shör'ạu-sėr), *n.* [< *insurance* + *-er*[1].] An insurer; an underwriter.

The far-fam'd sculptor, and the laurell'd bard,
Those bold *insurancers* of deathless fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.
Blair, The Grave.

insure (in-shör'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insured*, ppr. *insuring*. [Also *ensure;* ME. *insuren, ensuren, enseuren,* < OF. (AF.) *enseurer*, assure, < *en-* + *seur*, sure. Cf. *assure*, which is earlier.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sure, certain, or secure; give assurance of; assure: as, to *insure* safety to any one.

The knyght *ensured* hym his feith to do in this maner.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

I *ensure* you, very many godly men in divers places give daily thanks unto God in prayer for you.
T. Lever, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 137.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.
Swift.

Specifically—2. To guarantee or secure indemnity for future loss or damage (as to a building from fire, or to a person from accident or death) on certain stipulated conditions; make a subject of insurance; assure: as, to *insure* a ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; to *insure* a house against fire.

Take a whiff from our fields, and your excellent wives
Will declare it's all nonsense *insuring* your lives.
O. W. Holmes, Berkshire Festival.

3†. To pledge; betroth.

There grew such a secret love between them that at length they were *insured* together, intending to marry.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey (ed. Singer, 1825), I. 57.

=**Syn.** *Insure, Assure.* *Assure* may express the making certain in mind: as, I was *assured* of safety by his friendly manner; *insure* has not this sense. *Insure* is a possible word to express the making certain in fact, and is more common than *ensure:* as, his lack of money *insured* his early return; *assure* has not this sense. *Insure* and *assure* are both used of the act of pledging a payment of money upon loss or death, but *assure* is rarely used in that sense in the United States.

II. *intrans.* To undertake to secure or assure against loss or damage on receipt of a certain payment or premium; make insurance: as, the company *insures* at a low premium.

insurer (in-shör'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which insures or makes sure or certain.

The mysterious Scandinavian standard of white silk, having in its centre a raven, . . . the supposed *insurer* of victory. *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 164.

2. One who contracts, in consideration of a stipulated payment called a *premium*, to indemnify a person or company against certain perils or losses, or against a particular event; an underwriter.

That the chance of loss is frequently undervalued, and scarce ever valued more than it is worth, we may learn from the very moderate profit of *insurers*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

insurge (in-sėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *insurged*, ppr. *insurging*. [Early mod. E. *insourge;* < F. *insurger* = Sp. Pg. *insurgir* = It. *insurgere*, < L. *insurgere*, rise upon, rise up against, < *in*, upon, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To rise against anything; engage in a hostile uprising; become insurgent.

It is the devilishe sort of men that *insourgeth* and reiseth garbolle against the veritie. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiii.

What mischief hath *insurged* in realmes by intestine devision. *Hall*, Hen. IV., Int.

If in the communicacion or debating therof, either with her sonne or his counsail, ther shulde *insurge* any doubte or difficulte, . . . she woide interpone her authority. *State Papers*, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1527.

II. *trans.* To stir up to insurrection. [Rare.]

The news of the dispute between England and Spain about Nootka Sound in 1790 recalled him [Miranda] to England, where he saw a good deal of Pitt, who had determined to make use of him to *insurge* the Spanish colonies, but the peaceful arrangement of the dispute again destroyed his hopes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 498.

insurgence (in-sėr'jens), *n.* [= F. *insurgence;* as *insurgen(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *insurgency.*

There was a moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome.
George Eliot, Romola, lxxi.

insurgency (in-sėr'jen-si), *n.* The state or condition of being insurgent; a state of insurrection.

Our neighbors, in their great revolutionary agitation, if they could not comprehend our constitution, imitated our arts of *insurgency*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 363.

insurgent (in-sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *insurgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *insurgente*, < L. *insurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *insurgere*, rise up or to, rise up against: see *insurge.*] **I.** *a.* Rising against lawful authority or established government; engaged in insurrection or rebellion: as, *insurgent* chiefs.

In the wildest anarchy of man's *insurgent* appetites and sins, there is still a reclaiming voice. *Chalmers.*

Many who are now upon the pension rolls, and in receipt of the bounty of the Government, are in the ranks of the *insurgent* army, or giving them aid and comfort.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 174.

II. *n.* One who rises in forcible opposition to lawful authority; one who engages in armed resistance to a government or to the execution of laws.

Rich with her spoils, his sanction will dismay,
And bid the *insurgents* tremble and obey.
Falconer, The Demagogue.

The *insurgents* rode about the town, and cried, Liberty! liberty! and called upon the people to join them.
J. Adams, Works, I. 103.

To advance is the only safety of *insurgents*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

=**Syn.** *Insurgent, Rebel, Traitor.* An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel* chiefly in degree. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or scheme of laws, or the carrying out of some particular measure, or he wishes to make a demonstration in favor of some measure or to express discontent; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. A *traitor* is one who breaks faith or trust by betraying his country or violating his allegiance, especially a sworn allegiance: the word is applied in strong reprobation to one who, even without express breach of faith, makes war upon his sovereign or country, or goes over from the side to which his loyalty is due. See *insurrection.*

insurmountability (in-sėr-moun-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *insurmountable:* see *-bility.*] The character of being insurmountable.

insurmountable (in-sėr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *insurmontable;* as *in-*[3] + *surmountable.*] Not surmountable; incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome.

The face of the mountain towards the sea is already by nature, or soon will be by art, an *insurmountable* precipice. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, viii.

insurmountableness (in-sėr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being insurmountable.

insurmountably (in-sėr-moun'ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be surmounted or overcome.

insurrect (in-su-rekt'), *v. i.* [< L. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, rise up: see *insurge, insurgent.*] 1†. To rise up.

Richard Franck, in his Northern Memoirs, p. 202, uses *insurrect* of "vapours." *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 73.

2. To rise; make an insurrection. [Colloq.]

If there's any gratitude in free niggers, now they'll *insurrect* and take me out of prison.
Vanity Fair, April 5, 1862.

insurrection (in-su-rek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *insurrection* = Sp. *insurreccion* = Pg. *insurreição* = It. *insurrezione,* < LL. *insurrectio(n-)* (in a gloss), a rising up, insurrection, < L. *insurgere*, pp. *insurrectus*, rise up: see *insurgent.*] 1†. A rising up; uprising.

He [an impulsive man] lies open to every *insurrection* of ill humour, and every invasion of distress.
H. Blair, Works, II. ii.

2. The act of rising against civil authority or governmental restraint; specifically, the armed resistance of a number of persons to the power of the state; incipient or limited rebellion.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. Ezra iv. 19.

In the autumn of 1806 his [Napoleon's] troops penetrated into Prussian Poland, where French agents had stirred up an *insurrection*, and in 1807 the Russians, Prussia's only hope, were defeated at Friedland.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 403.

It is not the *insurrections* of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence. *Lowell*, Democracy.

Whisky Insurrection or **Rebellion,** an outbreak in Pennsylvania in 1794 against the enforcement of an act of Congress of 1791 imposing an excise duty on all spirits distilled within the United States. A large body of militia was sent to the disturbed district, but the insurrection was suppressed without bloodshed.=**Syn. 2.** *Insurrection, Sedition, Rebellion, Revolt, Mutiny, Riot.* The first five words are distinguished from the last in that they express action directed against government or authority, while *riot* has this implication only incidentally if at all. They express actual and open resistance to authority, except *sedition*, which may be secret or open, and often is only of a nature to lead to overt acts. An *insurrection* goes beyond *sedition* in that it is an actual rising against the government in discontent, in resistance to a law, or the like. (See *insurgent, n.*) *Rebellion* goes beyond *insurrection* in aim, being an attempt actually to overthrow the government, while an *insurrection* seeks only some change of minor importance. A *rebellion* is generally on a larger scale than an *insurrection.* A *revolt* has generally the same aim as a *rebellion*, but is on a smaller scale. A *revolt* may be against military government, but is generally, like *insurrection, sedition,* and *rebellion,* against civil government. A *mutiny* is organized resistance to law in an army or navy, or sometimes a similar act by an individual. All these words have figurative uses. When literally used, only *insurrection* and *revolt* may be employed in a good sense. The success of a *rebellion* often dignifies it with the name of a *revolution.* A *riot* is generally a blind and ungnided outburst of fury, with violence to property and often to persons: as, the draft-*riots* in New York city in 1863.

insurrectional (in-su-rek'shọn-al), *a.* [= F. *insurrectionnel* = Sp. *insurreccional;* as *insurrection* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

insurrectionary (in-su-rek'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *insurrection* + *-ary.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection; favoring or engaged in insurrection: as, *insurrectionary* acts.

The author writes that on their murderous *insurrectionary* system their own lives are not sure for an hour, nor has their power a greater stability.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

A proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the *insurrectionary* districts by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 143.

insurrectioner† (in-su-rek'shọn-ėr), *n.* An insurrectionist. [Rare.]

What had the people got if the Parliament, instead of guarding the Crown, had colleagued with Venner and other *insurrectioners?* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 418.

insurrectionise, *v. t.* See *insurrectionize.*

insurrectionist (in-su-rek'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *insurrection* + *-ist.*] One who favors, excites, or is engaged in insurrection; an insurgent.

It would tie the hands of Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the *insurrectionists*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

insurrectionize (in-su-rek'shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *insurrectionized*, ppr. *insurrectionizing.* [< *insurrection* + *-ize.*] To cause an insurrection in. Also spelled *insurrectionise.* [Rare.]

"The Western Powers," he [Bismarck] wrote, "are not capable of *insurrectionising* Poland."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 201.

insusceptibility (in-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *insusceptible:* see *-bility.*] The character or quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

The remarkable *insusceptibility* of our household animals to cholera. *Science*, III. 557.

insusceptible (in-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *insusceptible;* as *in-*[3] + *susceptible.*] Not susceptible. (*a*) Incapable of being moved or affected in some way or by something: with *of.*

It is not altogether *insusceptible of* mutation, but a friend to it. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 854.

Who dares struggle with an invisible combatant? . . . It acts, and is *insusceptible of* any reaction.
Coleridge, quoted in Choate's Addresses, p. 165.

(*b*) Not liable to be moved or affected by something: with *to.*

Venomous snakes are *insusceptible to* the venom of their own species. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 363.

insusceptive (in-su-sep'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *susceptive.*] Insusceptible. [Rare.]

The sailor was wholly *insusceptive* of the softer passions, and, without regard to tears or arguments, persisted in his resolution to make me a man.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 198.

insusurration† (in-sū-su-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *insusurratio(n-)*, a whispering to or into, < *insusurrare*, whisper into or to, insinuate, suggest, < L. *in*, in, to, + *susurrare*, whisper, murmur: see *susurration*.] The act of whispering into the ear; insinuation.

The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private *insusurrations*.
Legenda Lignea, Pref. A. 4 b: 1653. (*Latham.*)

inswathe (in-swāŦH'), *v. t.* [< *in*-1 + *swathe*.] Same as *enswathe*.

int. An abbreviation (*a*) of *interest* and (*b*) of *introduction*.

intack (in'tak), *n.* Same as *intake*, 4.

intact (in-takt'), *a.* [= F. *intact* = Sp. Pg. *intacto* = It. *intatto*, < L. *intactus*, untouched, uninjured, < *in*- priv. + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*.] Untouched, especially by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; left complete, whole, or unimpaired.

When the function is needless or even detrimental, the structure still keeps itself *intact* as long as it can.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

intactable (in-tak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *tactable*.] Not perceptible to the touch.

intactible (in-tak'ti-bl), *a.* Same as *intactable*.
E. Phillips, 1706.

intactness (in-takt'nes), *n.* The state of being intact or unimpaired; completeness.

The *intactness* of the cortical motor region is a necessary condition for the development of a complete epileptic attack.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 449.

Intæniolata (in-tē"ni-ō-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.; < *in*-3 + *Tæniolata*.] A group of *Hydrozoa* containing such as the *Campanulariidæ* and the *Sertulariidæ*: opposed to *Tæniolata*. *Hamann.*

intagliate (in-tal'yāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intagliated*, ppr. *intagliating*. [< It. *intagliato*, pp. of *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intaglio*.] To engrave or cut in the surface of, as a stone, or to form by engraving or cutting in, as a design on the stone.

Clay, plaster-of-Paris, or any artificial stone compound may be used, which is pressed into the mould, so that the *intagliated* lines in this will appear upon the plaque or tile.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 422.

intaglio (in-tal'yō), *n.*; pl. *intaglii*, *intaglios* (-yē, -yōz). [< It. *intaglio* (= F. *intaille*), intaglio, < *intagliare*, cut in, carve: see *intail*, *entail*.] 1. Incised engraving as opposed to carving in relief; ornamentation by lines, patterns, figures, etc., sunk or hollowed below the surface.

Two large signet rings, on one of which a hunting scene and on the other a battle were engraved in *intaglio*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 263.

Hence—2. A figure or work so produced; an incised representation or design. Specifically—(*a*) A precious or semi-precious stone in the surface of which a head, figure, group, or other design is cut; an incised gem. (*b*) Any object ornamented by incised engraving. (*c*) In a more industrial sense, any incised or sunk design intended as a mold for the reproduction of the design in relief; an incised or countersunk die.

Bas reliefs beaten into a corresponding *intaglio* previously incised in stone or wood.
C. D. E. Fortnum, S. K. Cat. Bronzes of European Origin.

intaglio (in-tal'yō), *v. t.* [< *intaglio*, *n.*] To incise; engrave with a sunk pattern or design. [Rare.]

The device *intaglioed* upon it [a finger-ring] is supposed to be flowers bursting from the bud.
Art Jour., N. S., VIII. 46.

intaglio-rilevato (in-tal'yō-rē-le-vä'tō), *n.* [It.] In *sculp.*, same as *cavo-rilievo*.

intagliotype (in-tal'yō-tīp), *n.* [< *intaglio* + *type*.] A process of producing a design in intaglio on a metallic plate, resembling somewhat the graphotype process. The plate is first coated with zinc oxid rendered very uniform and smooth by hydraulic pressure. Upon this surface the design is traced with an oily ink. The coating is then washed with a solution of zinc chlorid, the effect of which upon the parts not protected by the ink is to harden them, leaving the parts under the ink-tracings in a friable condition. When these friable parts are removed by brushes or other implements, the design is left in intaglio. From the plate so prepared stereotype or electrotype plates are obtained for use in printing. Other solutions are sometimes substituted for the zinc chlorid.

intail†, *v.* and *n.* See *entail*.

intake (in'tāk), *n.* [< *in*1 + *take*.] 1. A taking or drawing in.—2. That which is taken in. Specifically—3. Quantity taken in.

The annual *in-take* and out-put of these constituents on a hectare of beech forest.
Nature, XXXIX. 511.

4. A tract of land, as of a common, inclosed; an inclosure; part of a common field planted or sown when the other part lies fallow. *Halliwell.* Also *intack*. [North. Eng.]—5. The point at which a narrowing or contraction begins, as in a tube or a stocking.

After the Norman Conquest, when a great part of the first City was turn'd into a Castle by King William I., it is probable they added the last *intake* southward in the angle of the Witham.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 4.

6. In *hydraul.*, the point at which water is received into a pipe or channel: opposed to *outlet*.

The *intakes* [of the London water-supply] were removed further from sources of pollution, and more efficient arrangements for filtration were adopted.
Nature, XXX. 165.

7. In *mining*: (*a*) The airway going inbye, or toward the interior of the mine. (*b*) The air moving in that direction.

intakeholder (in'tāk-hōl"dėr), *n.* One who holds or possesses an intake. Also *intackholder*. [Prov. Eng.]

Poor People, as Cotlers, *Intackholders*, Prentices, and the like, who are engaged by Trades [Isle of Man].
Statute (1664), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

intaker (in'tā-kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which takes or draws in.—2†. A receiver of stolen goods. *Spell. Gloss.*

intaminated† (in-tam'i-nā-ted), *a.* [= It. *intaminato*, < L. *intaminatus*, unsullied, < *in*- priv. + **taminatus*, pp. of **taminare* in comp. *contaminare*, sully, contaminate: see *contaminate*.] Uncontaminated.

The inhabitants use the antient and *intaminated* Frisic language, which is of great affinity with the English Saxon.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

intangibility (in-tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *intangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intangible.

intangible (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *intangible* = Sp. *intangible* = It. *intangibile*; as *in*-3 + *tangible*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch: often used figuratively.

Tom was not given to inquire subtly into his own motives, any more than into other matters of an *intangible* kind.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

A point imperceptible to the eye, a touchstone *intangible* by the finger, alike of a scholiast and a dunce.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 234.

intangibleness (in-tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Intangibility.

intangibly (in-tan'ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be intangible.

intanglet† (in-tang'gl), *v. t.* See *entangle*.

intanglement† (in-tang'gl-ment), *n.* Same as *entanglement*.

intastable† (in-tās'ta-bl), *a.* [< *in*-3 + *tastable*.] Tasteless; unsavory.

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense.
Grew.

integer (in'tē-jėr), *n.* [= F. *intègre* = Pr. *integre*, *entegre* = Sp. *integro* = Pg. It. *integro*, < L. *integer*, untouched, unhurt, unchanged, sound, fresh, whole, entire, pure, honest, < *in*- priv. + *tangere*, touch: see *tangere*, *tact*. From L. *integer*, through OF., comes E. *entire*: see *entire*.] An entire entity; particularly, in *arith.*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus, in the number 54.7, 54 is an *integer*, and .7 a fraction (seven tenths of a unit).

integrability (in"tē-gra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *integrable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being integrable; capability, as of a differential equation, of being solved by means of known functions.

integrable (in'tē-gra-bl), *a.* [= F. *intégrable* = Pg. *integravel*; as *integr*(*ate*) + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being integrated; that may be formed into, or assimilated to, a whole.

An organism whose medium, though unceasingly disintegrating it, is not unceasingly supplying it with *integrable* matter.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 134.

2. In *math.*, capable of being integrated, as a mathematical function or differential equation. —**Integrable function.** See *function*.—**Integrable in finite terms.** See *finite*.

integral (in'tē-gral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intégral* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *integral* = It. *integrale*, < ML. *integralis*, < L. *integer*, entire: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to a whole composed of parts spatially distinct (as a human body of head, trunk, and limbs), or of distinct units (as a number).

The *integrale* partes make perfeicte the whole, and cause the bignesa thereof. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1552).

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral* and their parts together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

An *integral* whole is that which has part out of part. Parts *integral*, because each is endued with his proper quantity, not only differ in themselves, but also in site, or at least order; so that one is not contained in another. For this it is to have part out of part. . . . This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, *integral*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, Monitio Logica, [I. xiv. 12.

Hence, and by a reversion to the classical meaning of *integer*—2. Unmaimed; unimpaired.

No wonder if one . . . remain speechless . . . (though of *integral* principles) who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, App., p. 115.

3. Intrinsic; belonging as a part to the whole, and not a mere appendage to it.

It is a little uncertain whether the groups of figures at either end of the verandah are *integral*, or whether they may not have been added at some subsequent period.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 261.

All the Teutonic states in Britain became first dependencies of the West-Saxon king, then *integral* parts of his kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 185.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) Of, pertaining to, or being a whole number or undivided quantity. (*b*) Pertaining to or proceeding by integration: as, the *integral* method.—**Integral calculus**, a branch of the infinitesimal or differential calculus, which is partly the inverse of the pure differential calculus in the narrower sense. The integral calculus is sometimes taken to include the solution of differential equations, and in that case a comprehensible definition of it can be given: namely, it is the complete discussion of differential equations. So considered, it has the theory of functions as an outgrowth. But the subject of differential equations is sometimes excluded from the integral calculus; and then the latter is left without any clear unity, including the finding and discussion of integrals, a part of the theory of functions, the theory of spherical harmonics, the theory of realduation, etc. The integral calculus is distinguished from the differential calculus in the narrow sense by the far greater importance in it of imaginaries. Compare *calculus*, 3.—**Integral curvature, function**, etc. See the nouns.

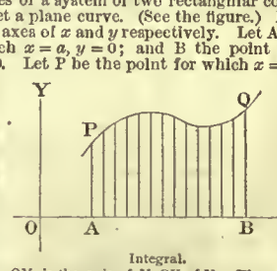
II. *n.* 1. An integral whole; a whole formed of parts spatially distinct, or of numerical parts.

Whole *integral* is that which consisteth of integral parts, which though they cleave together yet they are distinct and severall in number, as mans body, consisting of head, breat, belly, legs, etc.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke.

2†. An integral part.

They all make up a most magnificent and stately temple, and every *integral* thereof full of wonder.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 372.

3. In *math.*, the result of integration, or the operation inverse to differentiation. An integral is either the integral of a quantity or the integral of an equation; and the latter phrase has two senses. (*a*) The integral of a function is relative to an independent variable, and is taken between limits, which, however, may remain indefinite. A *definite integral* is conceived as resulting from the multiplication of each value of the function by the corresponding value of the differential of the independent variable, as this variable passes through a continuous series of values from one of the limits, called the *first*, *lower*, or *inferior*, to the other, called the *second*, *upper*, or *superior*, followed by the addition of all the infinitesimal products so obtained. Suppose, for example, that the value of a quantity y depends upon that of another quantity x, so that $y = Fx$, where F signifies some operation performed on x; then, measuring off x and y, upon the axes of a system of two rectangular coördinates, we shall get a plane curve. (See the figure.) Let OX and OY be the axes of x and y respectively. Let A be the point for which $x = a$, $y = 0$; and B the point for which $x = b$, $y = 0$. Let P be the point for which $x = a$, while $y = Fa$; and let Q be the point for which $x = b$, while $y = Fb$. Then conceive the whole space APQB to be filled up with lines parallel to the axis of Y, at infinitesimal distances from one another. Then $y.dx$ will measure the infinitesimal area between two of these lines, the axis of abscissas and the curve; and the sum of all such infinitesimals, or the integral of y relatively to x from $x = a$ to $x = b$, written $\int_a^b y dx$, will measure the whole area APQB. It is to be understood that we never pass from one limit to the other through infinity; but if the first limit is greater than the second, the sign of the definite integral is reversed. This gives a distinct idea of a definite integral, in case the variable is real. If the variable is imaginary, the definite integral is still conceived as the sum of all the values of ydx from one limit to the other; only there is in this case an infinite variety of different paths by which the variable can pass from one limit to the other. It is found, however, that in the plane of the imaginary variable there are generally certain points such that integration round one of them in a closed contour gives a constant value not zero, and but for that the path of integration does not affect the result, for all ordinary functions. An *indefinite integral* is a function of the independent variable with an arbitrary constant or wholly indeterminate constant added to it, and such that if its value for one value of the independent variable is sub-



Integral.
OX is the axis of X, OY of Y. The area APQB equals $\int_a^b y.dx$.

tracted from another, the difference is the definite integral from the first value of the independent variable to the second. If A is the indefinite integral of B relative to C, then also B is the differential coefficient of A relative to C. (*b*) An integral of a differential equation or system of such equations is a system of a lower order (it may be a single equation, and it may be one or more ordinary equations) from which the first system is deducible. If the order of the second system is lower than the first by one, the former is a *first integral;* if by two, a *second integral*, etc. A *complete integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary constants for an integral of that order. A *singular integral* is one which contains a smaller number of arbitrary constants, but is not a particular case of any irreducible complete integral. A *general integral* is one which contains the greatest possible number of arbitrary functions; but the complete integral of an ordinary differential equation is also termed a general integral. A *particular integral* is a particular case of a complete integral having a smaller number of arbitrary constants. (*c*) A quantity or expression which a system of differential equations makes to be constant is also termed an integral of that system.—**Abelian integral.** See *Abelian.*—**Circular integral,** an integral taken round a circle in the plane of the imaginary variable, any pole of the function being the center.—**Closed integral,** an imaginary integral whose upper and lower limits coincide, a circuit being described by the variable in the course of the integration.—**Complete integral.** See *complete.*—**Cosine integral.** See *cosine.*—**Dirichletian integral,** an integral of the form

$$\int_0^a \Phi(x, h)\mathrm{d}x,$$

which for $h = \infty$ has a finite and determinate value other than zero and independent of a. Such, for example, is

$$\int_0^a \frac{\sin hx}{x}\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

Elliptic, Eulerian, exponential integral. See the adjectives.—**First integral,** the result of performing the operation of taking the integral once.—**Fourierian integral,** a double integral of the form

$$\int_0^h \mathrm{d}y \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x.\,\phi(x, y),$$

which, after the performance of the integration relatively to y, becomes a Dirichletian integral.—**Hyperelliptic, imaginary,** etc., **integral.** See the adjectives.—**Integral of the first kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula vanishes.—**Integral of the second kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula is rational.—**Integral of the third kind,** an Abelian integral for which the second member of Abel's formula involves a logarithmic function.—**Irreducible integral,** an integral not a rational integral homogeneous function of integrals of lower degree.—**Linear integral,** an integral along one or more straight lines in the plane of the imaginary variable.—**Line-integral, surface-integral, volume-integral,** having different values at different points of space, the integral obtained by breaking a curve, a surface, or a solid into equal elementary portions, and taking the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each by the value of the quantity integrated at that point.—**Open integral,** an integral whose two limits are unequal.

integralism (in′tē-gral-izm), *n.* [< *integral* + *-ism.*] Same as *integrality.*

> The philosophy developed from universology he [Stephen Pearl Andrews] called *integralism.*
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 663.

integrality (in-tē-gral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intégralité;* as *integral* + *-ity.*] The quality of being integral; entireness. [Raro.]

> Such as in their *integrality* support nature.
> *Whitaker,* Blood of the Grape.

integrally (in′tē-gral-i), *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

integrant (in′tē-grant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intégrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *integrante,* < L. *integran(t-)s,* ppr. of *integrare,* make whole, repair, renew: see *integrate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Going to the formation of an integral whole.

> In the integrate whole of a human body, the head, body, and limbs, its *integrant* parts, are not contained in, but each lies out of, each other. *Hamilton.*

> If the sun was not created till the Fourth Day, what becomes of the astronomic teaching that earth has been from the beginning an *integrant* part of the solar system?
> *G. D. Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 140.

2. Intrinsic: same as *integral,* 3, but modified in form by an affectation of precision.

> A process . . . of degeneration is an *integrant* and active part of the economy of nature.
> *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 237.

Integrant molecule, in Haüy's theory of crystals, the smallest particle of a crystal that can be arrived at by mechanical division.

II. *n.* An integral part.

integrate (in′tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *integrated,* ppr. *integrating.* [< L. *integratus,* pp. of *integrare* (> It. *integrare* = Sp. Pg. *integrar* = F. *intégrer*), make whole, renew, repair, begin again, < *integer,* whole, fresh: see *integer.*] 1. To bring together the parts of; bring together as parts; segregate and bring together like particles.

> All the world must grant that two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man. *South,* Works, VII. 1.

> There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can *integrate* all the parts—that is, the poet. *Emerson,* Nature.

2. To perform the mathematical operation of integration. The mean value of a quantity over a space or time is obtained by integrating that quantity; hence, instruments which register the mean values of quantities or the totals of their instantaneous effects are called *integrating instruments:* as, an *integrating* thermometer.—**Integrating factor.** See *factor.*—**To integrate a differential,** in the integral calculus, to determine from that differential its primitive function.

integrate (in′tē-grāt), *a.* [< L. *integratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Summed up; resulting from the aggregation of separate parts; complete.

> *Phi.* How liked you my quip to Hedon, about the garter? Was't not witty?
> *Mor.* Exceeding witty and *integrate.*
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> This whole is termed mathematical, because quantity is of mathematical consideration: vulgarly, integral, more properly, *integrate.* *Burgersdicius,* tr. by a Gentleman.

integration (in-tē-grā′shon), *n.* [= F. *intégration* = Sp. *integracion* = Pg. *integração* = It. *integrazione,* < LL. *integratio(n-),* a renewing, restoring, < L. *integrare,* renew, restore: see *integrate.*] 1. The act of integrating, or bringing together the parts of an integral whole; the act of segregating and bringing together similar particles.

> *Integration* of parts means the connected play of them, so that, one being affected, the rest are affected.
> *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 95.

> The term *integration* we have already partly defined as the concentration of the material units which go to make up any aggregate. But a complete definition must recognize the fact that, along with the *integration* of wholes, there goes on (in all cases in which structural complexity is attained) an *integration* of parts. This secondary *integration* may be defined as the segregation, or grouping together, of those units of a heterogeneous aggregate which resemble one another. A good example is afforded by crystallization. . . . *Integration* is seen in the rising of cream upon the surface of a dish of milk, and in the frothy collection of carbonic acid bubbles covering a newly-filled glass of ale. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. In *math.,* the operation inverse to differentiation; the operation of finding the integral of a function or of an equation.—3. The inference of subcontrariety from "Some A is B" to "Some A is not B."—**Constant of integration,** the constant which must be added to every integral with one limit fixed, in order to get the complete expression for an indefinite integral: denoted by the letter C.—**Finite integration,** the summation of any number of terms of a series whose law is known.—**Gaussian method of approximate integration.** See *Gaussian.*—**Indefinite, definite integration.** See *indefinite integral,* under *integral.*—**Integration by parts,** integration by the formula

$$\int uv\mathrm{d}t = u\int v\mathrm{d}t - \int\left(\int v\mathrm{d}t\right)\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}.\,\mathrm{d}t,$$

by means of which many expressions are integrated.—**Integration by quadratures,** the numerical approximation to the value of an integral.—**Limits of integration,** the initial and terminal values of the variable, between which a definite integral is taken.—**Path of integration,** the path on the plane of imaginary quantity along which a complex variable is supposed to vary in integration.—**Sign of integration,** the character $\int$, modified from a long S for *summa* (sum), used to signify the process of integration. It was invented by Leibnitz.

integrative (in′tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *integrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to integrate or complete; conducive to integration or the formation of a whole.

> The *integrative* process which results in individual evolution. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 383.

integrator (in′tē-grā-tor), *n.* [< *integrate* + *-or.*] An instrument for performing numerical integrations. There are a great variety of such instruments, as planimeters, tide-integrating machines, integrating thermometers, etc.

integripalliate (in′tē-gri-pal′i-āt), *a.* An infrequent but more correct form of *integropalliate.*

integrity (in-teg′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *intégrité* = Pr. *integritat* = Sp. *integridad* = Pg. *integridade* = It. *integrità,* < L. *integrita(t-)s,* unimpaired condition, wholeness, entireness, purity, innocence, honesty, < *integer,* untouched, unimpaired, whole: see *integer.* From L. *integrita(t-)s,* through the OF., comes E. *entirety,* q. v.] 1. The state of being integral; unimpaired extent, amount, or constitution; wholeness; completeness.

> In Japanese eyes every alien became a Bateren (padre), and therefore an evil person harbouring mischievous designs against the *integrity* of the empire.
> *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLI. 681.

> To violate the *integrity* of one part of the Key of India is to impair the value of the whole of it.
> *Marvin,* Gates of Herat, v.

2. Unimpaired condition; soundness of state; freedom from corruption or impurity.

> Your dishonour
> Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
> Of that *integrity* which should become it.
> *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 1, 158.

> We plead for no more but that the Church of God may have the same purity and *integrity* which it had in the primitive times. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ix.

3. Unimpaired morality; soundness of moral principle and character; entire uprightness or fidelity.

> The moral grandeur of independent *integrity* is the sublimest thing in nature. *Buckminster.*

> Our foe,
> Tempting, affronts us with his foul esteem
> Of our *integrity.* *Milton,* P. L., ix. 329.

> There is no surer mark of *integrity* than a courageous adherence to virtue in the midst of a general and scandalous apostacy. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xii.

Law of integrity, in *logic,* the principle that in any inquiry all the known facts should be taken into account. =Syn. 1. Completeness.—3. *Probity, Uprightness,* etc. See *honesty.*

Integropallia (in″tē-grō-pal′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **integropallis:* see *integropallial.*] A subdivision of the lamellibranchiate mollusks, in which the pallial line in the interior of the shell is unbroken in its curvature and presents no indentation, and which have either no siphons or short unretractile ones.

integropallial (in″tē-grō-pal′i-al), *a.* [< L. *integer,* whole, + *pallium,* mantle.] Same as *integropalliate.*

integropalliate (in″tē-grō-pal′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *integer,* whole, + *pallium,* mantle: see *palliate.*] In *conch.,* having the pallial line integral or unbroken by a notch or sinus, as a bivalve mollusk or lamellibranch: opposed to *sinupalliate.* Also *integripalliate, integropallial.*

Left Valve of Oyster (*Ostrea virginiana*), showing unbroken pallial impression, *m, m, m.*

> *Integropalliate* and sinupalliate, . . . applied to Lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 413.

integument (in-teg′ū-ment), *n.* [= F. *intégument* = Sp. It. *integumento,* < L. *integumentum,* a covering, < *integere,* cover, < *in,* upon, + *tegere,* cover: see *tegmen, tegument.*] 1. In general, a covering; that which covers or clothes.

> Many and much in price
> Were those *integuments* they wrought, t' adorne thy exequies. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxii.

Specifically—2. That which naturally covers or invests any animal or vegetable body, as a skin, shell, case, crust, or rind; especially, a continuous investment or covering, as the cutaneous envelop or skin of an animal body, with or without its special appendages. The integument may be thin, soft, and membranous, as a flexible skin, or variously thickened, hardened, crustaceous, chitinous, etc., as the shells of crustaceans and mollusks or the hard cases of insects; and it often bears particular outgrowths or appendages, as hairs, feathers, or scales.

integumental (in-teg-ū-men′tal), *a.* [< *integument* + *-al.*] Same as *integumentary.*

> An *integumental* pit or genital cloaca.
> *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 276.

integumentary (in-teg-ū-men′ta-ri), *a.* [< *integument* + *-ary.*] 1. Covering or investing in general, as a skin, rind, or peel.—2. Pertaining to or consisting of integument; tegumentary; integumental; cutaneous.

integumentation (in-teg″ū-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *integument* + *-ation.*] The act of covering with integument; the covering itself.

intellect (in′te-lekt), *n.* [= F. *intellect* = Sp. (obs.) *intelecto* = Pg. *intellecto* = It. *intelletto,* < L. *intellectus,* a perceiving, perception, understanding, < *intellegere, intelligere,* perceive, understand: see *intelligent.*] 1. The understanding; the sum of all the cognitive faculties except sense, or except sense and imagination. The Latin word *intellectus* was used to translate the Greek νοῦς, which in the theory of Aristotle is the faculty of the cognition of principles, and that which mainly distinguishes man from the beasts. Hence, the psychologists of the Scotch school use *intellect* as the synonym of *common sense,* or the faculty of apprehending a priori principles. The *agent* or *active intellect,* according to Aristotle, is the impersonal intellect that has created the world (see phrase below); the *passive, patient,* or *possible intellect* is that which belongs to the individual and perishes with him. But with St. Thomas Aquinas the distinction is quite different, the *possible intellect* being the faculty receptive of the intelligible species emitted by things, while the *agent intellect* is the power of operative thought. The term *pure intellect,* said to be used by St. Augustine, and certainly as early as Scotus Erigena, had always denoted the divine intellect, unmixed with matter, until Kant (adopting, as was his frequent practice, the terminology of Löscher) applied it to intellect as separated, in its use or application, from

sense. *Practical intellect* is distinguished from *theoretical* or *speculative*, by Aristotle and all other psychologists, as having an end in view. The Platonists at all periods during the middle ages made intellect a special cognitive faculty, higher than reason and lower than intelligence—namely, the faculty of understanding and conceiving of things natural but invisible, as soul and its faculties and operations. (*Intellectus* more often means the cognitive act, product (concept), or habit than the faculty.) With Kant the intellect is, first, in a general sense, the non-sensuous, self-active faculty of cognition; the faculty of producing representations, of bringing unity into the matter given in sense, of conceiving objects, and of judging; the faculty of concepts, or rules, of discursive cognition; the faculty of a priori synthesis, of bringing the manifold of given representations under the unity of self-consciousness; and secondly, in a narrower sense, the faculty of conceiving of intuited objects and of formiog concepts and judgments concerning them, but excluding the pure use of the understanding, which in the Kantian system is *reason*.

Intellect, sensitivity, and will are the three heads under which the powers and capacities of the human mind are now generally arranged. In this use of it the term *intellect* includes all those powers by which we acquire, retain, and extend our knowledge, as perception, memory, imagination, judgment, &c. *Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos.

The *intellect* is only a subtler and more far-seeing sense, and the sense is a short-sighted and grosser *intellect*.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 93.

I was readily persuaded that I had no idea in my *intellect* which had not formerly passed through the senses.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), vi.

2. Mind collectively; current or collective intelligence: as, the *intellect* of the time.

The study of barbaric languages and dialects—a study that now absorbs so much of the most adventurous *intellect* of philology. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 255.

3. *pl.* Wits; senses; mind: as, disordered in his *intellects*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]—**Agent intellect** [L. *intellectus agens*, tr. Gr. *νοῦς ποιητικός*, creative reason], in the Peripatetic philosophy, a being, faculty, or function, the highest form of mind, or the highest under the Deity. To determine with precision what Aristotle meant by it is an insoluble problem, and it has been understood in the most widely different senses by different philosophers: sometimes it is regarded as consisting of the intellectual relations really existing in outward things and acting upon the understanding as upon a perceptive faculty; sometimes it is conceived as a divine life which at once animates the soul and creates the objects of its knowledge; sometimes it is believed to be a living being, a sort of angel, imparting knowledge to the mind; sometimes it is made a faculty creative of the ideas which the possible intellect then apprehends; sometimes it is little more than the power of abstracting general notions from singulars; sometimes it is treated as an unconscious activity of thought: and each of the senses of the term has had its varieties. =Syn. 1. *Soul*, *Spirit*, etc. See *mind*.

intellected (in'te-lek-ted), *a.* [< *intellect* + *-ed*².] Endowed with intellect; having intellectual powers or capacities. [Rare.]

In body and in bristles they became
All swine, yet *intellected* as before.
Cowper, Odyssey, x. 297.

intellectible (in-te-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [< ML. *intellectibilis*, < L. *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*.] In *metaph.*, of the nature of a pure self-subsistent form, apprehended only by the reason. See *intelligible*, 2.

intellection (in-te-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *intellection* = Pr. *entellectio* = Sp. *inteleccion* = Pg. *intellecção* = It. *intellezione*, < L. *intellectio(n-)*, understanding (in L. used only in a technical sense, synecdoche, but in ML. in lit. sense), < *intellegere*, *intelligere*, perceive, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. An act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; mental activity; exercise of or capacity for thought.

I may say frustra to the comprehension of your *intellection*. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

The immortality of man is as legitimately preached from the *intellections* as from the moral volitions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

So exquisite was his [Spenser's] sensibility that with him sensation and *intellection* seem identical, and we "can almost say his body thought."
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 176.

In thinking, or *intellection*, as it has been conveniently termed, there is always a search for something more or less vaguely conceived, for a clue which will be known when it occurs by seeming to satisfy certain conditions.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. In *rhet.*, the figure also called synecdoche.

Intellection . . . is a trope, when we gather or judge the whole by the part or part by the whole.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 177.

intellective (in-te-lek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *intellectif* = Pr. *intellectiu* = Sp. *intelectivo* = Pg. *intellectivo* = It. *intellettivo*, < ML. as if **intellectivus*, < L. *intellegere*, *intelligere*, pp. *intellectus*, understand: see *intellect*, *intelligent*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; having power to understand, know, or comprehend.

According to his power *intellective*, to understand, to will, to nill, and such like. *Blundeville*.

For the total man, therefore, the truer conception of God is as "the Eternal Power, not ourselves, by which all things fulfil the law of their being;" by which, therefore, we fulfil the law of our being so far as our being is æsthetic and *intellective*, as well as so far as it is moral.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma.

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.*—3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, . . . they present their young unmatriculated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logick and metaphysicks.
Milton, Education.

4†. Intellectual; intelligent.

In my judgment there is not a beast so *intellective* as are these Elephants. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 235.

Intellective cognition. See *cognition*.

intellectively (in-te-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an intellective or intelligible manner.

Not *intellectively* to write
Is learnedly they troe.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

intellectual (in-te-lek'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intellectuel* = Pr. *intellectual* = Sp. *intelectual* = Pg. *intellectual* = It. *intellettuale*, < LL. *intellectualis*, pertaining to the understanding, < L. *intellectus*, understanding: see *intellect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or the higher capacities of man; mental: as, *intellectual* powers or operations; *intellectual* amusements.

What is the whole history of the *intellectual* progress of the world but one long struggle of the intellect of man to emancipate itself from the deceptions of nature?
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 56.

Knowledge of books, and a habit of careful reading, is a most important means of *intellectual* development.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 312.

2. Perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene. *Cowley*.

3. Having intellect, or the power of understanding; characterized by intellect, or the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge: as, an *intellectual* being.

Could have approach'd the eternal light as near
As th' *intellectual* angels could have done.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality, Int.

Intellectual cognition. See *cognition*.—**Intellectual distinctness**, the separate apprehension of the different marks which enter into any idea.—**Intellectual feelings.** See the extract.

It will also be convenient to include under the one term *intellectual feelings* not only the feelings connected with certainty, doubt, perplexity, comprehension, and so forth, but also what the Herbartian psychologists—whose work in this department of psychology is classical—have called par excellence the formal feelings—that is to say, feelings which they regard as entirely determined by the form of the flow of ideas, and not by the ideas themselves.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

Intellectual indistinctness. See *indistinctness*, 2.—**Intellectual intuition**, an immediate cognition, or an intuition of a general truth: a phrase invented by Kant for the purpose of denying the existence of the thing, which was afterward asserted by Fichte.

II. *n.* The intellect or understanding; mental powers or faculties: commonly in the plural. [Now rare.]

By these Extravagancies and odd Chimera's of my Brain you may well perceive that I was not well, but distemper'd, especially in my *Intellectuals*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

Her husband . . . not nigh,
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.
Milton, P. L., ix. 483.

A person whose *intellectuals* were overturned, and his brain shaken out of its natural position.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

intellectualisation, intellectualise. See *intellectualization*, *intellectualize*.

intellectualism (in-te-lek'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *intellectual* + *-ism*.] 1. Exercise of intellectuality; devotion to intellectual occupation or thought.

The whole course of study is narrowed to a dry *intellectualism*. *The American*, V. 278.

2. Belief in the supremacy of the intellect; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Here again he [Carneades] opposed a free *intellectualism* to what was, in reality, the slavish materialism of the Stoics. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 314.

intellectualist (in-te-lek'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *intellectual* + *-ist*.] One who intellectualizes; a devotee of the intellect or understanding; one who believes or holds that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are, notwithstanding, commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

These pure and seraphic *intellectualists* forsooth despise all sensible knowledge as too grosse and materiall for their nice and curious faculties.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 62.

To satisfy all those *intellectualists* who might wish to do the computing and theorizing for themselves.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 172.

intellectualistic (in-te-lek'tū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *intellectualist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to intellectualism, or the doctrine of the intellectualists.

Of what may be called spiritualistic or *intellectualistic* pantheism. *T. Whittaker*, Mind, XII. 455.

intellectuality (in-te-lek-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intellectualité* = Sp. *intelectualidad* = Pg. *intellectualidade* = It. *intellettualità*, < LL. *intellectualita(t-)s*, < *intellectualis*, intellectual: see *intellectual*.] The state of being intellectual; intellectual endowment; force or power of intellect.

A certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

He [Hogg] was protected by a fine non-conducting web of *intellectuality* and of worldliness from all those influences which startle and waylay the soul of the poet, the lover, the saint, and the hero. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 57.

intellectualization (in-te-lek'tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *intellectualize* + *-ation*.] A making intellectual; development of the intellect. Also spelled *intellectualisation*.

A superficial *intellectualization* is to be secured [in schools] at the cost of a deep-seated demoralization.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 373.

intellectualize (in-te-lek'tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intellectualized*, ppr. *intellectualizing*. [= F. *intellectualiser*; as *intellectual* + *-ize*.] 1. To treat or reason upon in an intellectual manner.—2. To inform or endow with intellect; cause to become intellectual; develop the intellect or intellectuality of.—3. To give or attribute an intellectual or ideal character or aspect to; idealize.

Leibnitz *intellectualised* perception, just as Locke sensualised the conceptions of the understanding.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 506.

The biological bond which binds man to the past and to the outer world has an *intellectualizing* effect upon our conceptions. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 259.

Also spelled *intellectualise*.

intellectually (in-te-lek'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an intellectual manner; by means of the understanding; with reference to the intellect.

intellectualness (in-te-lek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being intellectual; intellectuality.

Is it impossible to combine the hardiness of these savages with the *intellectualness* of the civilized man?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 16.

intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* [< ME. *intelligence*, *intelligens*, < OF. (also F.) *intelligence* = Pr. *intelligencia*, *entelligencia* = Sp. *inteligencia* = Pg. *intelligencia* = It. *intelligenza*, < L. *intellegentia*, *intelligentia*, discernment, understanding, intelligence, < *intellegen(t-)s*, *intelligen(t-)s*, discerning, intelligent: see *intelligent*.] 1. The quality of being intelligent; understanding; intellect; power of cognition.

God, of himselfe incapable to senae,
In 'a Works, reueales him t' our *intelligence*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The *intelligence* is not one thing among others in the intelligible world, but the principle in reference to which alone that world exists, and, . . . therefore, there is nothing in the nature of *intelligence* to prevent it from understanding a universe which is essentially the object of *intelligence*. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 153.

Intelligence is that which sees itself, or is at once object and subject.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 37.

2. Cultivated understanding; acquired knowledge; information stored up in the mind.

An ancient, not a legendary tale,
By one of sound *intelligence* rehears'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 480.

Common instinct is sufficient to guard against palpable causes of injury; *intelligence* alone can protect us from the latent and deeper agencies of physiological mischief.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 380.

3. Exercise of superior understanding; address; skill: as, he performed his mission with much *intelligence*.

Oedes regned in the marches tho;
Sagilly hym ruled to *intelligens*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5315.

4. Mutual understanding; interchange of information or sentiment; intelligent intercourse: as, a glance of *intelligence* passed be-

tween them; to have *intelligence* with the enemy.

From whence I found a secret means to have
Intelligence with my kind lord, the king.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The inhabitants could not long live in good *intelligence* among themselves; they fell into dissentions.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 516.

5. Information received or imparted; communicated knowledge; news: as, *intelligence* of a shipwreck.

I can give you *intelligence* of an intended marriage.
Shak., Much Ado, I. 3, 46.

6. An intelligent being; intellectual existence; concrete understanding: as, God is the Supreme *Intelligence*.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven, angel serene!
Milton, P. L., viii. 181.

The great *Intelligences* fair
That range above our mortal state.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

Intelligence department, a bureau of statistics or of information with regard to certain specified matters; especially, in the military and naval establishments of several countries, a department which collects and prepares abstracts of all the information attainable concerning the resources of all civilized nations for waging offensive or defensive wars. The subjects of information relate chiefly to organization of armies, topography and routes, speed and armament of naval vessels, defenses, strategy and tactics, etc.—**Intelligence office**, an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.—**Syn. 1.** Understanding, intellect, mind, perception, common sense.—**5.** *Advice, Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), notification.

intelligence† (in-tel'i-jens), *v. t.* [< *intelligence*, *n.*] To convey intelligence; tell tales; tattle.

If you stir far in this, I'le have you whipt, your ears nail'd for *intelligencing* o' the pillory, and your goods forfeit. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

intelligencer (in-tel'i-jen-sér), *n.* [< *intelligence*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sends or conveys intelligence; one who or that which gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger or spy. [The word was formerly much used in the specific sense of 'a newspaper.']

Alas, I know not how to feign and lie,
Or win a base *intelligencer's* meed.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

It was a carnival of intellect without faith, . . . when prime ministers and commanders-in-chief could be *intelligencers* of the Pretender, nay, when even Algernon Sidney himself could be a pensioner of France.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 400.

intelligency† (in-tel'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *intelligence*.

From flocks, herds, and other natural assemblages or groups of living creatures, to human *intelligencys* and correspondencys, or whatever is higher in the kind.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflect., iii. 2.

intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* [< F. *intelligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *intelligente*, < L. *intellegen(t-)s*, *intelligen(t-)s*, discerning, understanding, ppr. of *intellegere*, *intelligere*, see into, perceive, discern, distinguish, discriminate, understand, < *inter*, between, + *legere*, gather, collect, pick, choose, read: see *legend*.] 1. Having the faculty of understanding; capable of comprehending facts or ideas: as, man is an *intelligent* being.

If worms have the power of acquiring some notion, however rude, of the shape of an object and of their burrows, as seems to be the case, they deserve to be called *intelligent*. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 97.

2. Having an active intellect; possessing aptitude or skill; well informed: as, an *intelligent* artisan or officer.

There is nothing that . . . may more easily deceive the unwary, or that may more amuse the most *intelligent* observer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 331.

3. Marked by or indicating intelligence; guided by knowledge or comprehension: as, the *intelligent* actions of ants; an *intelligent* answer.

Vallandigham . . . was too far away for *intelligent* and efficient direction. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 553.

4†. Having knowledge; cognizant: followed by *of*.

The eagle and the stork
On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyries build:
Part loosely wing the region; part, more wise,
In common, ranged in figure, wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 427.

5†. Bearing intelligence; giving information; communicative.

Servants, who seem no less;
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1, 25.

=**Syn. 2.** *Common-sense*, etc. (see *sensible*); quick, bright, acute, discerning, sharp-witted, clear-headed.

intelligential (in-tel-i-jen'shal), *a.* [< *intelligence* (L. *intelligentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the intelligence; relating to or capable of understanding; intellectual.

That grand prerogative of our nature, a hungering and thirsting after truth, as the appropriate end of our *intelligential*, and its point of union with our moral, nature.
Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 9.

The generality of men attend . . . hardly at all to the indications . . . of a true law of our being on its æsthetic and *intelligential* side.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. Consisting of intelligence or concrete mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require.
Milton, P. L., v. 408.

3†. Intelligent.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
In heart or head, possessing, soon inspired
With act *intelligential*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 190.

4. Conveying intelligence; serving to transmit information.

The New York telegraph office, radiating 250,000 miles of *intelligential* nerves to ten thousand mind-centers in America. *The Century*, XXVI. 692.

intelligentiary† (in-tel-i-jen'shi-ā-ri), *n.* [< *intelligence* (L. *intelligentia*) + *-ary*.] One who conveys intelligence; one who communicates information; an intelligencer. *Holinshed.*

intelligently (in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an intelligent manner; so as to manifest knowledge or understanding.

intelligibility (in-tel'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intelligibilité* = It. *intelligibilità*, < L. as if **intellegibilita(t-)s*, < *intellegibilis*, intelligible: see *intelligible*.] 1. The quality or character of being intelligible; capability of being understood.

I call it outline, for the sake of immediate *intelligibility*; strictly speaking, it is merely the edge of the shade.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing.

2†. The property of possessing intelligence or understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*. *Glanville.*

intelligible (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *intelligible* = Sp. *inteligible* = Pg. *intelligivel* = It. *intelligibile*, < L. *intellegibilis*, *intelligibilis*, that can be understood, < *intellegere*, *intelligere*, understand: see *intelligent*.] 1. That can be understood; capable of being apprehended by the intellect or understanding; comprehensible.

If Charles had been the last of his line, there would have been an *intelligible* reason for putting him to death.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. In the Kantian philosophy, capable of being apprehended by the understanding only; incapable of being given in sense or applied to it. In the middle ages *intelligible* and *intellectible* were carefully distinguished, the former word having its ordinary present sense, and the latter that of being apprehended only by the intellect acting alone, without the senses. The distinction became later somewhat broken down, and finally Kant introduced the use of *intelligible* defined above.

A real division of objects into phenomena and noumena, and of the world into a sensible and *intelligible* world, is therefore quite inadmissible, although concepts may very well be divided into sensible and *intelligible*. No objects can be assigned to noumena, nor can they be represented as objectively valid. . . . With all this, the concept of a noumenon, if taken as problematical only, remains not only admissible, but, as a concept to limit the sphere of sensibility, indispensable. In this case, however, it is not a purely *intelligible* object for our understanding, but an understanding to which it could belong is itself a problem, if we ask how I could know an object not discursively by means of categories, but intuitively, and yet in a non-sensuous intuition—a process of which we could not understand even the bare possibility. . . . If by purely *intelligible* objects we understand things which, without all schemata of sensibility, are thought by mere categories, such objects are simply impossible.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. iii.

Intelligible form, in *metaph.* See *form*.—**Intelligible matter**, in *metaph.*, that which is distinguished as matter by the understanding.

Aristotle divides *matter* into *intelligible* and sensible: and *intelligible* is that when in accidents or other simple things the mind distinguishes between material and formal. So letters are said to be the matter of words, words of speech. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Intelligible species. See *species*.—**Syn. 1.** Comprehensible, perspicuous, plain, clear.

intelligibleness (in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

intelligibly (in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly: as, to write or speak *intelligibly*.

intemerate† (in-tem'e-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *intemeré* = Pg. It. *intemerato*, < L. *intemeratus*, undefiled, < *in-* priv. + *temeratus*, pp. of *temerare*, defile: see *temeration*.] Pure; undefiled.

The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues.
Partheneia Sacra, Pr. A. iiij. b: 1633. (*Latham.*)

intemerateness† (in-tem'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being intemerate, pure, or undefiled.

They [letters] shall therefore ever keep the sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain whence they are derived.
Donne, Letters, x.

intemperament (in-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= Pg. *intemperamento*; as *in-*[3] + *temperament*.] A physically bad state or constitution. [Rare.]

The *intemperament* of the part ulcerated. *Harvey.*

intemperance (in-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [= F. *intempérance* = Sp. *intemperancia* = Pg. *intemperança* = It. *intemperanza*, < L. *intemperantia*, want of mildness, inclemency (as of weather), want of moderation, excess (*intemperantia vini*, immoderate use of wine), insolence, arrogance, < *intemperan(t-)s*, immoderate, given to excess, intemperate, incontinent, profligate: see *intemperant*, *temperance*.] 1. The quality of being intemperate; lack of temperance or moderation; immoderateness or excess in any kind of action; excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite.

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3, 67.

God is in every creature; be cruel toward none, neither abuse any by *intemperance*. *Jer. Taylor.*

Their fierce and irregular magnificence, their feverish and strenuous *intemperance* of rhetoric.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

2. In a restricted sense, excessive indulgence in intoxicating drink; habitual lack of temperance in drink, with or without actual drunkenness.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness and *intemperance* by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

intemperancy† (in-tem'pėr-an-si), *n.* Same as *intemperance*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 619.

intemperant (in-tem'pėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intemperan(t-)s*, ppr., intemperate, immoderate, given to excess, profligate, < *in-*, not, + *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*: see *temper*, *temperate*.] I.† *a.* Intemperate.

Soche as be *intemperaunt*—that is, folocrs of their naughtie appetites and lustes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 15.

II. *n.* One who is intemperate; especially, one who uses alcoholic liquors intemperately. *Dr. Richardson.*

intemperate (in-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ME. *intemperat* = F. *intemperé* = It. *intemperato*, < L. *intemperatus*, untempered, inclement (of the weather), immoderate, excessive, < *in-* priv. + *temperatus*, tempered, moderate, temperate: see *temperate*.] 1. Immoderate in conduct or action; not exercising or characterized by proper moderation: as, *intemperate* in labor or in zeal; *intemperate* in study.

They understand it not, and think no such matter, but admire and dote upon worldly riches and honours, with an easie and *intemperat* life.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

2. In a restricted sense, immoderate in the use of intoxicating drink; given to excessive drinking.—3. Immoderate in measure or degree; excessive; inordinate; violent: as, *intemperate* language; *intemperate* actions; an *intemperate* climate.

The fitful philosophy and *intemperate* eloquence of Tully. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 143.

Intemperate habits, habitual and excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks; in *law*, the habit of drinking to intoxication when occasion offers, sobriety or abstinence being the exception. *Stone*, J., in Tatum vs. State, 63 Ala., 152.

intemperately (in-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

As little or rather less am I able to coerce the people at large, who behaved very unwisely and *intemperately* on that occasion. *Burke*, Conduct of the Minority.

intemperateness (in-tem'pėr-āt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being intemperate; want of moderation; excessive indulgence: as, the *intemperateness* of appetite or passion.

For a Christian to excuse his *intemperateness* by his natural inclination, and to say I am borne cholericke, sullen, amorous, is an apology worse than the fault.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 7.

2†. Disturbance of atmospheric conditions; excess of heat or cold.

I am very well aware that divers diseases . . . may be rationally referred to manifest *intemperatenesses* of the air. *Boyle*, Works, V. 50.

intemperature† (in-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *intemperature*; < *in-* priv. + *temperature*, temperature: see *temperature*.] Intemperance; excess.

The prince was layed vpon his bed bare headed, in his ierkin, for the great heat and *intemperature* of the weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 87.

Yet doth it not follow that any one man, with the multitude, should run to Rome to suck the infection of dissolute *intemperature*. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Great *intemperatures* of the air, especially in point of heat. *Boyle*, Works, V. 58.

intemperous† (in-tem′pėr-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *intemper(ate)* + *-ous.*] Intemperate.

And rather would, hearts so *intemperous*
Should not enjoy mee, than imploy mee thus.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

intempestive† (in-tem-pes′tiv), *a.* [= F. *intempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intempestivo*, < L. *intempestivus*, untimely, unseasonable, < *in-* priv. + *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive.*] Unseasonable; untimely.

Intempestive laughing, weeping, sighing.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

intempestively† (in-tem-pes′tiv-li), *adv.* Unseasonably.

That sound true opinion that in all Christian professions there is way to salvation (which I think you think) may have been so incommodiously or *intempestively* sometimes uttered by you. *Donne*, Letters, xc.

intempestivity† (in-tem-pes-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *intempestivita(t-)s*, untimeliness, < *intempestivus*, untimely: see *intempestive.*] Untimeliness; unseasonableness.

Our moral books tell us of a vice which they call ἀκαιρία, *intempestivity;* an indiscretion by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions. *Hales*, Sermon at Eton, p. 4.

in tempo (in tem′pō). [It.: *in*, in; *tempo*, time: see *tempo.*] In *music*, in strict rhythm.

intenable† (in-ten′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *intenable;* as *in-*[3] + *tenable.*] **I.** Not tenable; untenable; not to be held or maintained.

His Lordship's proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, "That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel." *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiii.

2. Incapable of containing. Also *intenible.*

I know I love in vain, strive against hope;
Yet, in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3, 208.

intend (in-tend′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *entend;* < ME. *intenden, entenden,* < OF. *entendre*, F. *entendre* = Pr. *entendre* = Sp. Pg. *entender* = It. *intendere*, intend, < L. *intendere*, stretch out, extend, aim at, stretch toward, direct toward, turn to, purpose, intend, ML. also attend, < *in*, in, upon, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *attend, contend, extend*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To stretch forth or out; extend or distend.

With sharpe *intended* sting so rude him smott
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 38.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my *intended* wing.
Milton, P. L., ix. 45.

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To direct; turn; fix in a course or tendency. [Archaic.]

Tyre, I now look from thee then, and to Tharsus
Intend my travel. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2, 116.

Guide him to Fairy-land who now *intends*
That way his flight. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 193.

For example, a man explores the basis of civil government. Let him *intend* his mind without respite, without rest, to one direction. *Emerson*, Intellect.

Our forefathers, by *intending* their minds to realities, have established a harmony of thought with external nature which is a pre-established harmony in our nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 11.

3†. To fix the attention upon; attend to; superintend.

There were Virgins kept which *intended* nothing but to weaue, and spinne, and dye clothes, for their Idolatrous seruices. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 882.

Herodicus . . . did nothing all his life long but *intend* his health. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 270.

I pray you *intend* your game, sir; let me alone.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Intend at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 457.

4. To fix the mind upon, as something to be done or brought about; have in mind or purpose; design: often used with the infinitive: as, I *intend* to write; no deception was *intended.*

Whatsoeuer mischiefe they *entend* to practise against a man, they keepe it wonderfully secrete.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 55.

When he *intends* any warres, he must first have leave of the Great Turke. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 38.

Sir John North delivered me one lately from your Lordship, and I send my humble Thanks for the Venison you *intend* me. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

For why should men ever *intend* to repent, if they did not think it necessary? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

5. To design to signify; mean to be understood; have reference to.

The words . . . sounded so as she could not imagine what they might *intend.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

By internal war we *intend* movements more serious and lasting than sedition. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 136.

6†. To pretend; make believe; simulate.

Intend a kind of zeal both to the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 2, 35.

Ay, and amid this hurly I *intend*
That all is done in reverend care of her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 206.

7†. To look for; expect.

I that alle trouthe in yow *entende.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1649.

8†. To intensify; increase.

The magnified quality of this star [Sirius], conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To stretch forward; extend; move; proceed.

When your mayster *intendeth* to bedward, see that you haue Fyre and Candell suffycyent.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

He *intended* homewards. He by this
Needs must have gain'd the city.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, iii. 1.

Now breaks, or now directs, *intending* lines.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 63.

2†. To attend; pay attention.

Ech to his owen nedes gan *entende.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 424.

A man that *Intendyth* to mynstrels, shalle soone be weddyd to poverte, & his sonne shalle hyte derisione.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

They were the first that *entended* to the observation of nature and her works.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

3. To have intention; be inclined or disposed. [Rare.]

If you *intend* so friendly as you say, send hence your armes. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 210.

To intend for†, to design to go to.

I shall make no stay here, but *intend for* some of the electoral courts. *Richardson.*

intendable† (in-ten′da-bl), *a.* [< *intend* + *-able.*] Attentive. *Halliwell.*

intendance (in-ten′dans), *n.* [< ME. *entendaunce*, < OF. (and F.) *intendance* = Sp. Pg. *intendencia* = It. *intendenza;* as *intend* + *-ance.*] **1.** Intendancy; superintendence; direction; business management; specifically, in France, official superintending authority, or a body of official intendants, especially of the army.

Probably in the history of modern organisations there is no greater instance of stupendous and abject failure than the French *Intendance.*
Arch. Forbes, Experiences of War, 1871, II. 338.

As to improving the arrangements . . . for making the staff and the *intendance* [in France, 1867] more efficient, not a thought was bestowed on these important matters.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 303.

2†. Attention; care; guidance.

But the maide whom wee would haue specially good requireth all *intendance* both of father and mother.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 1.

intendancy (in-ten′dan-si), *n.* [Formerly also *intendency;* < *intendan(t)* + *-cy.* Cf. *intendance.*] The office or employment of an intendant; the district, duties, direction, etc., committed to the charge of an intendant.

Hence we went to see Dr. Gibbs, a famous poet and countryman of ours, who had some *intendency* in an Hospital built on the Via Triumphalis.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

Promoted to the *intendancy* of Hispaniola.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 234.

intendant (in-ten′dant), *n.* [Formerly also *intendent;* < F. *intendant* = Sp. Pg. It. *intendente*, a steward, surveyor, intendant, < L. *intenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intendere*, exert oneself, endeavor, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend. Intendant*, after the F., is the common form, while *intendent*, after the L., is the reg. form in the compound *superintendent.* Cf. *dependant, dependent.*] One who has the oversight, direction, or management of some public business; a superintendent; a manager: used as a title of many public officers in France and other European countries: as, an *intendant* of marine; an *intendant* of finance.

Subordinate to him are four other *intendents.*
Evelyn, State of France, Lewis XIV.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

You young gallant—
Your miserly *intendant* and dense noble—
All—all suspected me. *Byron*, Werner, iii. 1.

A French medical officer of the navy who was going back to his duties as *Intendant* of Pondicherry.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 5.

Specifically—(*a*) In *Canadian law*, the second officer in Canada under the French rule, having civil and maritime jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Mexican law*, the chief officer of the treasury or of the district; a high functionary having administrative and some judicial power: in this use also written, as Spanish, *intendente.*

intended (in-ten′ded), *p. a.* and *n.* **I.** *p. a.* Purposed; to be, or to be done, according to an agreement or design: as, an *intended* entertainment; her *intended* husband.

II. *n.* An intended husband or wife: with a possessive pronoun preceding. [Colloq.]

If it were not that I might appear to disparage *her intended*, . . . I would add that to me she seems to be throwing herself away. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxii.

intendedly (in-ten′ded-li), *adv.* With purpose or intention; intentionally.

To add one passage more of him, which is *intendedly* related for his credit. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

intendency†, **intendent**†, *n.* See *intendancy, intendant.*

intender[1] (in-ten′dėr), *n.* One who intends.

intender[2]† (in-ten′dėr), *v. t.* Same as *entender.*

Night opes the noblest scenes, and sheds an awe
Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,
And deep reception in th' *intendered* heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 731.

intendiment† (in-ten′di-ment), *n.* [< ML. *intendimentum*, attention: see *intendment.*] Attention; patient hearing; consideration; understanding; knowledge; intention.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy;
For shee of herbes had great *intendiment.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

The noble Mayd still standing all this vewd,
And merveild at his straunge *intendiment.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 5.

intending (in-ten′ding), *p. a.* Designing or purposing to be or become.

If the *intending* entomologist should content himself with merely learning a string of names by rote, he must expect to find his lesson a hard and repulsive one.
J. G. Wood, Insects at Home, p. 13.

And what to *intending* emigrants will prove very useful.
Contemporary Rev., L. 303.

The construction of a roof for an equatorial room (technically called the "dome," whatever may be its precise form) is a great crux to the *intending* builder of an observatory. *Nature*, XXXIII. 57.

intendment (in-tend′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entendment;* < ME. *entendement*, understanding, sense, < OF. (also F.) *entendement* = Pr. *entendement, entendemen, intendemen* = Sp. *entendimiento* = Pg. *entendimento* = It. *intendimento*, < ML. *intendimentum*, attention, intent, purpose, understanding, < L. *intendere*, intend, ML. also attend: see *intend.* Cf. *intendiment.*] **1**†. Understanding; intelligence.

Manues hedde imagtnen ne can,
Ne *entendement* considere, ne tonge telle
The cruel peynes of this sorwful man.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1696.

By corruption of this our flesh, man's reason and *entendment* . . . were both overwhelmed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

2†. Intention; design; purpose.

We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2, 144.

See the privacy of this room, how sweetly it offers itself to our retired *intendments.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Therefore put in act your resolute *intendments.*
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

3. True intention or meaning: specifically used of a person or a law, or of any legal instrument.—**In the intendment of law**, in the judgment of law; according to the legal view; by a presumption of law.

The time of their absence is *in the intendment of law* bestowed to the Church's great advantage and benefit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

intenebrate† (in-ten′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [Cf. It. *intenebrare*, darken; < L. *in*, in, + *tenebrare*, darken, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ.*] To darken; obscure; make shadowy.

A pretty conjecture *intenebrated* by antiquity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 251.

intenerate (in-ten′ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intenerated*, ppr. *intenerating.* [< ML. **intenera-tus*, pp. of **intenerare* (> It. *intenerare*), make tender, < L. *in*, in, + *tener*, tender: see *tender.*] To make tender; soften. [Rare.]

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons (1651), p. 204.

Thus she [Nature] contrives to *intenerate* the granite and feldspar. *Emerson*, Compensation.

intenerate† (in-ten′ē-rāt), *a.* [< ML. **intenera-tus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made tender; tender; soft; intenerated.

inteneration (in-ten-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *intenerate* + *-ion.*] The act of intenerating or making soft or tender. [Rare.]

Restauration of some degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

inteniblet (in-ten′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + **tenible* for *tenable:* see *tenable.*] Same as *intenable*, 2.

intensate (in-ten′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intensated*, ppr. *intensating.* [< *intense* + *-ate*[2].] To make intense or more intense; intensify. [Rare.]

Poor Jean Jacques! . . . with all misformations of Nature *intensated* to the verge of madness by unfavourable fortune. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

intensation (in-ten-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *intense* + *-ation.*] The act of intensating; elevation to a higher degree of intensity. [Rare.]

There are cooks too, we know, who boast of their diabolic ability to cause the patient, by successive *intensations* of their art, to eat with new and ever new appetite, till he explode on the spot. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

intensative (in-ten′sā-tiv), *a.* [< *intensate* + *-ive.*] Making intense or more intense; adding intensity; intensifying. [Rare.]

intense (in-tens′), *a.* [< F. *intense* = Sp. Pg. It. *intenso*, < L. *intensus*, stretched tight, pp. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend.*] **1.** Existing in or having a high degree; strong; powerful: as, *intense* pain; *intense* activity; hence, extreme or absolute of its kind; having its characteristic qualities in a high degree.

I fear that your Love to me doth not continue in so constant and *intense* a Degree. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 1.

The national and religious prejudices with which the English were regarded throughout India were peculiarly *intense* in the metropolis of the Brahminical superstition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

From the *intense*, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
O'er the lit sea's unquiet way.
M. Arnold, Self-dependence.

A passion so *intense*
One would think that it well
Might drown all life in the eye.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 8.

I prefer a winter walk that takes in the nightfall and the *intense* silence that ere long follows it.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

2. Exhibiting a high degree of some quality or action.

[He was] studiously *intense* in acquiring more knowledge. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 341.

3. Susceptible to strong emotion; emotional. [Recent cant.]

Scene, a drawing-room in Passionate Brompton.
Fair Æsthetic (suddenly, and in deepest tones, to Smith, who has just been introduced to take her in to dinner). Are you *Intense?*
Du Maurier, English Society at Home, pl. 49.

4. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.

intensely (in-tens′li), *adv.* **1.** In an intense degree; with intensity; extremely; very: as, weather *intensely* cold.—**2†.** Attentively; earnestly; intently.

To persons young, and that look *intensely* if it be dark, there appear many strange images moving to and fro.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 103.

3. With intense feeling or emotion.

He lived *intensely* in his own imaginings, wise or idle, beautiful or feebly extravagant. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 41.

intenseness (in-tens′nes), *n.* The state or character of being intense, in any sense of that word; intensity.

He was in agony, and prayed with the utmost ardency and *intenseness.* *Jer. Taylor.*

intensification (in-ten′si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [As *intensify* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of intensifying or of making intense.

The result of training for prize-fights and races is more shown in the prolongation of energy than in the *intensification* of energy. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 303.

Specifically—**2.** In *photog.*, the process of thickening or rendering more opaque the chemical deposits in the film of a picture. Intensification is required to improve the printing quality of a negative, when the exposure has been ill-timed or the subject badly lighted. It is sometimes effected, in the case of too short exposure, by carrying the development to an extreme, but more commonly the negative is intensified by a new chemical process after development.

intensifier (in-ten′si-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which intensifies. Specifically—(*a*) In *photog.*, one of the substances which, when applied to a negative, increase the opacity of the deposit already formed. (*b*) In physical and mechanical appliances, an apparatus for intensifying or increasing the pressure upon a mass of confined air or other fluid. Two directly connected pistons of different areas, working in separate cylinders supplied with proper valves, constitute the main features of the apparatus. The smaller cylinder receiving the fluid at a given pressure on one side of its piston, the latter is thereby moved to the end of its stroke, and its valve is closed to prevent escape of the fluid. Next, the fluid is, at the same pressure, admitted into the larger cylinder, on the opposite side of its piston to that upon which the admission was effected in the smaller cylinder. The fluid in the smaller cylinder is thus compressed, and its pressure upon each unit of interior surface of the cylinder is intensified in the exact ratio of the areas of the pistons. By a series of these intensifiers, or by properly proportioning the cylinders and pistons, pressure is thus increased without limit, except such as is introduced by the limits of strength in materials.

intensify (in-ten′si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intensified*, ppr. *intensifying.* [= F. *intensifier;* < L. *intensus*, intense, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render intenso or more intense; heighten the action or some quality of.

We have seen the influence of universal empire expanding, and the influence of Greek civilisation *intensifying*, the sympathies of Europe. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 290.

2. Specifically, in *photog.*, to render more opaque, as the chemically affected parts of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To become intense or more intense; act with greater effort or energy.

intension (in-ten′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *intension* = Pg. *intensão* = It. *intensione*, < L. *intensio*(*n-*), a stretching out, < *intendere*, pp. *intensus*, stretch out: see *intend, intense.*] **1.** Intensity, quantity, or degree of a quality, action, or effect.

The greatness of the glory eternal consists not only in the eternity of its duration, but in its *intension* also, as being supreme. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 376.

Art demands, in addition to the dimension of extension, a dimension of *intension* or degree.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 348.

2. The act of making intense; intensification. [Rare.]

It is by alternate *intension* and remission of effort that rhythm is made obvious to our senses.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 95.

3. In *logic*, a term used by Sir William Hamilton for the sum of the characters given in the definition of a term: intended to replace the term *comprehension.*—**Intension and remission of forms†**, in *metaph.*, higher and lower degrees of substantial forms as they exist in the individuals: for instance, one thing may be supposed to possess the elemental form of fire in a more intense state than another thing. This doctrine was held by Duns Scotus and his followers, but was denied by the rest of the scholastic doctors.

intensity (in-ten′si-ti), *n.* [= F. *intensité* = Sp. *intensidad* = Pg. *intensidade* = It. *intensità*, < L. as if **intensita*(*t-*)*s*, < *intensus*, tight: see *intense.*] **1.** The character or state of being intense; the quantity or degree of a quality, action, or effect; degree; specifically, a high degree. Intensity (as opposed to *extension*) is a quantity which is not apprehended by a successive synthesis, but all at once; a quantity the parts of which are not separately identifiable, and which has an absolute minimum.

The *intensity* of the heat was tremendous: the tar melted in the seams of the deck; we could scarcely bear it even when we were under the awning.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

It is no doubt also true that *intensity* of antecedent desire intensifies the pleasure of fruition when that comes—the pleasure not only appears, as Plato thought, but actually is greater. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 124.

The *intensity* and persistence of grief at the loss of a friend measures the depth of the affection.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 491.

Wealth of expanded and convoluted cerebral hemispheres is, in some general way, a measure of the richness and *intensity* of mental life.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 246.

2. In *physics* and *mech.*, the amount or degree of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts; effectiveness, as estimated by the result; the magnitude of a force, measured in appropriate units: as, the *intensity* of gravitation. In electricity, the *intensity of a current* is properly its strength (expressed in amperes); in popular language, however, it is often used of the electromotive force or potential-difference of the current, as when a voltaic battery, coupled in series, is said to be arranged for *intensity.*

The *intensity* of light depends upon the extent of the vibrations or the height of the waves.
Spottiswoode, Polarization, p. 32.

The *intensity* of magnetization of a uniformly magnetized body is defined as the quotient of its moment by its volume. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 121.

3. Used absolutely: Intense feeling or emotion; also, the exhibition or embodiment of intense feeling or emotion.

But this led him to search the Bible and dwell upon it with an earnestness and *intensity* which no determination of a calmer mind could have commanded.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 32.

In proportion to the *intensity* needful to make his [Wordsworth's] nature thoroughly aglow is the very high quality of his best verses.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

4. In *photog.*, opacity or density, as of a negative. See *intensification*, 2.—**Chromatic, colorific, magnetic,** etc., **intensity.** See the adjectives.—**Intensity of a pressure** or other stress, the total force divided by the area over which it is distributed.

intensive (in-ten′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intensif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intensivo*, < NL. *intensivus*, < L. *intensus*, intense: see *intense.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or referable to intensity or degree; increasing in intensity or degree; making or becoming intense; intensifying.

The pressure [of population], from being simply extensive, has also become *intensive.*
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 17.

Those persons requiring the *intensive* treatment [in vaccination] have to come again in the afternoon.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 858.

2. Intense.

A very *intensive* pleasure follows the passion or displeasure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

The elevating force is more *intensive* in the Chilian Andes than in the neighboring countries.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 90.

3†. Intent; unremitted; assiduous.

Hereupon Salomon said, kisse me with the kisse of thy mouth, to note the *intensive* desire of the soule.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

4. In *gram.*, expressing intensity or a high degree of action or quality; serving to give force or emphasis: as, an *intensive* particle or prefix. Many particles and prefixes, as well as verbs, are called *intensive*, especially in Latin and Greek grammar, even when their force is not expressible by paraphrase or translation. Prefixes originally intensive often become neutral.—**Intensive distance,** difference in the degree of some quality.

The *intensive distance* between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Sir M. Hale.*

Intensive distinctness, distinctness and completeness in logical depth.—**Intensive gas-burner.** See *gas-burner.*—**Intensive proposition,** a proposition in which the subject is viewed as the containing whole.—**Intensive quantity.** (*a*) A continuous quantity the parts of which cannot be separately identified, and which has an absolute minimum; degree; intensity.

That quantity which can be apprehended as unity only, and in which plurality can be represented by approximation only to negation = 0, I call *intensive quantity.* Every reality therefore in a phenomenon has *intensive quantity*—that is, a degree.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

(*b*) Logical comprehension or depth; the sum of the characters predicable of a term; the sum of consequences from a given fact.—**Intensive sublimity,** sublimity due to the high degree of some quality.

II. *n.* Something serving to express intensity, or to give force or emphasis; specifically, in *gram.*, an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

intensively (in-ten′siv-li), *adv.* In an intensive manner; by increase of degree; as regards intensity or degree.

An object is *intensively* sublime when it involves such a degree of force or power that the Imagination cannot at once represent, and the Understanding cannot bring under measure, the quantum of this force; and when, from the nature of the object, the inability of the mind is made at once apparent, so that it does not proceed in the ineffectual effort, but at once calls back its energies from the attempt. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlvi.

Frequently the linguistic material available is of a precarious quality, *intensively* and extensively.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xii.

intensiveness (in-ten′siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intensive; intensity.

He chose a solitary retired garden, where nothing might or could interrupt or divert the *intensiveness* of his sorrow and fear. *Sir M. Hale*, Christ Crucified.

intent (in-tent′), *a.* [= OF. *intent* = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, < L. *intentus*, stretched, strained, eager, intent, pp. of *intendere*, stretch, intend, attend: see *intend.* Cf. *intent, n.*] **1.** Firmly or steadfastly fixed or directed (upon something); fixed with strained or earnest attention: as, an *intent* look or gaze; his thoughts are *intent* upon his duty.

People whose hearts are wholly bent towards pleasure, or *intent* upon gain, never hear of the noble occurrences among men of industry and humanity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

But this whole hour your eyes have been *intent*
On that veiled picture.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Having the mind bent or earnestly fixed upon something; sedulously engaged or settled: usually with *on* or *upon:* as, a person *intent upon* business or pleasure.

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 138.

Her head erect, her face turned full to me,
Her soul *intent on* mine through two wide eyes.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 302.

3†. Earnestly attentive; strongly devoted: with *to.*

Distractions in England made most men *intent* to their own safety. *Eikon Basilike.*

intent (in-tent′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entent;* < ME. *intent*, usually *entent, entente*, < OF. *entent*, m., *entente*, F. *entente*, f., = Pr. *enten*, m., *ententa*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *intento*, m., intent, < L.

intentus, m., purpose, intent, ML. also a stretching out, < L. *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*. Cf. *intent, a.*] 1. That which is intended; purpose; aim; design; intention; meaning.

Ne no thing wist thai what it ment
That thai honurd with gude *entent*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

I ask therefore for what *intent* ye have sent for me?
Acts x. 29.

He [my guide] too went readily tn with me; it may be not knowing my *intent* was to buy.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 91.

But Dante recked not of the wine;
Whether the women stayed or went,
His visage held one stern *intent*.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Personal intention; the state of mind in respect of intelligent volition; the voluntary purposing of an act: often distinguishable from the motive which led to the formation of the intent. See *criminal intent*, below. (*b*) The tendency imputable by law to an act; the constructive purpose of an action, for which the doer may be responsible, although the actual intent was not wrongful: as when a conveyance is said to be intended to defraud creditors, because, although it may have been without actual dishonest intention, it necessarily has that tendency.—3†. Notion; idea; thought; opinion.

To myn *entent* ther is best abydeng,
I wote he will be gladde of your comyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 629.

4†. Attention; heed.

Awake, dougter myne,
And to my talkyng take *entent*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 141.

The lesse lyght all-way to the nyght sall take *entent*.
York Plays, p. 11.

Criminal intent, the intent to do the criminal act or to omit the duty, if the law makes the act or omission an offense, irrespective of whether the person knew of the law, and in many cases irrespective of whether he knew the facts which bring the act or omission within the law, and irrespective of motive. Thus, for example, if a person, whether from the motive of pleasure in the noise, or anger at a cat, discharges a firearm from his window in a city with reckless disregard of human life, and kills a person who is unknown to him, within range, the *criminal intent* is the intelligent purpose to discharge the gun in a highly dangerous manner, as distinguished alike from the motive, from any purpose to violate law, and from any purpose to kill a human being. If he was insane in the legal sense, or if the discharge was accidental, there was no criminal intent; otherwise the intent was criminal, although he had an innocent motive, and was ignorant of the law and of the existence of the bystander.—**Specific intent**, actual intent.—**To all intents and purposes**, in every respect; in all applications or senses; in a looser use, practically; substantially, but not literally.

To all intents and purposes, he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.
South, Sermons.

intent†, *v. t.* [< L. *intentare*, stretch out toward, freq. of *intendere*, stretch out: see *intend*.] To accuse; charge. *Nares.*

For of some former ahe had now made known
They were her errors, whilst she *intented* Browne.
Verses prefixed to *Browne's* Pastorals.

intentation† (in-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *intentazione*, < L. *intentatio(n-)*, a stretching out toward, < *intentare*, stretch out toward: see *intent*.] The act of intending, or the result of such an act; intention. *Bp. Hall*, Ahab and Naboth.

intentio (in-ten'shi-ō), *n.* [L., a stretching out: see *intention*.] In *ane. music*, the process or act of passing from a lower to a higher pitch.

intention (in-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *intencion, entencioun*, < OF. *intencion, entencion, intention*, F. *intention* = Pr. *entencio, entensio* = Sp. *intencion* = Pg. *intenção* = It. *intenzione*, < L. *intentio(n-)*, a stretching out, exertion, attention, design, purpose, intention, < *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out, intend: see *intend*.] 1. Direction of the mind; attention; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness. [Archaic.]

O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 73.

I suffer for their guilt now, and my soule
(Like one that lookes on ill-affected eyes)
Is hurt with mere *intention* on their follies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 5.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call *intention* or study.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

It [reading well] requires a training such as the athletes underwent, the steady *intention* almost of the whole life to this object.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 110.

2. The act of intending or purposing.

It is evident that "good *intention*" is of the very essence of an act of duty, and not "good results" nor "pleasurable feelings" felt in its performance.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

3. That which is intended, purposed, or meant; that for which a thing is made, designed, or done; intent; purpose; aim; meaning; desire: often in the plural, especially (in colloquial use) with regard to marriage.

The chief *intention* of pillars, in Egyptian buildings, being to support a weighty covering, it was necessary they should be very strong.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 216.

Therefore have they ever been the instruments of great designs, yet seldom understood the true *intention* of any.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

So little *intention* had we of shooting bears that we had not brought rifle or even gun with us.
Froude, Sketches, p. 79.

He unbosomed himself with the simplicity of a rustic lover called upon by an anxious parent to explain his *intentions*.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 109.

4†. A straining or putting forth of action; exertion; intension.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission.
Locke.

5. In *surg.*, and figuratively in other uses, natural effort or exertion; course of operation; process: as, the wound healed by first or by second *intention*. See below.

The third *intention* is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together.
Wiseman, Surgery.

You discern at a glance that it is only what was natural to him and reached by the first *intention*.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 45.

6†. A mental effort or exertion; notion; conception; opinion.

A monke, by our Lordea gras,
Off Maillers it is myn *entencion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

7†. Understanding; attention; consideration.

Thi passioun & thi mercy
We take to oure *entensioun*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

8. In *law*, intent; the fixing of the mind upon the act and thinking of it as of one which will be performed when the time comes. *Stephen; Harris.* It depends on a joint exercise of the will and the understanding.—9. In *scholastic logic*, a general concept of the mind. [This use of the word (Latin *intentio*), first found in a translation from Avicenna, was common throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Aquinas says that the intelligible species or first apprehension is the beginning, while the intention is the end of the process of thought.] —**Declaration of intention.** See *declaration*.—**First intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by abstraction from the ideas or images of sensible objects.—**Second intention**, in *logic*, a general conception obtained by reflection and abstraction applied to first intentions as objects. Thus, the concepts man, animal, and thing are first intentions; but if we reflect that man is a species of animal, and animal a species of organism, we see there is no reason why this process should not be continued until we have a concept embracing every other object or being (ens); and this concept, not obtained by direct abstraction from the species offered by the imagination, but by thinking about words or concepts, is a second intention. In particular, the concepts of a genus, of a species, of a specific difference, of a property, and of an accident were considered to be derived from the consideration of particular genera, species, differences, properties, and accidents, and so to be second intentions par excellence. At the present day such terms as *being, nothing, identity, negation*, and the like are called terms of second intention when it is desired to emphasize the fact that they are obtained by abstraction from the logical relations of other terms.—**Special intention**, the celebration of the eucharist for a specific object. *Lee's Glossary.*—**To heal by first intention**, in *surg.*, to cicatrize without suppuration, as a wound.—**To heal by second intention**, in *surg.*, to unite after suppuration, as the borders of a wound.

intentional (in-ten'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *intencional* = It. *intenzionale* = F. *intentionnel;* as *intention* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service.
Rogers.

2. In *metaph.*, pertaining to an appearance, phenomenon, or representation in the mind; phenomenal; representational; apparent.—**Intentional abstraction, being**, etc. See the nouns.—**Intentional ens**†. Same as *intentional, n.*—**Intentional existence**, existence as an immediate object of consciousness.=**Syn.** 1. Premeditated, contemplated, studied.

II.† *n.* In *metaph.*, an appearance having no substantial existence.

To a true being are opposed beings of reason, as genus, species, etc., . . . secondly, the fictitious or feigned, as chimæra, centaure, etc., . . . thirdly, appearances, or as they commonly say *intentionals*, as the rainbow, colours appearing, species's and spectres of the senses and understanding, and other things whose essence only consists in their apparition.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

intentionality (in-ten-shọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *intentional* + *-ity*.] The character or fact of being intentional; designedness.

To render the analysis here given of the possible states of the mind in point of *intentionality* absolutely complete, it must be pushed to such a farther degree of minuteness, as to some eyes will be apt to appear trifling.
Bentham, Introd. to Principles of Morals, viii.

intentionally (in-ten'shọn-al-i), *adv.* In an intentional manner; with intention or design; of purpose; not casually.

intentioned (in-ten'shọnd), *a.* [< *intention* + *-ed*².] Having intentions or designs, of a kind specified by some qualifying term: as, well-*intentioned;* ill-*intentioned*.

intentive† (in-ten'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *ententif*, < OF. *ententif* = Pr. *ententiu* = It. *intentivo*, < LL. *intentivus*, intensive (said of adverbs), < L. *intendere*, pp. *intentus*, stretch out: see *intend*. Cf. *intensive*.] 1. Having an intent or purpose; intent; attentive.

Who is so trewe and eke so *ententyf*
To kepe him, ayk and hool, as is his make?
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 44.

While Vortimer was thus *intentive* for his Countrey's Liberty, Rowena the former King's Wife, being Daughter to Hengist, was as *intentive* to bring it into Servitude.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 4.

But her most *intentive* care was how to unite England and Scotland in a solid friendship.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 367.

Objecta
Worthy their serious and *intentive* eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Of or pertaining to attention.

Our souls for want of spirits cannot attend exactly to so many *intentive* operations. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

intentively† (in-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ententifly;* < *intentive* + *-ly*².] Attentively; intently.

And for his grete bewte the maydenys be-hilde hym often *ententifly*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intentively*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3, 155.

intentiveness† (in-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* Closeness of attention or application of mind; attentiveness. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 224.

intently (in-tent'li), *adv.* In an intent manner; with close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; fixedly.

And he be-heilde hym *ententely* that he loked on noon other, and after that he be-heilde his felowes, that were atille and koy, that seiden not o worde, but be-heilde hym that spake.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

intentness (in-tent'nes), *n.* The state of being intent; close or earnest attention or application.

inter[1] (in-tèr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interred*, ppr. *interring*. [Formerly *enter;* < ME. *enteren*, < OF. *enterrer*, F. *enterrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enterrar* = It. *interrare*, < ML. *interrare*, put in the earth, bury, < L. *in*, in, + *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. To place in the earth and cover with it. [Rare in this general sense.]

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Specifically—2. To bury; inhume; place in a grave, or, by extension, in a tomb of any kind.

The princes entred in to the town gladde and ioyfull, and dide *entere* the deed corpa.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.

To he *enterit* in a towmbe, as a triet qwene,
And laid by hir legis, that the lond aght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11568.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2, 81.

inter[2] (in'tèr), *prep.* [L., in the midst, between, during, among (in comp. also under, down: see *inter-*) (= Skt. *antar*, within), < *in*, in, within, + *-ter*, a compar. suffix, = E. *-der, -ther, -ter*, in *under, other, after*, etc. Cf. *under*.] A Latin preposition meaning 'between' or 'among,' used in some Latin phrases occurring in English books, as in *inter nos* (between or among ourselves), *inter arma silent leges* (laws are silent among arms—that is, in time of war), etc., and very common as a prefix. See *inter-*.

inter[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *enter*[1].

inter-. [Early mod. E. also *enter-* (a form still extant in *entertain, enterprise*, etc.); ME. *enter-, entre-*, rarely *inter-*, < OF. *entre-, inter-*, < F. *entre-, inter-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-, inter-* = It. *enter-, inter-*, < L. *inter-* (changed to *intel-* before *l*, namely, in *intellegere, intelligere*, understand: see *intellect, intelligent*, etc.), a very common pre-

fix, being the adv. and prep. *inter* used with verbs and nouns, with the meaning 'between, among, amid, during,' in some instances 'under, down': see *inter*[2].] A common prefix meaning 'between' or 'among' or 'during,' occurring in many English words taken from the Latin, either directly or through Middle English and Old French or French forms (being then in Middle English also *enter-*, and so retained in some modern forms: see *enter-*), or formed in English on the Latin model. Words formed in English with this prefix may have the second element of non-Latin origin, as in *interdash*, *interknow*, *intertangle*, *interweave*, etc. The second element is (in the original) either a verb, as in *interact*, *v.*, *intercalate*, *intercept*, *interchange*, etc., or a noun, as in *interact*, *n.*, *interaxis*, *interval*, *intervale*, etc. The prefix is freely used in English in the making of new compounds, often without immediate reference to its Latin status. In such cases, in the following etymologies, it is, for the sake of brevity, usually treated as an English prefix, and not carried back to the Latin preposition, as in other cases. For the relation of *inter-* to the second element in adjectives, compare the similar relation of *ante-*, *anti-*, etc.

interaccessory (in″tėr-ak-ses′o̤-ri or in-tėr-ak′-se-sō̤-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *accessory.*] In *anat.*, situated between accessory processes of vertebræ: as, an *interaccessory* muscle.

interacinous (in-tėr-as′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *acinus*, q. v.] Situated or occurring between the acini.

The growth [of a tumor] is accompanied by a strong vascularization of the *interacinous* connective tissue.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 353.

interact (in-tėr-akt′), *n.* [= F. *entr'acte* = Sp. Pg. *entreacto;* as *inter-* + *act*, *n.*] In the *drama*, the interval between two acts, or a short piece between others; an interlude; hence, any intermediate employment or time.

interact (in-tėr-akt′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *act*, *v.*] To act reciprocally; act on each other.

The two complexions, or two styles of mind — the perceptive class, and the practical finality class — are ever to counterpoise, *interacting* mutually.
Emerson, English Traits, xiv.

interaction (in-tėr-ak′shọn), *n.* [< *interact*, *v.*, after *action*.] Mutual or reciprocal action; action or influence of things upon each other.

The *interaction* of the atoms throughout infinite time rendered all manner of combinations possible. *Tyndall.*

There can be no morality when there is not *interaction* between the moral subject and the moral object.
H. N. Day, Princeton Rev., Sept., 1879, p. 311.

interactional (in-tėr-ak′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *interaction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of interaction. [Rare.]

The sum of being consists of the two systems of substantial forms and *interactional* relations, and it reappears in the form of concept and judgment, the concept representing being and the judgment being in action.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 412.

interactive (in-tėr-ak′tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *active.*] Mutually active; acting upon or influencing each other.

These phenomena are ever intermingled and *interactive.* *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 39.

interadditive (in-tėr-ad′i-tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *additive.*] Inserted parenthetically, or between other things, as a clause in a sentence. *Coleridge.*

interagency (in-tėr-ā′jẹn-si), *n.* [< *inter-* + *agency.*] The act or acts of one acting as an interagent; intermediate agency.

interagent (in-tėr-ā′jẹnt), *n.* [< *inter-* + *agent.*] An intermediate agent.

Domitian . . . tried by secret *interagents* to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. *Gordon*, tr. of Tacitus.

inter alia (in′tėr ā′li-ạ). [L.: *inter*, among; *alia*, neut. pl. acc. of *alius*, other: see *alias.*] Among other things or matters: as, he spoke, *inter alia*, of the slavery question.

interall†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *entrail*[1].

When zephyr breathed into the watery *interall.*
G. Fletcher.

interalveolar (in″tėr-al-vē′o̤-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *alveolar.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, situated between the alveoli: applied to the transverse muscles which connect the apposed surfaces of the five alveoli of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern.* — 2. In *anat.*, situated between or among the alveoli of the lungs.

interambulacra, *n.* Plural of *interambulacrum.*

interambulacral (in-tėr-am-bū-lā′krạl), *a.* [= F. *interambulacral;* as *inter-* + *ambulacral.*] 1. In echinoderms, situated between ambulacra; interradial. See cut under *Astrophyton.*

Transverse muscles connect the two *interambulacral* pieces, the oral edges of which are articulated with a long narrow plate, the torus angularis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 433.

2. Of or pertaining to interambulacra.

interambulacrum (in-tėr-am-bū-lā′krum), *n.*; pl. *interambulacra* (-krạ). [< *inter-* + *ambulacrum.*] In *zoöl.*, one of the imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforate plates, or ambulacra, in the shells of echinoderms. See *ambulacrum.*

interamnian (in-tėr-am′ni-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *interamnus*, between two rivers, < L. *inter*, between, + *amnis*, a river.] Situated between two rivers: applied specifically to Mesopotamia.

From one end of the *Inter-amnian* country to the other.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 75.

interanimate (in-tėr-an′i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interanimated*, ppr. *interanimating.* [< *inter-* + *animate.*] To animate mutually.

When love with one another so
Interanimates two souls.
Donne, The Ecstasy.

interantennal (in″tėr-an-ten′ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *antennæ* + *-al.*] Situated between the antennæ: as, the *interantennal* clypeal region of a myriapod. — **Interantennal ridge**, a longitudinal ridge or carina between the antennæ, seen in many *Hymenoptera.*

interarboration† (in-tėr-är-bọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *arbor*[1] + *-ation.*] The intermixture of the branches of trees standing in opposite ranks.

And though the *inter-arboration* do imitate the Areostylos, or thin order, not strictly answering the proportion of intercolumniations; yet in many trees they will not exceed the intermission of the columnes in the court of the Tabernacle. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

interarticular (in″tėr-är-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *interarticulaire;* as *inter-* + *articular.*] Situated in a joint (that is, between the articular ends of the bones that compose the joint). — **Interarticular cartilage, fibrocartilage.** See *cartilage.*

interarytenoid (in-tėr-ar-i-tē′noid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *arytenoid.*] Situated between the arytenoids.

This inflammatory action in the *interarytenoid* space is responsible for the spasmodic attacks characterizing pertussis. *Medical News*, LII. 601.

interatomic (in″tėr-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *atom* + *-ic.*] Existing or acting between atoms, especially those of a single molecule.

It may be also [admitting] an *interatomic* energy, between the atoms of the individual molecules.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 611.

interaulic (in-tėr-â′lik), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *aula*, a hall: see *aulic.*] Existing between royal courts: as, "*interaulic* politics," *Motley.* [Rare.]

interauricular (in″tėr-â-rik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *auricula*, auricle, + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, situated between the auricles of the heart: as, the *interauricular* septum.

interaxal (in-tėr-ak′sạl), *a.* [< *interaxis* + *-al.*] In *arch.*, situated in an interaxis.

interaxillary (in-tėr-ak′si-lạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *axilla*, axil, + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, situated between the axils of leaves.

interaxis (in-tėr-ak′sis), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1].] In *arch.*, the space between axes.

interbastation† (in″tėr-bas-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *baste*[3] + *-ation.*] Patchwork. [Rare.]

A metaphor taken from *interbastation*, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age (1666), p. 184.

interbedded (in-tėr-bed′ed), *a.* Same as *interstratified.*

Interbedded or contemporaneous [rock].
Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 307.

interblend (in-tėr-blend′), *v. t.*; pret. *interblended*, pp. *interblended* or *interblent*, ppr. *interblending.* [< *inter-* + *blend*[1].] To blend or mingle so as to form a union.

Three divisions of the Apocalypse, though the first and second *interblend* imperceptibly with each other.
E. H. Sears, Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 100.

interbrachial (in-tėr-brā′ki-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *brachium* + *-al.*] Situated between brachia, arms, or rays, as of a starfish; interradial; interambulacral: as, the *interbrachial* area of an ophiurian.

The reproductive organs . . . open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body or in the *interbrachial* areas.
H. A. Nicholson, Zoöl. (5th ed.), p. 196.

interbrain (in′tėr-brān), *n.* [< *inter-* + *brain.*] The diencephalon.

interbranchial (in-tėr-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *branchiæ* + *-al.*] Situated between or among branchiæ or gills.

interbreed (in-tėr-brēd′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *breed.*] I. *trans.* To breed by crossing species or varieties; cross-breed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise cross-breeding, as a farmer. — 2. To procreate with an animal of a different variety or species: as, hens and pheasants *interbreed.*

interbreeding (in-tėr-brē′ding), *n.* The process of breeding between different species or varieties; cross-breeding; hybridization.

interbring† (in-tėr-bring′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *bring.*] To bring mutually.

Bless'd pair of swans, oh, may you *interbring*
Daily new joys, and never sing.
Donne, Eclogue, Dec. 25, 1613.

intercalar (in-tėr′kạ-lär), *a.* [= F. *intercalaire* = Sp. Pg. *intercalar* = It. *intercalare*, < L. *intercalaris* (also *intercalarius*), of or for insertion (*dies* or *mensis intercalaris*, an inserted day or month), < *intercalare*, insert: see *intercalate.*] Intercalary.

Which is the cause that the king's reputing the third of these *intercalar* daies to be dessasterous and dismal.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1052.

intercalare (in-tėr-kạ-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *intercalaria* (-ri-ạ̈). [NL., neut. of L. *intercalaris:* see *intercalary.*] The opisthotic bone of the skull. *Gegenbaur; Cope.*

intercalary (in-tėr′kạ-lạ-ri), *a.* [= It. *intercalario*, < L. *intercalarius*, equiv. to *intercalaris:* see *intercalar.*] 1. In *chron.*, inserted in the calendar out of regular order, as an extra day or month; having an additional day or month, as one of a cycle of years. The lunar reckoning and other features of the Greek, Roman, and other ancient calendars made the year of twelve months too short, and intercalary days and months were officially added at intervals to adjust the difference. Since the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, in 46 B. C., only one intercalary day in every fourth year, or leap-year, has been required, the 29th of February.

Ye Adar was an *intercalary* month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the solar and lunary year agree. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. iii. § 6.

The names of the Parthian months were as follows: . . . together with an *intercalary* month inserted occasionally, called Embolimus.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 692.

Hence — 2. Inserted or coming between others; introduced or existing interstitially: as, *intercalary* beds in geology.

How shall these chapters be annominated? *Intercalary* they shall not. That word will send some of my readers to Johnson's Dictionary for its meaning; and others to Sheridan or Walker for its pronunciation.
Southey, Doctor, Interchapter I.

The truth was that the poet began his career at an *intercalary* transition period. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 209.

3. In *biol.*, intermediate in character between two types, yet not representing the actual genetic passage from one form to the other; interposed or intercalated, yet not biologically transitional.

It seems not improbable that these ancient corals represent an *intercalary* type between the Hexscoralla and the Octocoralla. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 149.

Intercalary days. (*a*) In *chron.*, see def. 1, and *bissextus.* (*b*) In *med.*, the days intervening between the critical days or crises of a disease. — **Intercalary growth**, in *bot.*, a form of growth observed in certain fungi and algæ, in which the new part is intercalated into the old. In *Edogonium*, for example, the cells frequently present a striated appearance at one extremity, the striation being the result of *intercalary growth* — that is, just below the septum of the cell a ring or cushion of cellulose is formed, and at this point the cell-wall splits, as if by a circular cut, into two pieces, which separate from each other, but remain attached to the ring or cushion. The process is repeated, the next ring forming a little further away from the septum.

The typical form of *intercalary growth* takes place in definite belts which surround the cell.
Bessey, Botany, p. 22.

Intercalary verse, a refrain.

intercalate (in-tėr′kạ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intercalated*, ppr. *intercalating.* [< L. *intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare* (> It. *intercalare* = Sp. Pg. *intercalar* = F. *intercaler*), proclaim the insertion of a day or month in a calendar, < *inter*, between, + *calare*, call: see *calends.*] 1. In *chron.*, to insert in the calendar by proclamation or authority, as an extra day or month. See *intercalary*, 1.

In the time of Solon, and probably that of Herodotus also, it was the custom with Greeks to add, or, as it is termed, to *intercalate* a month every other year.
Priestley, History, xiv.

Hence — 2. To insert between others; introduce interstitially; interject or interpolate, as something irregular or unrelated.

So wrote Theodoret in days when men had not yet *intercalated* into Holy Writ that fine line of an obscure modern hymn, which proclaims . . . that "There is no repentance in the grave." *C. Kingsley*, Hypatia.

intercalation (in-tėr-kạ-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intercalation* = Sp. *intercalacion* = Pg. *intercalação* = It. *intercalazione*, < L. *intercalatio*(*n-*), <

intercalare, intercalate: see *intercalate*.] 1. In *chron.*, an official insertion of additional time, as a day or a month, in the regular reckoning of the calendar, to make the year of the right length. See *intercalary*, 1.

The number of days required to bring the lunar year into correspondence with the solar had been supplied by irregular *intercalations* at the direction of the Sacred College. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 472.

Hence—2. The insertion of anything between other things; irregular interposition or interjection, as, in geology, the intrusion of layers or beds between the regular rocks of a series.

Intercalations of fresh-water species in some localities. *Mantell.*

Effective scale of intercalations, in *math.* See *effective*.

intercalative (in-tėr'kā-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *intercalate* + *-ive*.] Tending to intercalate; that intercalates; in *philol.*, same as *incorporative*.

intercanal (in″tėr-ka-nal′), *n.* [< *inter-* + *canal*¹.] In sponges, an incurrent canal.

These canals are the *intercanals* of Haeckel, now generally known by their older name of incurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

intercarotic (in″tėr-ka-rot′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carot(id)* + *-ic*.] Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries: as, the *intercarotic* ganglion or glandule. See *ganglion*.

This gland [Luschka's] should be considered as an arterial gland, of which the *intercarotic* ganglion is another example. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 507.

intercarotid (in″tėr-ka-rot′id), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carotid*.] Same as *intercarotic*.

intercarpal (in-tėr-kär′pal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *carpus* + *-al*.] Situated between or among carpal bones: as, *intercarpal* ligaments.

intercede (in-tėr-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interceded*, ppr. *interceding*. [= F. *intercéder* = Sp. Pg. *interceder* = It. *intercedere*, < L. *intercedere*, come between, intervene, interpose, become surety, etc., < *inter*, between, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To come between; pass or occur intermediately; intervene.

Miserable losses and continual had the English, by their frequent eruptions, from this time till the Norman conquest: 'twixt which *intercedes* two hundred and seventy-nine years. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, i.

2. To make intercession; act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; plead in favor of another; interpose; mediate: followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

I *to* the lords will *intercede*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 920.

She being certainly informed, that they first sued to the French K. for help, denied the Request, yet promised to *intercede* earnestly *with* the K. of Spain for Peace. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 351.

II.† *trans.* To pass between.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 1.

intercedence† (in-tėr-sē′dens), *n.* [< *intercede* + *-ence*.] Intercession; intervention; intermediation.

Without the *intercedence* of any organ. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions.

intercedent (in-tėr-sē′dent), *a.* [= OF. *intercedent*, < L. *interceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercedere*, go between: see *intercede*.] Passing between; mediating; pleading. *Ash.* [Rare.]

interceder (in-tėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator; an intercessor.

intercellular (in-tėr-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *cellula*, cellule, + *-ar*³.] Situated between or among cells; interstitial in a cellular tissue: as, the *intercellular* substance or matrix of cartilage. In a broad sense, all tissues or histological structures consist of intercellular substance except in so far as they are composed of cells themselves.—**Intercellular passages**, in *anat.*, the ultimate ramifications of the lobular bronchial tubes, beset with air-cells or alveoli.—**Intercellular spaces**, in *bot.*, spaces or passages of greater or less size which occur within the tissues of plants. They are formed by the separation of the walls of the cells through unequal growth, or by the breaking down of intermediate cells. These spaces may contain only air or air and watery sap, or some of the substances usually formed in cells, as resin, crystals, etc. The intercellular spaces occurring within plants of loose tissue are generally connected with one another, and with the outer air by means of stomata.

a, *a*, *a*, Intercellular Spaces.

intercensal (in-tėr-sen′sal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *census*, census: see *census*.] Occurring between the taking of one census and another. [Rare.]

Experience, however, has shown the rate of increase of the London population to have been very steady in previous *intercensal* periods. *The Lancet*, No. 3436, p. 26.

intercentra, *n.* Plural of *intercentrum*.

intercentral (in-tėr-sen′tral), *a.* [< *intercentrum* + *-al*.] Passing between or connecting centers; situated between vertebral centra; having the character of an intercentrum.

Intercentral Nerve-Fibres. These, which do not convey impulses to or from peripheral parts and nerve-centres, but connect one centre with another, form a final group in addition to efferent and afferent nerve-fibres. *Martin*, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 187.

intercentrum (in-tėr-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *intercentra* (-trą). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *centrum*, center (centrum).] In *anat.*, an intermediate vertebral centrum; a centrum interpolated between two others, as in the extinct batrachian order *Ganocephala*. Such a centrum occupies the position, and to some extent has the relations, of the intervertebral substance of ordinary vertebræ.

intercept (in-tėr-sept′), *v. t.* [< F. *intercepter* = Sp. Pg. *interceptar* = It. *intercettare*, < L. *intercipere*, pp. *interceptus*, take between, intercept, < *inter*, between, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. To take or seize by the way; interrupt the passage or the course of; bring to a halt or a stop: as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; to *intercept* rays of light.

I then . . .
March'd toward Saint Alban's to *intercept* the queen. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1, 114.

I believe in my conscience I *intercept* many a thought which heaven intended for another man. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 11.

If we take any gas, such as oxygen, and pass light through it, we find that that gas *intercepts*, or weakens, certain particular colors. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 169.

2. To interrupt connection with or relation to; cut or shut off by interposition or interference; obstruct: as, to *intercept* one's view or outlook.

We must meet first and *intercept* his course. *Dryden.*

From the dry fields thick clouds of dust arise,
Shade the black host, and *intercept* the skies. *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 196.

3†. To interrupt; break off; put an end to.

To *intercept* this inconvenience,
A piece of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4, 14.

God will shortly *intercept* your brethe. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

4. In *math.*, to hold, include, or comprehend.

Right ascension is an arc of the equator, reckoning toward the east, *intercepted* between the beginning of Aries and the point of the equator which rises at the same time with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Bailey.*

Intercepted axis, in *geom.*, the abscissa.—**Intercepting trochanter**, a trochanter intervening between the coxa and the femur so as to separate them entirely.

intercept (in′tėr-sept), *n.* [< *intercept*, *v.*] That which is intercepted; specifically, in *geom.*, the part of a line lying between the two points at which it is intersected by two other lines, by a curve, by two planes, or by a surface.

intercepted (in-tėr-sep′ted), *p. a.* In *astrol.*, included between two cusps.—**Intercepted sign**, in *astrol.*, a sign found between the cuspa of two houses and not in either of them.

intercepter (in-tėr-sep′tėr), *n.* One who or that which intercepts; an opponent.

Thy *intercepter*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4, 242.

interception (in-tėr-sep′shọn), *n.* [= F. *interception* = Pr. *interceptio* = Sp. *intercepcion* = Pg. *intercepção* = It. *intercezione*, < L. *interceptio(n-)*, a taking away (interception), < *intercipere*, take between, intercept: see *intercept*.] 1. The act of intercepting; a stopping or cutting off; obstruction; hindrance.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

Loving friends, as your sorrowa & afflictiona have bin great, so our crosea & *interceptions* in our proceedings hear have not been small.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

2†. Intrusion; intervention.

We might safely suppose the ice to be as solid as entire pieces of ice are wont to be with us, and not to be made up of icy fragments cemented together, with the *interception* of considerable cavities filled with air. *Boyle*, Works, II. 542.

interceptive (in-tėr-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *intercept* + *-ive*.] Serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercerebral (in-tėr-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cerebral*.] Situated between the right and left cerebral hemispheres, or connecting two cerebral ganglia: as, an *intercerebral* commissure.

intercession (in-tėr-sesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *intercession* = Sp. *intercesion* = Pg. *intercessão* = It. *intercessione*, < L. *intercessio(n-)*, a coming between, intervention, intercession, < *intercedere*, pp. *intercessus*, come between, intercede: see *intercede*.] 1. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties; solicitation or entreaty in behalf of, or sometimes against, a person or an action.

And when he was in tribulacion, he besought the Lorde hys God, and humbled hymselfe exceadynglie before the God of his fathers, and made *intercession* to hym. *Bible of* 1551, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 13.

His perpetual *intercession* for us (which is an article of faith contained in plainest words of Holy Scripture) does not interfere with that one atonement made upon the Cross. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 35.

2. In *liturgics*, a petition or group of petitions for various orders of men and classes in the church, whether living or departed; a form of conjoint or mutual prayer for or with the living, the departed, saints, and angels.—**Great intercession**, in *liturgics*, the intercession in the canon of the liturgy, as distinguished from intercessions outside the canon.—**Intercession of Christ**, the pleading of Christ with God in heaven on behalf of the redeemed (Heb. vii. 25).—**Intercession of saints**, prayer offered in behalf of Christians living on earth by saints—that is, by the faithful departed in the intermediate state or in heaven (especially those canonized as saints) and by angels. The doctrine of the intercession of saints was generally believed in among the Jews and early Christians, and is authoritatively taught by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches and by the Roman Catholic Church.

intercessional (in-tėr-sesh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *intercession* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing intercession or entreaty: as, an *intercessional* hymn.

intercessionate† (in-tėr-sesh′ọn-āt), *v. t.* [< *intercession* + *-ate*².] To intercede with. [Rare.]

To *intercessionate* God for his recovery. *Nash*, Terrors of the Night.

intercessor (in-tėr-ses′ọr), *n.* [= F. *intercesseur* = Sp. *intercesor* = Pg. *intercessor* = It. *intercessore*, < L. *intercessor*, one who intervenes, a mediator, surety, fulfiller, performer, etc., < *intercedere*, pp. *intercessus*, intervene, intercede: see *intercede*.] 1. One who intercedes or makes intercession, especially with the stronger for the weaker; a person who pleads with one in behalf of another, or endeavors to reconcile parties at variance; a mediator.

Christ doth remain everlastingly a gracious *intercessor*, even for every particular penitent. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

The generality of the Moos'lima regard their deceased saints as *intercessors* with the Deity. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 304.

2. *Eccles.*, in the early African Church, an officer who during a vacancy of a see administered the bishopric till a successor was elected. Also called *interventor*.

intercessorial (in″tėr-se-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *intercessory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an intercessor or to intercession; intercessory. [Rare.]

intercessory (in-tėr-ses′ọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *intercessoire*, < ML. *intercessorius*, intercessory, < L. *intercessor*, intercessor: see *intercessor*.] Containing intercession; interceding.

The Lord's prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies. *Earbery*, Modern Fanaticism (1720), p. 39.

interchain (in-tėr-chān′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *chain*.] To chain or link together; unite firmly.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3, 49.

interchange (in-tėr-chānj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interchanged*, ppr. *interchanging*. [Formerly also *enterchange*; < ME. *enterchangen*, *entrechaungen*, < OF. *entrechangier*, < *entre*, between, + *changier*, *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exchange mutually or reciprocally; put each of in the place of the other; give and take in reciprocity: as, to *interchange* commodities; to *interchange* compliments or duties.

The hands the spears that lately grasp'd,
Still in the mailed gauntlet clasp'd,
Were *interchanged* in greeting dear. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 6.

With whom, friends
And foes alike agree, throughout his life
He never *interchanged* a civil word. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 179.

Sweet is the scene where genial friendship plays
The pleasing game of *interchanging* praise. *O. W. Holmes*, An After-Dinner Poem.

2. To cause to follow one another alternately: as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

But then hee had withall a strange kind of *interchanging* of large and inexpected pardons with seuere executions. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 236.

II. *intrans.* To change reciprocally; succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war the best child—peace.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

interchange (in'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= OF. *entrechange;* from the verb.] 1. The act of exchanging reciprocally; the act or process of giving and receiving with reciprocity: as, an *interchange* of civilities or kind offices.

Ample *interchange* of sweet discourse.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 99.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorneyed with *interchange* of gifts, letters, loving embassies.
Shak., W. T., i. 1, 30.

It is this recognition of something like our own conscious self, yet so widely sundered from it, which gives something of their exquisite delight to the *interchanges* of feeling even of mature men and women.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 252.

2. Alternate succession: as, the *interchange* of light and darkness.

Sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains.
Milton, P. L., ix. 115.

=**Syn. 1.** See *exchange*.

interchangeability (in-tėr-chān-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *interchangeable:* see *-bility.*] The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

interchangeable (in-tėr-chān'ja-bl), *a.* [= OF. *entrechangeable;* as *interchange* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being interchanged; admitting of exchange.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

2. Appearing in alternate succession.

Darkness and light hold *interchangeable* dominions.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

interchangeableness (in-tėr-chān'ja-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

interchangeably (in-tėr-chān'ja-bli), *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; reciprocally; alternately.

The lovers *interchangeably* express their loves.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

The terms clearness and distinctness seem to be employed almost *interchangeably*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 228.

Interchangeably posed, in *her.*, placed or lying across one another, as three fishes, three swords, three arrows, etc., the head of each appearing between the tails, hilts, or butts of the others.


Interchangeably posed.

interchanged (in-tėr-chānjd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

interchangement (in-tėr-chānj'-mėnt), *n.* [< OF. *entrechangement;* as *interchange* + *-ment.*] Interchange; mutual transfer. [Rare.]

A contract . . .
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 162.

interchanger (in-tėr-chān'jėr), *n.* One who or that which interchanges; specifically, in artificial ice-making, a tank containing a coil of pipes, or its equivalent, through which the brine cooled by the ice-machine, after extracting all the heat possible from the ice-molds in the ice-making tank, is caused to flow. Water placed in the interchanger in contact with the exterior surface of the coil is cooled preparatory to being placed in the molds for freezing it, thus increasing the economical efficiency of the apparatus.

interchapter (in'tėr-chap-tėr), *n.* [< *inter-* + *chapter.*] An interpolated chapter. *Southey.*

interchondral (in-tėr-kon'dral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *chondrus* + *-al.*] Situated between any two costal cartilages: as, an *interchondral* articulation.

intercidence† (in-tėr'si-dens), *n.* [< *interciden(t)* + *-ce*[3].] A coming or falling between; an intervening occurrence.

Talking of the instances, the insults, the *intercidences*, communities of diseases, and all to shew what books we have read, and that we know the words and tearmes of physick.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 508.

intercident† (in-tėr'si-dent), *a.* [< L. *interciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercidere*, fall between, < *inter*, between, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*[1].] Falling or coming between other things; intervening.

Nature rouses herself up to make a crisis, not only upon improper, and, as physicians call them, *intercident* days, such as the third, fifth, ninth, &c., . . . but also when there appear not any signs of coction.
Boyle, Free Enquiry, p. 226.

intercilium (in-tėr-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *intercilia* (-ä). [LL., < L. *inter*, between, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] The space between the eyebrows; the glabella. See cut under *craniometry*.

intercipient† (in-tėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intercipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercipere*, intercept: see *intercept.*] I. *a.* Intercepting; seizing or stopping on the way.

II. *n.* One who or that which intercepts or stops on the way. *Wiseman.*

intercision (in-tėr-sizh'on), *n.* [= OF. *intercision* = It. *intercisione*, < LL. *intercisio(n-)*, a cutting through, < L. *intercidere*, pp. *intercisus*, cut through, cut asunder, < *inter*, between, + *cædere*, cut.] A cutting off; interception. [Rare.]

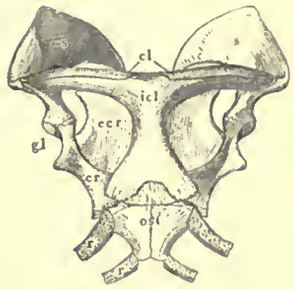
Whenever such *intercision* of a life happens to a vicious person, let all the world acknowledge it for a judgment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 257.

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 233.

intercitizenship (in-tėr-sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *inter-* + *citizenship.*] The principle of citizenship of a person in different political communities at the same time; the right to the privileges of a citizen in all the states of a confederation.

The Articles of Confederation were framed with the grand principle of *intercitizenship*, which gave to the American confederation a superiority over every one that preceded it.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 121.

interclavicle (in-tėr-klav'i-kl), *n.* [< *inter-* + *clavicle.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a median membrane bone developed between the clavicles, or in front of the breast-bone, in many *Vertebrata*. Different names have been given to a bone answering to this definition. In the monotremes, where alone in *Mammalia* a true interclavicle occurs, it is the large T-shaped bone which prolongs the sternum anteriorly, bearing upon its arms the small splint-like clavicles. In a bird, when developed, it is always incorporated with the clavicles, as the *hypocleidium*. (See cut under *furcula.*) In a reptile, when developed, it is distinct from the clavicles, and in a turtle it is the *entoplastron* or *entosternum*, the median anterior piece of the plastron. (See second cut under *Chelonia.*) In a frog it appears to be represented by the *omosternum*. (See cut under *omosternum.*) Certain presternal elements in placental mammals are sometimes called *interclavicles*. In some fishes the interclavicle is an intermediate element of the scapular arch, and, like the supraclavicle and postclavicle, is variously homologized by different writers. See *postclavicle*, and quotation under *supraclavicle*.


Ventral View of Shoulder-girdle of a Young Duckbill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).
icl, interclavicle, or tau-bone; *cl*, clavicle; *s*, *s*, scapula; *cr*, coracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *ast*, omosternum; *r*, *r*, two pairs of sternal ribs; *gl*, glenoid fossa of shoulder-joint.

interclavicula (in'tėr-klā-vik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *interclaviculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *clavicula*, q. v.] Same as *interclavicle*.

In many Vertebrata, the inner ends of the clavicles are connected with, and supported by, a median membrane bone which is closely connected with the ventral face of the sternum. This is the *interclavicula*, frequently called episternum.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 36.

interclavicular (in'tėr-klā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *interclaviculaire;* < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *clavicula*, q. v., + *-ar*[3].] 1. Situated between clavicles: as, the *interclavicular* space; *interclavicular* ligament. Specifically used—(*a*) In *herpet.*, with reference to the entoplastron of a tortoise or turtle: as, the *interclavicular* scute. See *plastron*, and cut under *carapace* (fig. 2). (*b*) In *ornith.*, with reference to the internal inferior air-sac of the neck of birds.

2. Of or pertaining to an interclavicle.

interclose† (in-tėr-klōz'), *v. t.* [Also *enterclose* (cf. OF. *entreclos*, pp.); < *inter-* + *close*[1]. Cf. *interclude.*] To shut in or within; confine.

I see not why it should be impossible for art to *interclose* some very minute and restless particles, which, by their various and incessant mottions, may keep a metalline body in a state of fluidity.
Boyle, Works, I. 638.

intercloud† (in-tėr-kloud'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *cloud*[1].] To shut within clouds.

None the least blackness *interclouded* had
So fair a day, nor any eye look'd sad.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

interclude† (in-tėr-klöd'), *v. t.* [= OF. *entreclore, entreclorre* = It. *interchiudere, intercludere*, < L. *intercludere*, shut off, shut in, < *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1]. Cf. *interclose.*] To shut off from a place or course by something intervening; intercept; cut off.

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations.
Pococke, On Hosea, p. 53.

interclusion† (in-tėr-klö'zhon), *n.* [= Sp. *interclusion*, < L. *interclusio(n-)*, < *intercludere*, pp. *interclusus*, shut off: see *intercludc.*] Interception; a cutting or shutting off.

The *interclusion* of commerce.
Burke, Bissel, I. 411.

intercoccygeal (in'tėr-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Situated between portions of the coccyx.—**Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

intercoccygean (in'tėr-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *intercoccygeal*.

intercollegiate (in'tėr-kō-lē'ji-āt), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *collegium*, college: see *collegiate.*] Between colleges; of or pertaining to different colleges in participation: as, an *intercollegiate* contest or discussion.

intercolline (in-tėr-kol'in), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *collis*, a hill: see *colline.*] Lying between hills or hillocks: as, an *intercolline* hamlet. Specifically, in geology, applied by Lyell to the hollows which lie between the conical hillocks made up of accumulations from volcanic eruptions. [Rare.]

intercolonial (in'tėr-kō-lō'ni-al), *a.* [= F. *intercolonial;* < L. *inter*, between, + *colonia*, colony, + *-al.*] Between colonies; of or pertaining to different colonies in intercourse: as, *intercolonial* commerce.

Happily for the national interests of British North America, its public men agreed at this critical juncture in their affairs to a political union, which has stimulated *intercolonial* trade.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 404.

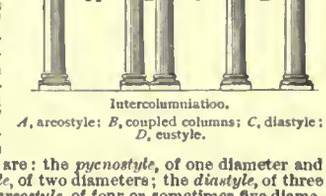
intercolonially (in'tėr-kō-lō'ni-al-i), *adv.* As between colonies.

intercolumnar (in'tėr-kō-lum'nar), *a.* [= F. *intercolumnaire* = Pg. *intercolumnar*, < L. *inter*, between, + *columna*, column: see *columnar.*] Between two columns; specifically, in *anat.*, extending between the pillars or columns of the external abdominal ring.

Recumbent figures fill the spandrils of the arches thrown over the *inter-columnar* spaces.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 190.

Intercolumnar fascia. See *fascia.*—**Intercolumnar fibers,** transverse fibers on the surface of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, extending across the upper part of the external abdominal ring, between its pillars or columns.

intercolumniation (in'tėr-kō-lum-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *intercolumnium*, the space between two columns (< *inter*, between, + *columna*, column: see *column*), + *-ation.*] 1. In *arch.*, the space between two columns, measured at the lower part of their shafts, usually taken as from center to center. This space, in the practice of the ancients, varied in proportion in almost every building. Vitruvius enumerates five varieties of intercolumniations, and assigns to them definite proportions expressed in measures of the inferior diameter of the column. These are: the *pycnostyle*, of one diameter and a half; the *systyle*, of two diameters; the *diastyle*, of three diameters; the *areostyle*, of four or sometimes five diameters; and the *eustyle*, of two and a quarter diameters. It is found, however, on examining the remains of ancient architecture, that the intercolumniations rarely if ever agree with the Vitruvian dimensions, which must therefore, like nearly all other theories of Vitruvius, be regarded as arbitrary.



Intercolumniation.
A, areostyle; *B*, coupled columns; *C*, diastyle; *D*, eustyle.

2. The system of spacing between columns, particularly with reference to a given building.

The position of the other two [columns] must be determined either by bringing forward the wall enclosing the stairs, so as to admit of the *intercolumniation* east and west being the same as that of the other columns, or of spacing them so as to divide the inner roof of the pronaos into equal squares.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 269.

intercombat† (in-tėr-kom'bat), *n.* [< *inter-* + *combat.*] A combat; fight.

The combat granted, and the day assign'd,
They both in order of the field appear,
Most richly furnish'd in all martial kind,
And at the point of *intercombat* were.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

intercome† (in-tėr-kum'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *come.*] To intervene; interpose; interfere.

Notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereign.
Proc. against Garnet (1606), *Rr. b.* (*Rich.*)

intercommon (in-tėr-kom'on), *v.* [< ME. *entercomenen, entercombnen*, < OF. *entrecommuner, entrecomuner*, intercommon; as *inter-* + *common*, *v.* Cf. *intercommune.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To participate or share in common; act by interchange; also, to keep commons or eat together. [Rare.]

That thowe canoyst nat, percasse anoder cas,
To *entyrcomyn* as a brodyr dothe with a-noder.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To this adde that precept of Aristotle, that wine be forborne in all consumptions: for that the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscide jnyce of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so deceive and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 55.

2. In *Eng. law*, to graze cattle reciprocally on each other's common; use two commons interchangeably or in common.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships which lie contignous to each other have usually *intercommoned* with one another. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

II.† *trans.* To denounce for criminal communication or fellowship. See *intercommoning*.

But it appeared that there had been no such designs, by this, that none came into it but those desperate *intercommoned* men who were as it were hunted from their houses into all those extravagances that men may fall in. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1679.

intercommonage (in-tėr-kom'ọn-āj), *n.* [< *intercommon* + *-age*.] Mutual commonage; in *Eng. law*, a privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of two or more contiguous manors or townships of pasturing their cattle in common.

intercommoner† (in-tėr-kom'ọn-ėr), *n.* One who intercommons or intercommunes; specifically, a joint communicant.

They are *intercommoners* by suffrance with God, children, and servants. *Gataker*.

intercommoning† (in-tėr-kom'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *intercommon*, *v.*] Denunciation or outlawing for criminal communication or fellowship.

And upon that great nunbers were outlawed; and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called *intercommoning*; because it made all that harboured such persons, or did not seize them, when they had it in their power, to be involved in the same guilt. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1676.

intercommune (in″tėr-kọ-mūn′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intercommuned*, ppr. *intercommuning*. [In older form *intercommon*, q. v.; < OF. *entrecommuner*, < ML. *intercommunicare*, communicate, < L. *inter*, between, + *communicare*, communicate, commune: see *commune*[1].] 1. To commune together or jointly; unite in communion or intercourse.—2. To hold communication or intercourse: as, to *intercommune* with rebels. [Scotch.]—**Letters of intercommuning**, in *Scotch hist.*, letters from the Privy Council prohibiting all persons from holding any kind of intercourse or communication with those therein denounced, under pain of being regarded as art and part in their crimes. *E. D.*

In the year 1676 *letters of intercommuning* were published. *Hallam*.

intercommunicability (in″tėr-kọ-mū″ni-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intercommunicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intercommunicable; capability of being mutually communicated.

The *intercommunicability* of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Quoted in *Millican's* Morbid Germs, p. 28.

intercommunicable (in″tėr-kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [< *intercommunic(ate)* + *-able*. Cf. *communicable*.] Capable of being mutually communicated. *Coleridge*.

intercommunicate (in″tėr-kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intercommunicated*, ppr. *intercommunicating*. [< ML. *intercommunicatus*, pp. of *intercommunicare*, communicate: see *intercommune* and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have or hold reciprocal communication.

II. *trans.* To communicate reciprocally; transmit to and from each other.

The rays coming from the vast body of the sun, and carried to mighty altitudes, receive one from another and *intercommunicate* the lights, as they be sent to and fro. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 954.

intercommunication (in″tėr-kọ-mū-ni-kā′-shọn), *n.* [= F. *intercommunication*, < ML. *intercommunicatio(n-)*, < *intercommunicare*, communicate: see *intercommunicate*.] Reciprocal communication or intercourse.

The free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces into which the auricles open and from which the arteries proceed. *Owen*, Anat.

It is hard to say what . . . may be due to the more highly orgsnised state of society, the greater activity of its forces, the readier *intercommunication* of its parts. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 136.

Common felons are allowed almost unrestricted *intercommunication* and association in the forwarding prisons, and are deported as speedily as practicable to Siberia. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 761.

intercommunion (in″tėr-kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *communion*.] Communion one with another; intimate intercourse.

That seemingly unsociable spirit so necessary in them to prevent . . . an entire *intercommunion* with the idolatrous religions round them. *Law*, Theory of Religion, ii.

intercommunity (in″tėr-kọ-mū′ni-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *community*.] 1. Reciprocal communication or possession; community.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion. *Bp. Lowth*, To Warburton, p. 13.

2. The state of living or existing together in harmonious intercourse.

When, in consequence of that *intercommunity* of Paganism, . . . one nation adopted the gods of another, they did not always take in at the same time the secret worship or mysteries of that god. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

intercomplexity (in″tėr-kọm-plek′si-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *complexity*.] A mutual involvement or entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 20.

intercondylar (in-tėr-kon′di-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *condyle* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *intercondyloid*.

intercondyloid (in-tėr-kon′di-loid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *condyle* + *-oid*.] In *anat.*, situated between two condyles: as, the *intercondyloid* fossa of the femur, a depressed space between the inner and the outer condyle of that bone.

interconnect (in″tėr-kọ-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *connect*.] To connect or conjoin mutually and intimately.

So closely *interconnected*, and so mutually dependent. *H. A. Nicholson*.

interconnection (in″tėr-kọ-nek′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *connection*.] The state or condition of being interconnected; intimate or mutual connection.

There are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not. *De Quincey*, System of the Heavens.

intercontinental (in-tėr-kon-ti-nen′tạl), *a.* [= F. *intercontinental*, etc.; < *inter-* + *continental*.] Subsisting between different continents: as, *intercontinental* trade.

intercontradictory (in-tėr-kon-trạ-dik′tọ-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *contradictory*.] Contradictory one of the other, as statements or depositions.

interconversion (in″tėr-kọn-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *conversion*.] Reciprocal conversion; interchange of form or constitution.

Till it shall be shown . . . how their *interconversion* [that of forms of molecular movement] is effected. *Sir J. Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 473.

interconvertible (in″tėr-kọn-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *convertible*.] Convertible each into the other; capable of being exchanged equivalently, the one for the other: as, *interconvertible* terms.

intercoracoid (in-tėr-kor′a-koid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coracoid*.] Situated between the coracoids: as, the *intercoracoid* part of the sternum.

intercorallite (in-tėr-kor′a-līt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *corallite*.] Situated between corallites; noting space or substance so placed: as, *intercorallite* walls; *intercorallite* tissue.

intercosmic, intercosmical (in-tėr-koz′mik, -mi-kạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cosmos*, the universe: see *cosmical*.] Between the constituent parts of the universe.

The doctrine of attenuated matter scattered through the *intercosmical* spaces of organized systems is distinct. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 49.

intercostal (in-tėr-kos′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intercostal* = Sp. Pg. *intercostal* = It. *intercostale*, < NL. *intercostalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated or intervening between successive ribs of the same side of the body: as, *intercostal* muscles, vessels, spaces.—**Intercostal artery**, an artery, generally a branch of the thoracic aorta, situated in an intercostal space. There are generally as many such arteries as there are such spaces, and the artery usually hugs the under border of a rib. In man there are 11 pairs, the one or two uppermost of which are branches of the subclavian artery, the remaining pairs being derived directly from the aorta. They run to some extent in a groove inside the lower border of the rib, and between the external and the internal layer of intercostal muscles.—**Intercostal fasciæ**. See *fascia*.—**Intercostal gland**, a lymphatic gland situated in an intercostal space. In man there are several intercostal glands, of small size, near the heads of the ribs, and between the layers of intercostal muscles. They empty for the most part into the thoracic duct.

We have seen these *intercostal glands* enlarged and diseased in phthisis. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 213.

Intercostal keelson, muscle, etc. See the nouns.—**Intercostal nerve**, an anterior branch of any spinal nerve which runs in an intercostal space to a greater or less extent. In man there are 12 pairs of such nerves. They are sometimes divided into upper and lower, or pectoral and abdominal, sets of 6 pairs each.—**Intercostal neuralgia**, neuralgia of an intercostal nerve.—**Intercostal vein**, a vein running with and corresponding to an intercostal artery, and usually emptying into an azygous vein.—**Intercostal vessel**, an intercostal artery, vein, or lymphatic duct.

II. *n.* An intercostal structure, as an artery, and especially a muscle; an intercostalis. The intercostals are two layers of muscular fibers occupying the intercostal spaces, running obliquely, and for the most part between any two successive ribs. They are respiratory in function.—**External intercostals**, the outer layer of intercostal muscles, running obliquely downward and forward from one rib to another. In man there are 11 on each side of the chest.—**Internal intercostals**, the inner layer of intercostal muscles, the direction of whose fibers crosses that of the external layer. Some of them usually run over more than one intercostal space; such are called *subcostals* or *infracostals*.

intercostalis (in″tėr-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *intercostal*.] In *anat.*, an intercostal; one of the intercostal muscles.

intercostohumeral (in-tėr-kos-tō-hū′mẹ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *intercost(al)* + *humeral*.] **I.** *a.* Proceeding from an intercostal space to the upper arm: specifically applied to certain nerves.

II. *n.* An intercostohumeral nerve.

The posterior lateral branch of the second intercostal nerve . . . is larger than the others, and is called the *intercosto-humeral*, because it supplies the integuments of the arm. . . . The corresponding branch of the third intercostal is also an intercosto-humeral nerve. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 332.

intercostohumeralis (in-tėr-kos-tō-hū-mẹ-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *intercostohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *intercostohumeral*.] An intercostohumeral nerve.

intercourse (in′tėr-kōrs), *n.* [Formerly also *entercourse*; < ME. *entercourse*, *entrecourse* (also *intercurse*, after L.), < OF. *entrecors*, *entrecours*, *intercours*, intercourse, < L. *intercursus*, a running between, intervention, interposition (ML. also intercommunication), < *intercurrere*, pp. *intercursus*, run between, intervene: see *intercur*, *intercurrent*.] 1. Communication between persons or places; frequent or habitual meeting or contact of one person with another, or of a number of persons with others, in conversation, trade, travel, etc.; physical interchange; reciprocal dealing: as, the *intercourse* between town and country.

At the last shall ye come to people, cities, and towns, whereln is continual *intercourse* and occupying of merchandize and chaffare. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

Euen then when in Assyria it selfe it was corrupted by *entercourse* of strangers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy *intercourse* pass to and fro.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

2. Mental or spiritual interchange; reciprocal exchange of ideas or feelings; intercommunion.

Food of the mind [talk] or this sweet *intercourse*
Of looks and smiles. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 238.

Thou wast made for social *intercourse* and gentle greetings. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 54.

The neighboring Indians in a short time became accustomed to the uncouth sound of the Dutch language, and an *intercourse* gradually took place between them and the new comers. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

His *intercourse* with heaven and earth becomes part of his daily food. *Emerson*, Nature.

Sexual intercourse, coition.

intercoxal (in-tėr-kok′sạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *coxa* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between the coxæ or bases of the legs.—**Intercoxal process**, a projection of the hard integument between the coxæ: specifically applied to a process of the first ventral segment of the abdomen extending between the posterior coxal cavities. It is found especially in many *Coleoptera*.

intercross (in-tėr-krôs′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *cross*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cross reciprocally; specifically, in *biol.*, to fertilize by impregnation of one species or variety by means of another; interbreed.

These plants [those capable of self-fertilization] are frequently *intercrossed*, owing to the prepotency of pollen from another individual or variety over the plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 2.

Natural species . . . are nearly always more or less sterile when *intercrossed*. *A. R. Wallace*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 301.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to become impregnated by a different variety or species, or, in the case of hermaphrodites, by a different individual.

Cultivated plants like those in a state of nature frequently *intercross*, and will thus mingle their constitutional peculiarities. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 255.

intercross (in′tėr-krôs), *n.* [< *intercross*, *v.*] An instance of cross-fertilization. *Darwin*.

intercrural (in-tėr-krö′rạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *crura* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the space between the crura or rami of the under jaw; interramal; submental. (*b*) Situated between the crura cerebri, as the interpeduncular space or area at the base of the brain.

intercultural (in-tėr-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *culture* + *-al.*] Intermediate in the process of cultivation.

By "*intercultural* tillage," Dr. Sturtevant means tilling, stirring the soil, while the plant is growing. The value of *intercultural* tillage has long been understood.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 370.

The *interculturol* tillage should be applied whenever the upper soil has regained . . . its connection with the lower soil. *Nature*, XXXVII. 524.

intercur† (in-tėr-kėr'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entercorre*, < OF. *entrcorre, entrecourre*, < L. *intercurrere*, run between, run along with, mingle with, intercede, < *inter*, between, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *concur, decur, incur*, etc.] To run or come between; intervene.

I [Wolsey] as your lieutenauut being alwaies propice and redy to *entercorre*, as a loving mynister for the stablishing &c. of good amyte bitwene your hignes and hym.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., 1527.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 9.

intercurl (in-tėr-kėrl'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *curl.*] To curl or twine between; entwine.

Queen Helen, whose Jacinth-hair curled by nature, but *intercurled* by art (like a fine brook through golden sands), had a rope of fair pearl. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

intercurrence (in-tėr-kur'ens), *n.* [< *intercurren(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. A running or coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

We may . . . consider what fluidity salt-petre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor.
Boyle, Hist. Fluidity, xvi.

2†. An intervening occurrence; an incident.

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superatition, but wary and pious discretion.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 29.

intercurrent (in-tėr-kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intercurrent* = Sp. *intercurrente* = Pg. *intercorrente*, < L. *intercurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *intercurrere*, run between, intervene: see *intercur.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Running between or among; occurring between; intervening. [Rare.]

Transacts with the Dane, with the French, the rupture with both; together with all the *intercurrent* exploits at Guiny, the Mediterranean, West Indies, and other signal particulars. *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

The ebbing and flowing of the sea Des Cartes ascribeth to the greater pressure made upon the air by the moon, and the *intercurrent* ethereal substance, at certain times (of the day, and of the lunary month) than at others.
Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, occurring in a patient already suffering from some disease: said of a second disease.

He died of *intercurrent* disease.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 404.

II.† *n.* Something that intervenes; an intercurrence; an incident.

[Fortune] having diversified and distinguished even from the beginning our enterprise, like a play or enterlude, with many dangerous *intercurrents*, was assistant and ran with us, at the very point and upshot of the execution thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 998.

intercurse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *intercourse.*

intercut† (in-tėr-kut'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *cut.*] To intersect.

The countrey whence he sprung . . . is so inlayed and everywhere so *intercutt* and indented with the sea or fresh navigable rivers that one cannot tell what to call it, either water or land. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 5.

intercystic (in-tėr-sis'tik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *cyst* + *-ic.*] Lying or occurring between cysts: as, the *intercystic* tissue of a cystic tumor.

interdash (in-tėr-dash'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *dash.*] To intersperse. [Rare.]

A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 538.

interdeal† (in'tėr-dēl), *n.* [Also *enterdeal*; < *inter-* + *deal*[1].] 1. Intercourse; conduct.

To learne the *enterdeale* of Princes strange,
To marke th' intent of counsells, and the change
Of states. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 785.

2. Commerce; traffic.

The trading and *interdeale* with other nations rounde about have chaunged and greatly altered the dialect therof. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

interdental (in-tėr-den'tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dental.*] Occurring or produced between the teeth.

The *interdental* sound of z. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 350.

Interdental space, the space or interval between the cogs of a geared wheel.

interdentil, interdentel (in-tėr-den'til, -tel), *n.* [< *inter-* + *dentil, dentel.*] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

interdependence, interdependency (in'tėr-dē-pen'dens, -den-si), *n.* [= F. *interdépendance;* as *inter-* + *dependence, dependency.*] Mutual dependence.

There is an intimate *interdependence* of intellect and morals. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The wonderful *interdependence* shown by Darwin to exist between insects and plants in the fertilization of the latter. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 145.

interdependent (in'tėr-dē-pen'dent), *a.* [< *inter-* + *dependent.*] Mutually dependent.

And this because phenomena are independent not less than *interdependent.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 88.

Ignorance, intemperance, immorality, and disease—these things are all *interdependent* and closely connected.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 16.

Painting, for example, is an *interdependent* process, and both in its execution and results its interdependence lies in purely physical combinations of visible and touchable materials. *Argyll*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

interdestructiveness (in-tėr-dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *inter-* + *destructiveness.*] Mutual destructiveness. *Godwin*, Mandeville, II. 103.

interdict (in-tėr-dikt'), *v. t.* [In ME. *entrediten*, < OF. *entredit* (pp. of *entredire*); < L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere* (> It. *interdicere, interdire* = Sp. *entredicer, interdecir* = Pg. *entredizer, interdizer* = OF. *entredire*, F. *interdire*), interpose by speaking, contradict, forbid, < *inter*, between, + *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] 1. To declare authoritatively against, as the use or doing of something; debar by forbidding; prohibit peremptorily.

Let the brave chiefs their glorious toils divide,
And whose the conquest, mighty Jove decide;
While we from *interdicted* fields retire,
Nor tempt the wrath of heav'n's avenging sire.
Pope, Iliad, v. 43.

Nature, however, . . . is an excellent friend in such cases; sealing the lips, *interdicting* utterance, commanding a placid dissimulation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

2. To prohibit from some action or proceeding; restrain by prohibitory injunction; estop; preclude.

To prevent their seeking relief from the slow agonies of this torture, they would be *interdicted* the use of knives and forks, and every other instrument of self-destruction.
Everett, Orations, I. 500.

They [the Plantagenets] were *interdicted* from taxing; but they claimed the right of begging and borrowing.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically—3. *Eccles.*, to cut off from communion with a church; debar from ecclesiastical functions or privileges.

The reame was therefore nygh thre yere *enderdited*, and stode a-cursed that never manes body ne womane was byried in noon halowed place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

Becket had gotten him more Friends at Rome, and by their means prevailed with the Pope to give him Power to *interdict* some Bishops in England that had done him Wrong. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

=Syn. *Prohibit*, etc. See *forbid.*

interdict (in'tėr-dikt), *n.* [In ME. *enterdit*, < OF. *entredit*, F. *interdit* = Pr. *entredich* = Sp. *entredicho, interdicto* = Pg. *interdicto* = It. *interdetto;* < L. *interdictum*, a prohibition, neut. of *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, forbid, prohibit: see *interdict, v.*] 1. An official or authoritative prohibition; a prohibitory order or decree.

No *interdict*
Defends the touching of these viands pure.
Milton, P. R., ii. 369.

2. In *Rom. law*, an adjudication, by a solemn ordinance issued by the pretor, in his capacity of governing magistrate, for the purpose of quieting a controversy, usually as to peaceable possession, between private parties. More specifically—(*a*) in earlier times, a prohibition or injunction incidental or introductory to an action, forbidding interference with possession until the right should have been determined; (*b*) in later times, the extension of this remedy so as to include not merely such injunctive relief, but also production or discovery (called *exhibitory interdict* or *interdict for production*), and the delivery of possession, the reinstatement of a previous situation, or other undoing of a wrong (called *interdict of restitution*). Throughout the various extensions of the term the characteristic idea seems to have been the act of the pretor in assuming in some sense the functions of a plaintiff or a prosecutor on grounds of public policy, somewhat as in modern practice the court makes orders or decrees upon some subjects, which, though made in a private controversy, it will enforce in the name of the people by proceedings for contempt.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical sentence which forbids the right of Christian burial, the use of the sacraments, and the enjoyment of public worship, or the exercise of ecclesiastical functions. Interdicts may be *general*, as applied to a country or city, or *particular*, as applied to a church or other locality; they may be *local*, as applied to places, *personal*, as applied to a person or some class of persons, or *mixed*, as directed against both places and persons. General and local interdicts have rarely been pronounced since the middle ages.

The pope sent his nuncio to no purpose, and then put the city under an *interdict*. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, an injunction. See *suspension.*

interdiction (in-tėr-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *interdiction* = Sp. *interdiccion* = Pg. *interdicção* = It. *interdizione*, < L. *interdictio(n-)*, a prohibiting, < *interdicere*, pp. *interdictus*, prohibit, forbid: see *interdict, v.*] 1. The act of interdicting; authoritative prohibition; declaratory estoppel.

The truest issue of thy throne
By his own *interdiction* stands accurs'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3, 106.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 334.

By this means the Kingdom was released of the *interdiction.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

2. In *law*, judicial restraint imposed upon one who, from unsoundness of mind, weakness, or improvidence, is incapable of managing his own affairs, or is liable to imposition. An inquisition of lunacy relates to the present or past. The interdiction expressed or implied by the confirmation of the inquisition and the appointment of a guardian relates to the future, and from the time of interdiction no act of the person is valid without the intervention of the court.

3. In *Rom. law*, an edict or decree of the pretor to meet the circumstances of a particular case, but granted usually from considerations of a public character. See *interdict, n.*, 2.—4. Same as *interdict, n.*, 4.—**Interdiction of fire and water**, banishment by an order that no man should supply the person banished with fire or water, the two necessaries of life. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

interdictive (in-tėr-dik'tiv), *a.* [< *interdict* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of an interdict; constituting an interdict; prohibitory.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

interdictory (in-tėr-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *interdictorius*, prohibitory, < L. *interdicere*, pp. *interdictus*, prohibit: see *interdict, v.*] Serving to interdict or prohibit.

interdifferentiation (in-tėr-dif-ę-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *differentiation.*] Differentiation between or among.

interdiffuse (in"tėr-di-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interdiffused*, ppr. *interdiffusing.* [< *inter-* + *diffuse.*] To diffuse or spread among or between. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

interdiffusion (in"tėr-di-fū'zhon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *diffusion.*] The act of interdiffusing; mutual diffusion.

In the case of molten metals the *interdiffusion* may be extremely rapid. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8788.

interdigital (in-tėr-dij'i-tal), *a.* [= F. *interdigital;* < L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digital.*] Situated between digits; connecting fingers or toes one with another. The webbing of a duck's foot is *interdigital;* so is most of the membrane of a bat's wing.

interdigitate (in-tėr-dij'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interdigitated*, ppr. *interdigitating.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate.*] **I.** *trans.* To insert between the fingers; interweave like the joined fingers of the two hands. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be interwoven; commingle like interlocked fingers.

The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal *interdigitate*, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge. *Owen.*

2. In *anat.*, specifically, to interpose finger-like processes or digitations between similar processes of another part, as one muscle may do to another; inosculate by means of reciprocal serrations: followed by *with.* Thus, the human serratus magnus muscle *interdigitates* by several of its serrations *with* similar processes of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

In certain species of Mustelus . . . a rudimentary placenta is formed, the vascular walls of the umbilical sac becoming plaited, and *interdigitating with* similar folds of the wall of the uterus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 120.

interdigitation (in-tėr-dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *interdigitate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of inserting between the fingers, or of inserting the fingers of one hand between those of the other; hence, the state of being inextricably interwoven or run into each other, as is the case with the characters of the lowest classes of plants and animals; intermixture.—2. In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Reciprocal digitation; the state or quality of being interdigitated or reciprocally interposed by means of digitate processes. Interdigitation presents an appearance as of two saws with the teeth of one set in the spaces between the teeth of the other. (*b*) The set of spaces between digits or finger-like processes.

interduce (in'tėr-dūs), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] In *carp.*, same as *intertie.*

interepimeral (in-tėr-ep-i-mē'ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *epimera* + *-al.*] Situated between epimera: as, the *interepimeral* membrane. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

interepithelial (in-tėr-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *epithelial.*] Situated between or among epithelial cells. Also *intra-epithelial.*

interequinoctial (in-tėr-ē-kwi-nok'shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *equinoctial.*] Coming between the equinoxes.

Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *interequinoctial* intervals. *Asiatic Researches.*

interess† (in'tėr-es), *v. t.* [Also *interesse;* < OF. *interesser*, F. *intéresser* (formerly chiefly in pp. *intéressé*), interest, concern, OF. also damage, = Pr. *interessar* = Sp. *interesar* = Pg. *interessar* = It. *interessare*, concern, interest, < L. *interesse*, be between, be distant, be different, be present at, be of importance, import, concern (impers. *interest*, it concerns), < *inter*, between, + *esse*, be: see *be*[1]. Cf. *interest.*] To interest; concern; affect; especially, to concern or affect deeply.

To whose young love
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *interess'd.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1, 187.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men, and is indeed our common duty.
Dryden, Epick Poetry.

interesse† (in'tėr-es), *n.* [Also *interesse;* < ME. *interesse* (= G. Dan. *interesse* = Sw. *intresse*), < OF. *interesse* = Pr. *interesse* = Sp. *interés* = Pg. It. *interesse*, < ML. *interesse*, n., concern, interest, premium on money lent, right, etc., < L. *interesse*, v., concern: see *interess, v.*] Interest; concern; deep concern.

That falae forsweryng have there noon *interesse.*
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 210.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in Heavens *interesse.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 33.

interesse termini (in-tėr-es'ē tėr'mi-nī). [ML.: *interesse*, interest (see *interess, n.*); *termini*, gen. of *terminus*, end, ending: see *term, n.*] The right of entry upon land vested in a lessee. It is not an estate, but an interest for the term; and the right may be exercised by the executors or administrators of the owner if he dies without having entered.

interest (in'tėr-est), *n.* [Late ME. *interest* (= D. *interest*), < OF. *interest*, interest, concern, also damage, prejudice, F. *intérêt*, interest, profit, advantage, < L. *interest*, it concerns, it is to the advantage, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. impers. of *interesse*, concern: see *interess, v.* Practically *interest* is a later var. of *interess, n.*] **1.** That which concerns or is of importance; that which is advantageous, or connected with advantage or welfare; concern; concernment; behoof; advantage: as, the common *interests* of life; to act for the public *interest.*

We destroy the Common-wealth, while we preserve our own private *Interests*, and neglect the Publick.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 58.

'Tis for the fowler's *interest* to beware
The bird intangled should not 'scape the snare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 444.

Ingiorious slave to *int'rest*, ever join'd
With fraud, unworthy of a royal mind!
Pope, Iliad, i. 195.

By the term *interests* I mean not only material well-being, but also all those mental luxuries, all those grooves or channels for thought, which it is easy and pleasing to follow, and painful and difficult to abandon.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 208.

The provinces were ruled, or rather plundered, in the *interest* of the privileged class, above all in the *interest* of the leading members of the privileged class.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 332.

2. The feeling that something (the object of the feeling) concerns one; a feeling of the importance of something with reference to one's self; a feeling of personal concernment in an object, such as to fix the attention upon it; appreciative or sympathetic regard: as, to feel an *interest* in a person; to excite one's *interest* in a project; a subject of absorbing *interest.*

From all a closer *interest* flourish'd up,
Tenderness touch by touch.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Something further is necessary to that lively interaction of mind and object which we call a state of attention; and this is *interest.* *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 92.

A little more than a year ago the whole world was following with intense *interest* the fortunes of the English flying column dispatched by Lord Wolseley from Korti to cross the desert of Matammeh.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 557.

3. Personal or selfish consideration; regard to private benefit or profit: as, his actions are controlled by *interest;* the clashing of rival *interests.*

"*Interest* and passion" may "come in, and be too strong for reflection and conscience," but still reflection and conscience are always present with us to bear witness against them. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 145.

A man never pleads better than where his own personal *interest* is concerned. *Addison*, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Interest . . . ought in reason to be treated as an objection to the credit of a witness, and not to his competence.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 455.

4. Influence from personal importance or capability; power of influencing the action of others: as, he has *interest* at court; to solicit a person's *interest* in behalf of an application.

Come, come, Lydia, hope for the best—Sir Anthony shall use his *interest* with Mrs. Malaprop.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Ingeniously made *interest* with the Pope
To set such tedious regular forms aside.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 191.

5. Personal possession or right of control; share or participation in ownership: as, to have great *interests* in a county; an *interest* in a stock company; also, anything that is of importance from a commercial or financial point of view; a business; property in general: as, the mining *interests.*

Anjou, a Dutchy, Main, a County great,
Of which the English long had been possest;
And Manus, a city of no small receit,
To which the duke pretended *interest.*
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

All your *interest* in those territories
Is utterly bereft you: all is lost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 84.

The Priests and Levites they did consider what would become of them all if the Law of Moses was abrogated, by which their *interest* was upheld.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

The contest was for an *interest* then riding at single anchor. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

6. In *law*, in the most general sense, legal concern of a person in a thing or in the conduct of another person, whether it consist in a right of enjoyment in or benefit from property, or a right of advantage, or a subjection to liability in the event of conduct; more specifically, a right in property, or to some of those uses or benefits from which the property is inseparable. In a narrower sense it was used in the English common law of real property, to designate a right less than an estate, such as a lease or an easement, etc.

7. Payment, or a sum paid, for the use of money, or for forbearance of a debt. The interest bears a fixed ratio (agreed upon by the parties) to the sum loaned, and is to be paid at certain stated times, as once or twice a year. The money lent or due is called the *principal*, the sum paid for the use of it the *interest*, the fixed ratio, which is so many units in one hundred, the *rate per cent.*, or simply the *per cent.* The rate per cent. is usually so much a year, or per annum. Sometimes the rate is mentioned as so much per month; $100 at 1 per cent. per month is equal to $100 at 12 per cent. per annum. *Legal interest* is the rate established by law, and it is always understood that legal interest is intended when no specific rate is mentioned. Interest greater than the legal rate is usury, and is prohibited by law. In certain jurisdictions, however, it is allowable to give and receive higher than legal rates by special contract between the parties. Interest may be either *simple* or *compound.* *Simple interest* is the interest arising from the principal sum only, and, though not paid, is not itself chargeable with interest. *Compound interest* is the interest paid not only on the original or principal sum, but also on the interest as it falls due and, remaining unpaid, is added to the principal.

Who pawn their souls and put them out at *interest* for a very small present advantage, although they are sure in a very little time to lose both their *Interest* and the Principal too. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

Hence—**8.** Something added or thrown in by way of premium or enhancement; an added quantity over and above what is due, deserved, or expected.

With all speed,
You shall have your desires, with *interest.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 49.

Beneficial interest, a right or interest to be enjoyed for one's own benefit, as distinguished from the right of a trustee for the benefit of another.—**Chattel interest.** See *chattel.*—**Equitable interest**, such an interest as is recognized and protected by courts of equity, although it might not be at common law.—**Insurable interest.** See *insurance*, 2.—**Interest or no interest**, a provision in a policy of insurance signifying that the contract will be executed even though the insured have no insurable interest in the subject-matter.—**Landed interest.** See *landed.*—**Maritime interest.** See *maritime.*—**Party in interest**, a person who, though he may not be named in a contract as a contracting party, or in a suit as a party on the record, has a legal interest in the subject.—**To make interest** for a person, to secure influence on his behalf.

I *made interest* with Mr. Blogg the beadle to have him as a Minder. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

Vested in interest, conferred in title or ownership, although it may be as yet expectant, and not with a present right of possession. See *vested.*—**Vested interest**, an interest completely assured, and constituting such a right as a change in the law generally ought not to take away except for public use and upon compensation.

interest (in'tėr-est), *v. t.* [A var. of earlier *interess, v.*, prob. through confusion of *interessed* = *interest*, pret. and pp. of the verb, with *interest, n.*: see *interess.*] **1**†. To concern; affect; be of advantage or importance to.

After his returne for England, he endevoured by his best abilities to *interest* his Countrey and state in those faire Regions. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 266.

Or rather, gracious sir,
Create me to this glory, since my cause
Doth *interest* this fair quarrel. *Ford.*

2. To engage the attention of; excite concern in; stimulate to feeling or action in regard to something.

The multitude is more easily *interested* for the most unmeaning badge, or the most insignificant name, than for the most important principle. *Macaulay*, Milton.

To *interest* the reader in a contest against heresy in the East, and then transport him to a battle against Erastianism in the West. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 8.

We are *interested* in a thing when we are affected by it either pleasurably or painfully.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

3. To cause to take a personal concern or share; induce to participate: as, to *interest* a person in an enterprise.—**4**†. To place or station.

Interested him among the gods. *Chapman.*

interested (in'tėr-es-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Concerned in a cause or in consequences; hence, biased by personal considerations; concerned chiefly for one's private advantage; also, springing from or influenced by self-interest or selfishness: as, an *interested* witness.

His familiars were his entire friends, and could have no *interested* views in courting his acquaintance.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

We have no *interested* motive for this undertaking, being a society of gentlemen of distinction.
Goldsmith, Magazine in Miniature.

2. Having an interest or share; having money involved: as, one *interested* in the funds.

interestedly (in'tėr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In an interested manner; with interest.

interestedness (in'tėr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being interested, or of having an interest in a question or an event; hence, regard for one's own private views or profit.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 243.

interesting (in'tėr-es-ting), *p. a.* Exciting or adapted to excite interest; engaging the attention or curiosity: as, an *interesting* story.

Our pleasures and pains make up the *interesting* side of our experience. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 450.

interestingly (in'tėr-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an interesting manner.

interestingness (in'tėr-es-ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being interesting.

No special beauty or *interestingness* of the locality can directly cause the delight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

interface (in'tėr-fās), *n.* [< *inter-* + *face.*] A plane surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies.

The *interface* of the two liquids in the axial line.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 264.

interfacial (in-tėr-fā'shial), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *facies*, face: see *facial*, and cf. *interface.*] **1.** In *geom.*, included between two faces: thus, an *interfacial* angle is formed by the meeting of two planes.—**2.** Pertaining to an interface.

interfascicular (in"tėr-fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fascicle* + *-ar*[3].] **1.** In *anat.*, situated or occurring between fascicles: as, *interfascicular* veins; *interfascicular* spaces.—**2.** In *bot.*, lying between the fascicles or fibrovascular bundles. Interfascicular cambium is that part of the cambium zone which lies between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of gymnosperms and dicotyledons. *Bastin.*

interfection† (in-tėr-fek'shon), *n.* [< L. *interfectio(n-)*, a killing, < *interficere*, pp. *interfectus*, kill, destroy, interrupt, lit. put between, < *inter*, between, + *facere*, do: see *fact.*] Killing; murder. *Bailey.*

interfemoral (in-tėr-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *femur*, pl. *femora*, thigh: see *femoral.*] Situated between the thighs; connecting the hind limbs: as, the *interfemoral* membrane of a bat.

interfere (in-tėr-fēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interfered*, ppr. *interfering*. [Formerly also *enterfere;* < ME. *enterferen*, < OF. *entreferir*, exchange blows, F. *interférer*, interfere, < ML. **interferire*, strike between, < L. *inter*, between, + *ferire*, strike.] 1. To take a part in the affairs of others; especially, to intermeddle; act in such a way as to check or hamper the action of other persons or things.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state. *Swift.*

Our war no *interfering* kings demands,
Nor shall be trusted to Barbarian hands.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, viii.

A Sheik Arab, who lives here [Suez], has really all the power, whenever he pleases to *interfere*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 133.

2. To clash; come in collision; be in opposition: as, the claims of two nations may *interfere;* the two things *interfere* with each other.

Nature is ever *interfering* with Art. *Emerson*, Art.

3. In *farriery*, to strike one hoof or the shoe of one hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg (of the same pair): said of a horse.—4. In *physics*, to act reciprocally upon one another so as to modify the effect of each, by augmenting, diminishing, or nullifying it: said of waves of light, heat, sound, water, etc. See *interference*, 5.

When two similar and equal series of waves arrive at a common point, they *interfere*, as it is called, with one another, so that the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant is the resultant of the disturbances which it would have suffered at that instant from the two series separately. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 606.

=Syn. 1. *Intermeddle, Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*.

interference (in-tėr-fēr′ens), *n.* [= F. *interférence* = Pg. *interferencia* = It. *interferenza;* as *interfere* + *-ence*.] 1. The act of interfering; interposition; especially, intermeddling.

This circumstance, which is urged against the bill, becomes an additional motive for our *interference*.
Burke, On Fox's East India Bill.

A part of the European powers have attempted to establish a right of *interference* to put down revolutionary principles in that continent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 45.

2. A clashing or collision; the act of coming into violent contact.—3. In *farriery*, a striking of one foot against the one next to it, as one hind foot against the other.—4. In *Amer. patent law*, the conflict between two patents or applications for patent which claim in whole or in part the same invention. Hence, *to go into interference* (of an application for a patent) is to be reserved for the purpose of litigating the question in the patent office before the application shall be granted.

5. In *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (whether those in water, or sound-, heat-, or light-waves) upon one another, by which, under certain conditions, the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. The term was first employed by Dr. Young to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on one another. In general, if two systems of waves come together, they *interfere*—that is, they unite to reinforce or destroy one another, the actual disturbance of the medium at any instant being the resultant of the two disturbances considered separately. For example, if the two systems are of equal intensity and in the same phase, the result will be a doubled disturbance; if, however, they are half a wave-length apart, the result will be rest. Thus, two sounds of the same pitch and intensity produce a note of double the intensity when they meet in the same phase, the point of condensation of one corresponding to that of the other; when, on the other hand, the point of maximum condensation of the first corresponds to that of rarefaction of the other, they destroy each other. Again, if two notes differing but slightly in pitch (say one vibration per second) are sounded together, there will be one instant in each second when the two wave-systems will nearly coincide in phase, and one when they will be half a wave-length apart; the result is that they alternately strengthen and weaken each other at these moments, and the ear perceives the pulsations in the note called *beats* (see *beat*[1], 7). The same principles hold true in the case of light, as was first shown by Young. The interference of light-waves is illustrated by the phenomena of diffraction (see *diffraction*): thus, a diffraction grating gives with monochromatic light a series of light and dark bands (*interference fringes*), corresponding respectively to the points of maximum and minimum motion resulting from the mutual action of the two wave-systems; for the former they are in the same phase, for the latter they differ in phase by half a wave-length. If white light is employed, a series of spectra (*interference spectra*) of different orders is obtained. Newton's rings, obtained, for example, when ordinary light is reflected from a convex lens of long focus pressed upon a plate of glass, are circular interference spectra. The colors of thin films, as of oil on water or of a soap-bubble, are due to interference, as is also the iridescence of some antique glass or of mother-of-pearl. Still again, the beautiful figures produced when a section of a uniaxial crystal cut normal to the axis, or of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the bisectrix, is viewed in converging polarized light are similar phenomena, and are hence called *interference figures*. Recently (1888–9) Hertz has shown that electric waves, produced, for example, by induction discharges between two metal surfaces and propagated through space, also exhibit under proper conditions interference phenomena. These waves may have a length of several feet. See *wave*. =Syn. 1. *Mediation, Intervention*, etc. See *interposition*.

Interference Figure of a Uniaxial Crystal.

Interference Figures of a Biaxial Crystal: (1) when the axial plane (passing through the two ovals) is inclined 45° to the vibration-planes of the polarizer and analyzer, and (2) when it is respectively parallel and perpendicular to them.

interferer (in-tėr-fēr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which interferes.

interferingly (in-tėr-fēr′ing-li), *adv.* In an interfering manner; by interference; by intermeddling.

interfibrillar (in″tėr-fī-bril′ăr), *a.* [= F. *interfibrillaire;* as *inter-* + *fibrilla* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between fibrils.

Tumours in which we have . . . a swollen and semi-liquid condition of the *interfibrillar* substance.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 143.

interfibrillary (in-tėr-fī′bri-lą-ri), *a.* Same as *interfibrillar*.

interfibrous (in-tėr-fī′brus), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fiber*[1] + *-ous*.] Situated between fibers.

Pressing the combined lime and *interfibrous* matter out of the tissue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

interfilamentar (in-tėr-fil-ą-men′tăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *filament* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between filaments. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 689.

interfillet (in-tėr-fil′et), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *fillet*.] To bind in and over; weave. [Rare.]

There is an actual predominance of the practical or ethical aim, not only as the immediate motive and ultimate goal of his endeavor, but constantly *interfilleted* and interwoven with the theoretical tissue.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 387.

interflow (in-tėr-flō′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *flow*[1].] To flow between.

What way the current cold
Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth *interflow* and swell. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 12.

interfluent (in-tėr′flō-ent), *a.* [< L. *interfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interfluere*, flow between, < *inter*, between, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing between; flowing back and forth.

The agitation of some *interfluent* subtile matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 503.

2. Flowing together; harmoniously blending: of sounds, forms, etc.

As written by Chaucer, it was picturesque, full of music and color—the *interfluent*, luxurious pentameter couplet, revived by Hunt and Keats.
Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 508.

interfluous (in-tėr′flō-us), *a.* [< L. *interfluus*, flowing between, < *interfluere*, flow between: see *interfluent*.] Same as *interfluent*.

Hated to hear, under the stars or moon,
One nightingale in an *interfluous* wood
Satiate the hungry dark with melody.
Shelley, The Woodman and the Nightingale.

interfold (in-tėr-fōld′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *fold*[1].] To fold one into the other; fold together.

Life's most beautiful Fortune
Kneels before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands *interfolded*,
Praises thankful and moved the only Giver of blessings.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

interfoliaceous (in-tėr-fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, situated between opposite leaves: as, *interfoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubiaceæ*.

interfoliate (in-tėr-fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfoliated*, ppr. *interfoliating*. [< L. *inter*, between, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] To interleave.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place, Aug. 17, 1696.

Almost immediately upon receiving information that a new work is to be produced, he [the stage-manager] *interfoliates* the piano score with blank leaves, upon which he notes what is to occur simultaneously with the playing of certain bars of music on the page opposite.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 443.

interfretted (in-tėr-fret′ed), *a.* [< *inter-* + *fret*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *interlaced*, but applied especially to objects which are closed so that the interlacing cannot be separated: as, two keys *interfretted* by their bows.

interfriction (in-tėr-frik′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *friction*.] A rubbing together; mutual friction. [Rare.]

Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

interfrontal (in-tėr-fron′tal), *a.* [= F. *interfrontal;* as *inter-* + *frontal*.] Situated between the right and left frontal bones, or the right and left halves of the frontal bone: as, an *interfrontal* suture.

interfulgent† (in-tėr-ful′jent), *a.* [< L. *interfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *interfulgere*, shine between, < *inter*, between, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining between. *Bailey.*

interfuse (in-tėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interfused*, ppr. *interfusing*. [< L. *interfusus*, pp. of (LL.) *interfundere*, pour between, < *inter*, between, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] 1. To pour or spread between or among; diffuse throughout; permeate or cause to permeate.

The kingdom of China is in all parts thereof *interfused* with commodious riuers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 89.

The ambient air, wide *interfused*,
Embracing round this florid earth.
Milton, P. L., vii. 89.

Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts
Were soon conjoin'd, nor other cement ask'd
Than water *interfus'd* to make them one.
Cowper, Task, v. 148.

And through chaos, doubt, and strife,
Interfuse Thy calm of life
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To fuse together or interblend; associate; make interdependent.

A people amongst whom religion and law were almost identical, and in whose character both were so thoroughly *interfused*. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, ii.

interfusion (in-tėr-fū′zhon), *n.* [< LL. *interfusio(n-)*, < *interfundere*, pp. *interfusus*, pour between: see *interfuse*.] The act of pouring or spreading between; an intimate intermingling.

I foresaw that I should find him a true American, full of that perplexing *interfusion* of refinement and crudity which marks the American mind.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 24.

interganglionic (in-tėr-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Situated between ganglia; connecting ganglia: specifically applied to the commissures or connecting nervous cords of ganglia, especially of the sympathetic system.

intergatory† (in-tėr′gą-tō-ri), *n.* A contraction of *interrogatory*.

Let us go in;
And charge us there upon *inter'gatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 99.

I have an entrapping question or two more
To put unto them, a cross *intergatory*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

intergenital (in-tėr-jen′i-tąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *genital*.] Situated between the genitals: applied to the calcareous plates of echinoderms which are attached to and come more or less between those which bear the orifices of the genital organs.

intergern† (in-tėr-gėrn′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *gern*.] To exchange grins or snarls. *Davies.*

The angry beast [a badger] to his best chamber flies,
And (angled there) sits grimly *inter-gerning*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

interglacial (in-tėr-glā′shiąl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *glacial*.] In *geol.*, formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action: as, *interglacial* beds; an *interglacial* period.

interglandular (in-tėr-glan′dų-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *glandular*.] Situated between glands.

interglobular (in-tėr-glob′ų-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *globular*.] Situated between globules.

Interglobular spaces are represented as black marks.
Micros. Science, XXIX. i. 16.

intergradation (in″tėr-grą-dā′shon), *n.* [< *intergrade* + *-ation*.] Intermediate gradation.

intergrade (in-tėr-grād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intergraded*, ppr. *intergrading*. [< *inter-* + *grade*[1], *v.*] To become alike gradually, or approach in character by degrees, as one animal or plant compared with another; be graduated with diminishing degrees of difference, or graded into one another, as two or more species. See the extract.

I compromised the matter by reducing to the rank of varieties the nominal species that were known or believed to *intergrade*. . . . We treat as "specific" any form, however little different from the next, that we do not know or believe to *intergrade*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

intergrade (in'tėr-grād), *n.* [< *inter-* + *grade*[1], *n.*] An intermediate grade.

That nephelis, north of the belt, breeds true, is certain, because the *intergrades* and alope are not found here. *Nature*, XXXIX. 194.

intergrowth (in'tėr-grōth), *n.* [< *inter-* + *growth*.] A growing together; a growth between.

There are not wanting signs of an *intergrowth* of the two minerals. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 449.

intergyral (in-tėr-jī'rạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *gyrus* + *-al*.] Situated between gyri of the brain.

interhemal, interhæmal (in-tėr-hē'mạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *hemal*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between hemal spines.—**Interhemal bone, interhemal spine,** in *ichth.*, one of the dermal bones or spines which support the rays of the median or unpaired fins of fishes on the hemal or lower side of the body: so called from their situation deep in the flesh between hemal spines. See *interneural*.

II. *n.* An interhemal bone.

A series of *interhæmals*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 641.

interhemicerebral (in-tėr-hem-i-ser'ē-brạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *hemicerebrum*.] Situated between the hemispheres of the brain.

interhyal (in-tėr-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between or among parts of the hyoid arch of a fish, in relation with the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an *interhyal* piece. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 21.

II. *n.* An intermediate osseous or cartilaginous element of the hyoid arch of a fish, connecting its upper and lower parts, in relation with the hyomandibular and symplectic bones; an element connecting the hyomandibular with the branchiostegal arch.

interim (in'tėr-im), *adv.* [L., in the mean while, meantime, < *inter*, between, + **im*, equiv. to *eum*, acc. of *is*, that: see *he*[1].] In the mean while; meantime.

I hope some gentleman will soon be appointed in my room here who is better able to serve the publick than I am. *Interim*, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

Benedict Arnold, Letter, May 23, 1775 (Amer. Archives).

interim (in'tėr-im), *n.* and *a.* [< *interim*, *adv.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The mean time; time intervening.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the *interim* is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1, 64.

2. A provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation epoch, pending a definite settlement by a church council. There were three interims: the Ratisbon Interim, promulgated by the emperor Charles V., July 29th, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V., May 15th, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants; and the Leipsic Interim, carried through the diet of Saxony December 22d, 1548, by the efforts of the elector Maurice, and enlarged and published as the Greater Interim in March, 1549; it met with strenuous opposition. Religious toleration was secured for the Lutherans by the peace of Passau, 1552.

II. *a.* Belonging to or connected with an intervening period of time; temporary: as, an *interim* order.

The first and second *interim* reports of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Depression of Trade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 151.

Interim decree, in *Scots law*, a decree disposing of part of a cause, but leaving the remainder unexhausted.—**Interim factor,** a receiver or curator appointed for temporary service. In Scots law it was formerly usual for creditors of a bankrupt to appoint a manager, called an *interim factor*, to preserve the estate until a trustee should be chosen. This practice was superseded by that of the court appointing a judicial factor.

interimist (in'tėr-im-ist), *n.* [< *interim* + *-ist*.] *Eccles.*, a German Protestant who accepted one of the interims.

interimistic (in#tėr-i-mis'tik), *a.* [< *interimist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the decree of Charles V. in 1548 at Augsburg, known as the Interim, or to the subsequent agreement of Melanchthon and others partially in accord with this.

The Emperor had strongly urged upon the ambassadors the settling of a form of religion agreeable to the *Interimistic* doctrine.

Byrchman, to Bullinger, Dec., 1549, in R. W. Dixon, Hist. [Church of Eng., III. 98, note.

interinhibitive (in#tėr-in-hib'i-tiv), *a.* [< *inter-* + *inhibitive*.] Mutually inhibitive.

An impairment of the *interinhibitive* functions. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 267.

interior (in-tē'ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *interiour*, < OF. *interior*, *interieur*, F. *intérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *interior* = It. *interiore*, < L. *interior*, inner, compar. of **interus*, < *inter*, within, between: see *inter*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Being within; inside of anything that limits, incloses, or conceals; internal; further toward a center: opposed to *exterior* or *superficial:* as, the *interior* parts of a house or of the earth.

Aiming, belike, at your *interior* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 65.

This fall of the monarchy was far from being preceded by any exteriour symptoms of decline. . . . The *interiour* were not visible to every eye. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore: as, the *interior* parts of a country; an *interior* town.—3. Of or pertaining to that which is within; inside: as, an *interior* view.

O that you could . . . make but an *interior* survey of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1, 43.

4. Pertaining to the immediate contents of consciousness; relating to that which one can perceive within one's self; inward; inner; inmost; mental.

The Earle of Northumberlande . . . began secretely to commuoicate his *interior* imaginacions and priuie thoughtes with Richard Scrop, Archebishop of Yorke. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Rather desiryng soner to die then lenger to liue, and peraduenture for this cause, that her *interiour* iye sawe priuily, and gaue to her a secrete monicion of the great calamities and aduersities which then did hang ouer her hed. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Sense, inmost, *interior*, internal. This was introduced, as a convertible term with consciousness in general, by the philosophers of the Cartesian school, and thus came to be frequently applied to denote the source, complement, or revelation of immediate truths. It is however not only in itself vague, but is liable to be confounded with internal sense in other very different significations. We need not therefore regret that in this relation it has not (though Hutcheson set an example) been naturalized in British Philosophy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

5. In *entom.*, inner; lying next to the body or the median line.—**Interior angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Interior epicycloid,** in *geom.*, a hypocycloid.—**Interior palpi,** in *entom.*, the labial palpi.—**Interior planets,** in *astron.*, the planets that are between the earth's orbit and the sun.—**Interior screw,** a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow, as a nut or a tap-hole.—**Interior slope,** in *fort.*, the slope from the superior slope to the tread of the banquette. See cut under *parapet*. = **Syn.** *Inward, Internal*, etc. See *inner*.

II. *n.* 1. The internal part; the inside.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to th' *interior*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9, 28.

2. In *art:* (*a*) An inside part of a building, considered as a whole from the point of view of artistic design or general effect, convenience, etc.

There is a grandeur and a simplicity in the proportions of this great temple [the Pantheon] that render it still one of the very finest and most sublime *interiors* in the world. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 311.

(*b*) A picture of such an inclosed space, or of any subject considered as within such an inclosure, or under the conditions of lighting, etc., obtaining therein.—3. That part of a country or state which is at a considerable distance from its frontiers.

Her frontier was terrible, her *interiour* feeble. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

In some regions . . . rivers afford, if not the only means of access to the *interior*, still by far the easiest means. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

4. The internal or domestic affairs of a country as distinguished from its external or foreign affairs.—**Department of the Interior.** See *department*.

interiority (in-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intériorité* = Sp. *interioridad* = It. *interiorità*, < ML. *interioritá(t-)s*, < L. *interior*, being within: see *interior*.] The quality of being interior; inwardness. [Rare.]

He had been a breaker of the law in its essential spirit, in its *interiority*, all the way through. *H. W. Beecher*, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 496.

interiorly (in-tē'ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In the interior part; internally; inwardly.

The divine nature sustains and *interiourly* nourisheth all things. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint, p. 205.

interj. An abbreviation of *interjection*.

interjacence (in-tėr-jā'sẹns), *n.* [< *interjacen(t)* + *-ce*.] A lying or being between.

interjacency (in-tėr-jā'sẹn-si), *n.* 1. Same as *interjacence*.

England and Scotland [are] . . . divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That which is interposed or lies between. [Rare.]

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which windes, stormes, shores, . . . and every *interjacency* irreguiates. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

interjacent (in-tėr-jā'sẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. *interjacente;* < L. *inter*, between, + *jacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*. Cf. *adjacent*, etc.] Lying or being between; intervening: as, *interjacent* isles.

Observations made at the feet, tops, and *interjacent* parts of high mountains. *Boyle*, Works, I. 89.

The Saxon forces were employed in subduing the midland parts of Britain, *interjacent* between their two first established colonies. *Sir W. Temple*, Hist. England, Int.

interjaculate (in-tėr-jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interjaculated*, ppr. *interjaculating*. [< *inter-* + *jaculate*.] To ejaculate in the midst of conversation; interject (a remark).

"O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?" *interjaculates* Mademoiselle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

interjangle (in-tėr-jang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interjangled*, ppr. *interjangling*. [< *inter-* + *jangle*.] To make a dissonant, harsh noise one with another.

The divers disagreeing cords
Of *interjangling* ignorance. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

interject (in-tėr-jekt'), *v.* [< L. *interjectus*, pp. of *interjacere*, *interjicere*, throw between, put between, < *inter*, between, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject, adject, conject, deject, eject, inject*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To throw in between other things; insert; interpolate.

But Athryllatus, the physician, a Thasian born, *interjected* some stay of farther searching into this cause. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 564.

II. *intrans.* To come between; interpose. [Rare.]

The confluence of soldiers, *interjecting*, rescued him. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 61.

interjection (in-tėr-jek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *interjectio(n-)* = Pr. *interjectio* = Sp. *interjeccion* = Pg. *interjeição* = It. *interjezione*, < L. *interjectio(n-)*, a throwing or placing between, in gram. an interjection, in rhet. a parenthesis, < *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between: see *interject*.] 1. The act of throwing between; an interjecting.—2. The act of ejaculating, exclaiming, or forcibly uttering.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

3. In *gram.*, an interjected or exclamatory word; a word thrown in between other words or expressions, but having no grammatical relation to them, or used independently, to indicate some access of emotion or passion, and commonly emphasized to the eye in writing by a mark of exclamation, as *oh! ah! alas! hurrah!* Interjections are regarded as constituting a part of speech by themselves, although they are properly no "part of speech," but holophrastic utterances, originally more or less instinctive, though coming, like the rest of speech, to be used conventionally. Some interjections, however, are transformations or abbreviations of ordinary words, as *alas, zounds, 'sdeath, gad.* Abbreviated *interj.*

Dij vestram fidem, O good Lord, it standeth always in the place of an *interjection* of meruayling, and not of cal-lyng on. *Udall*, Flowers (trans.), fol. 98.

As I am cholerick, I forbear not only swearing, but all *interjections* of fretting, as pugh! pish! and the like. *Tatler*, No. 1.

4. A manner or means of expressing emotion with the effect of an interjection. [Rare.]

"He rent his garments" (which was the *interjection* of the country, and custom of the nation). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 293.

interjectional (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *interjection* + *-al*.] 1. Thrown in between other words or expressions; interjected: as, an *interjectional* remark.

Another explanation understands this clause as an *interjectional* suggestion of the evangelist himself. . . . But why should both evangelists make the same *interjectional* suggestion at the same place? *J. A. Alexander*, On Mark xiii. 14.

2. Partaking of the character of an interjection; consisting in or characterized by exclamations.

Demosthenes, . . . in an *interjectional* form, . . . invokes the vengeance of the gods on Philip of Macedon. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

The staccato sharpness of *interjectional* croaks and brittle calls from the river edge and swamp. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 48.

interjectionally (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an interjectional manner; by way of interjection.

She had said *interjectionally* to her sister, "It would be a mercy, Fanny, if that girl were well married!" *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, ix.

interjectionary (in-tėr-jek'shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *interjection* + *-ary*.] Same as *interjectional*.

interjectural (in-tėr-jek'tū-rạl), *a.* [< **interjecture* (< L. *interjectura*, an insertion, < *interjacere, interjicere*, throw between: see *interject*) + *-al*.] Same as *interjectional*. [Rare.]

He started back two or three paces, rapt out a dozen *interjectural* oaths, and asked what the devil had brought you here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

interjoin (in-tėr-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrejoindre*, < L. *interjungere*, join together, < *inter*, between, + *jungere*, join: see *join*. Cf. *interjunction*.] To join one with another; combine.

So, fellest foes . . . shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4, 22.

interjoist (in'tėr-joist), *n.* [< *inter-* + *joist*.] In *building*, the space or interval between two joists.

interjunction (in-tėr-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *junction*. Cf. *interjoin*.] A mutual joining. *Smart.*

interknit (in-tėr-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknitted* or *interknit*, ppr. *interknitting*. [< *inter-* + *knit*.] To knit together. [Rare.]

interknot (in-tėr-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interknotted*, ppr. *interknotting*. [< *inter-* + *knot*[1].] To knot together mutually and intricately. [Rare.]

Millennial oaks *interknotted* their python roots below its surface, and vouchsafed protection to many a frailer growth of shrub or tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 743.

interknow† (in-tėr-nō'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *know*[1].] Same as *enter-know*.

How familiarly do these prophets *interknow* one another! *Bp. Hall*, Rapture of Elijah.

interknowledge† (in-tėr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *inter-* + *knowledge*.] Reciprocal knowledge.

See them in mutuall *inter-knowledge*, enjoying each nther's blessednesse. *Bp. Hall.*

interlace (in-tėr-lās'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interlaced*, ppr. *interlacing*. [Formerly also *enterlace*; < ME. *entrelacen*, < OF. *entrelacier*, *entrelacer*, *entrelasser*, interlace, < *entre-*, between, + *lacier*, *lacer*, tie, entangle, lace: see *lace*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To cross one with another; interweave: as, to *interlace* wires; hence, to mingle; blend. In the mathematical theory of knots, to interlace three or more closed bands is to put them together so that no two are linked together, and yet so that they cannot be separated without a breach of continuity.

St. Paul, when he boasts of himself, doth oft *interlace* "I speak like a fool." *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

Very rich flesh coloured marble *interlaced* with veynes of white. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

The innermost layer . . . is composed wholly of fine *interlaced* fibers of the optic nerve. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* To cross one another as if woven together, as interlacing branches; intertwine; blend intricately.

Her bashful shamefastnesse ywrought
A great increase in her faire blushing face,
As roses did with lilies *interlace*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 23.

Interlacing arches, in *arch.*, an arcature of which the arches intersect as in the figure. They are frequent in mediæval architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Interlacing Arches, Norwich Cathedral, England.

interlaced (in-tėr-lāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as interwoven: said of sickles, crescents, and the like, two or three in number. Compare *interfretted*.

Three Crescents Interlaced.

interlacement (in-tėr-lās'ment), *n.* [< OF. *entrelacement*, *entrelassement*, an interlacing, < *entrelacer*, interlace: see *interlace* and *-ment*.] An interlacing: interweaving; intertwining. *Imp. Dict.*

interlacing (in-tėr-lā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interlace*, *v.*] The act of interweaving or crossing threads or lines; the threads or lines so interwoven or crossed.—**Animal interlacings**, a name given to the decoration of early Northern and especially Irish manuscripts, and other works of art, distinguished by a free employment of interwoven bands which are finished with heads, paws, etc., of animals.

interlamellar (in-tėr-lam'e-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *lamella* + *-ar*[3].] Between lamellæ: as, the *interlamellar* spaces of the cornea.

interlaminar (in-tėr-lam'i-när), *a.* [< *inter-* + *laminar*.] Same as *interlaminated*.

interlaminated (in-tėr-lam'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *inter-* + *laminated*.] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ.

interlamination (in-tėr-lam-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *lamination*.] The state of being interlaminated.

interlap (in-tėr-lap'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interlapped*, ppr. *interlapping*. [< *inter-* + *lap*[2].] To fold or infold mutually; lap one with another.

Thus, in case of any serious accident, the whole of the mains can, by one turn of a screw, be disconnected from the dynamos, the *interlapping* pieces all dropping out. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 281.

interlapse (in'tėr-laps), *n.* [< *inter-* + *lapse*.] The lapse or flow of time between two events; interval. [Rare.]

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

interlard (in-tėr-lärd'), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrelarder*, mix in between, mingle (different things, as fat and lean) together, lit. put fat in between (the lean), < *entre*, between, + *lard*, fat: see *lard*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To mix, as fat with lean; hence, to insert between or among other things; sandwich.

Your fourth [verse] of one bissillable, and two monosillables *interlarded*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

2. To mix; diversify by mixture or by interjection: as, to *interlard* discourse with oaths.

Those other Epistles lesse question'd are yet so *interlarded* with Corruptions as may justly indue us with a wholsome suspition of the rest.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

Ignorant and illogical persons are naturally very prone to *interlard* their discourse with these fragmentary expressions [expletives].
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

=**Syn. 2.** To intersperse, intermix.

interlardment (in-tėr-lärd'ment), *n.* [< OF. *entrelardement*, an interlarding, < *entrelarder*, interlard: see *interlard* and *-ment*.] The act of interlarding, or the state of being interlarded; intermixture.

I know thon cheerest the hearts of all thy acquaintance with such detached parts of mine [letters] as tend not to dishonour characters or reveal names; and this gives me an appetite to oblige thee by *interlardment*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 89.

interlay† (in-tėr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *lay*[1].] To lay or place among or between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

interleaf (in'tėr-lēf), *n.*; pl. *interleaves* (-lēvz). [< *inter-* + *leaf*.] One of a number of (blank) leaves inserted between the leaves of a book for notes and additions.

interleague (in-tėr-lēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleagued*, ppr. *interleaguing*. [< *inter-* + *league*[1].] To combine in a league; engage in joint action.

Their strength the Fire, the Water gave
In *interleagued* endeavor.
Bulwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

interleave (in-tėr-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interleaved*, ppr. *interleaving*. [< *inter-* + *leaf* (*leave*[3]).] **1.** To insert a leaf or leaves in: as, to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or with illustrations.

If he may be said to have kept a commonplace, it was nothing more than a small *interleaved* pocket-almanack, of about three inches square.
Bp. Hurd (Warburton's Works, I. 87).

An *interleaved* copy of Bailey's Dictionary, in folio, he [Johnson] made the repository of the several articles.
Sir J. Hawkins.

2. To insert between leaves: as, to *interleave* engravings, or blank leaves for notes or additions, in a book.

interlibel (in-tėr-lī'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlibeled*, *interlibelled*, ppr. *interlibeling*, *interlibelling*. [< *inter-* + *libel*.] To libel mutually or reciprocally. *Bacon.*

interline[1] (in'tėr-līn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [< OF. *entreligner*, < ML. *interlineare*, write between lines, < L. *inter*, between, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] **1.** To insert between lines: as, to *interline* corrections in a writing.—**2.** To write or print between the lines of, as of something already written or printed.

Then the accuser will be ready to *interline* the schedules of thy debts, thy sins, and insert false debts.
Donne, Sermons, ix.

The minute they had signed was in some places dashed and *interlined*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1530.

3. To write or print in alternate lines: as, to *interline* Greek with Latin.

When, by . . . *interlining* Latin with English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced.
Locke, Education, § 168.

interline[1] (in'tėr-līn), *n.* [< OF. *entreligne*; as *inter-* + *line*[2], *n.* Cf. *interline*[1], *v.*] A line between other lines.

There is a network of wrinkles at the temple, and lines and *interlines* about the brow and side of the nose.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 11.

interline[2] (in-tėr-līn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interlined*, ppr. *interlining*. [< *inter-* + *line*[3], *v.*] To insert, as a thickness of fabric or material, between the lining and the outer surface of (a garment): as, a cloak lined with silk, and *interlined* with flannel.

interlineal (in-tėr-lin'ē-al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *interlineal*; as *inter-* + *line*[2] + *-al*. Cf. *lineal*.] Between lines; interlinear. *Imp. Dict.*

interlinear (in-tėr-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [= F. *interlinéaire* = Sp. *interlinear* = It. *interlineare*, < ML. *interlinearis*, being between lines, < L. *inter*, between, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2]. Cf. *interline*[1], *v.*] **1.** Situated between the lines; inserted between lines; hence, intermediate: as, *interlinear* corrections. Also *interlineary*.

He sometimes saved his cash
By *interlinear* days of frugal hash.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 110.

2. Having interpolated lines; interlined: as, an *interlinear* translation (one in which a line of the translated text is followed by a corresponding line of the translation).—**Interlinear system**, the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages, by using texts with interlined translations.

interlinearily (in-tėr-lin'ē-ā-ri-li), *adv.* Same as *interlinearly*. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

interlinearly (in-tėr-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In an interlinear manner; by interlineation.

interlineary (in-tėr-lin'ē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *interlinearis*: see *interlinear*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *interlinear*.

Devotion is no marginal note, no *interlineary* gloss, no parenthesis that may be left out; it is no occasional thing, no conditional thing. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

II. *n.*; pl. *interlinearies* (-riz). A book having interlined matter. [Rare.]

The infinit helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

interlineation (in-tėr-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **interlineatio*(*n*-), < *interlineare*, interline: see *interline*[1].] The act of interlining; alteration or correction, as of written or printed matter, by interlinear insertion; also, that which is interlined; specifically, in *law*, an alteration made in a written instrument by inserting any matter after it is engrossed.

Of these lines, and of the whole first book, I am told that there was yet a former copy, more varied, and more deformed with *interlineations*. *Johnson*, Pope.

Gerald took a slip of manuscript from his hand. It was written in pencil and showed many corrections and *interlineations*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

interlining[1] (in-tėr-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interline*[1], *v.*] Same as *interlineation*.

We blot out this hand-writing of God's ordinances, or mingle it with false principles and *interlinings* of our own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 800.

interlining[2] (in-tėr-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interline*[2], *v.*] A layer of textile fabric or other material placed between the lining and the outer surface, as of a garment.

interlink (in-tėr-lingk'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *link*[1], *v.*] To join together by or as by links; unite by strong ties, as of interest or affection.

These are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain and are at the same time contained.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 71.

Many an incomparable lovely pair
With hand in hand were *interlinked* seen,
Making fair honour to their sovereign queen.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

interlink (in'tėr-lingk), *n.* [< *inter-* + *link*[1], *n.*] A link in a chain; hence, an intermediate step in a process of reasoning. *Coleridge.*

interlobular (in-tėr-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *lobule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among lobules: specifically said of structures in the liver, and correlated with *intralobular*.—**Interlobular veins**, branches of the portal vein which ramify between the lobules of the liver. Also called *peripheral veins*, as distinguished from *central* or *intralobular veins*.

interlocation† (in'tėr-lō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *location*.] A placing between; interposition.

Your eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.
Buckingham, Rehearsal.

interlock (in-tėr-lok'), *v.* [< *inter-* + *lock*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be locked together; mutually engage, clasp, or cling; embrace: as, the *interlocking* boughs of a wood.

In the first, the edges of the bones are in close contact, often *interlocking* by means of projections of one bone fitting into corresponding depressions of the other.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 8.

Interlocking system of signals, in *railroading,* any system of devices whereby signals denoting the positions of switches at stations, junctions, and bridges are, by means of locking mechanism, connected with and controlled by the switch mechanism, in such manner that any movement of the switches operates the proper signal to indicate to engine-drivers and others the position in which the switch is set. Various systems have been introduced, and they have added greatly to the safety of modern railway traffic.

II. *trans.* To lock or clasp together; lock or hitch one in another: as, cattle sometimes *interlock* their horns.

My lady with her fingers *interlock'd.*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

interlocular (in-tėr-lok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *loculus* + *-ar.*] Situated between loculi; of or pertaining to an interloculus.

The internal cavity of the coralites is divided into a series of closed longitudinal chambers or *interlocular* spaces. *Geol. Jour.,* XLIV. 209.

interloculus (in-tėr-lok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *interloculi* (-lī). [NL., < *inter-* + *loculus.*] A space or chamber between any two loculi, as of a coral.

This matrix usually infills the cups and some of the *interloculi* in the specimens. *Geol. Jour.,* XLV. 130.

interlocution (in″tėr-lō-kū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *interlocution* = Sp. *interlocucion* = Pg. *interlocução* = It. *interlocuzione,* < L. *interlocutio(n-),* a speaking between, < *interloqui,* speak between, interrupt, < *inter,* between, + *loqui,* speak: see *locution.*] 1. Interchange of speech; alternation in speaking; dialogue.

It [rehearsal of the Psalms] is done by *interlocution,* and with a mutuall returne of sentences from side to side.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 37.

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution,* shewes slownesse. *Bacon,* Discourse.

The Hearer of prayer invites *interlocution* with man.
Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm (ed. 1853), p. 47.

2. Intermediate discussion or argument; in *law,* an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

interlocutor (in-tėr-lok'ū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *interlocuteur* = Sp. Pg. *interlocutor* = It. *interlocutore,* < L. as if **interlocutor,* < *interloqui,* speak between: see *interlocution.*] 1. One who speaks in a dialogue or takes part in a conversation.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates and one Minos, an Athenian, his acquaintance.
Bentley, On Phalaris.

2. In *Scots law,* a judgment or sentence pronounced in the course of a suit, but which does not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of any court of record, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not.

interlocutory (in-tėr-lok'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *interlocutoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *interlocutorio,* < L. as if **interlocutorius,* < *interloqui,* speak between: see *interlocutor.*] 1. Consisting in or partaking of the character of dialogue; pertaining to, characterized by, or participating in conversation; conversational: as, *interlocutory* instruction; an *interlocutory* encounter.

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the Holy Scriptures. *Fiddes.*

The recitative consequently is of two kinds, narrative and *interlocutory.* *Jago,* Adam, an Oratorio.

2. Spoken intermediately; interjected into the main course of speech; specifically, in *law,* uttered or promulgated incidentally; not determinative or final in purport: as, an *interlocutory* argument; an *interlocutory* order, decree, or judgment (that is, one relating to a particular question or point in a case, but not to the final issue).

It is easy to observe that the judgment here given is not final, but merely *interlocutory.* *Blackstone,* Com., III. xxiv.

The effect of the Governor's eloquence was much diminished, however, by the *interlocutory* remarks of De Herpt and a group of his adherents.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 359.

3. In *law,* intermediately transacted; taking place apart from the main course of a cause.

The *interlocutory* hearings before the judges in chambers were numerous.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 321.

Interlocutory injunction. See *injunction.*—**Interlocutory judgment** or **decree,** a judgment or decree which, though it may determine the substantial rights of the parties, yet is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, or amounts, or other questions involving such matters, and necessary to be determined before a judgment can be awarded that can be executed or appealed from: as, a decree adjudging that plaintiff is entitled to an accounting from defendant, and directing the account to be taken, in order that he may have a final decree for the balance found due.

interlocutress (in-tėr-lok'ū-tres), *n.* [< *interlocutor* + *-ess.* Cf. *interlocutrice.*] A female interlocutor.

For ten minutes Longmore felt a revival of interest in his *interlocutress.* *H. James, Jr.,* Pass. Pilgrim, p. 367.

interlocutrice (in-tėr-lok'ū-tris), *n.* [= F. *interlocutrice* = It. *interlocutrice,* < L. as if **interlocutrix:* see *interlocutrix.*] An interlocutress.

Have the goodness to serve her as auditress and *interlocutrice.* *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xiv.

interlocutrix (in-tėr-lok'ū-triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of **interlocutor:* see *interlocutor.*] An interlocutress.

interlope (in-tėr-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interloped,* ppr. *interloping.* [< *interloper,* q. v.] 1. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; traffic without a proper license; forestall.

Saints may not trade, but they may *interlope.*
Dryden, The Medal, l. 41.

The patron is desired to leave off his *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

2. To obtrude one's self into a business in which one has no right.

interloper (in'tėr-lō-pėr), *n.* [< D. *enterlooper,* a coaster, a coasting vessel, hence a smuggler, smuggling vessel (one that runs in and out along the coast), < F. *entre,* between (see *enter-, inter-*), + D. *looper* (= E. *leaper*), a runner, < *loopen* = E. *leap,* run: see *leap*[1], *lope.* The F. *interlope,* Sp. *intérlope,* an interloper (vessel), interloping, are from E.] 1. One who trades without license.

Whatever privileges are allowed your company at Dort will be given by the other towns, either openly or covertly, to all those *interlopers* who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither.
Sir W. Temple, To the Gov. and Comp. of Merchant Adventurers, March 26, 1675.

2. One who interferes obtrusively or officiously; one who thrusts himself into a station to which he has no claim, or into affairs in which he has no interest.

The untrained man, . . . the *interloper* as to the professions. *Is. Taylor.*

interlucate† (in-tėr-lū'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interlucatus,* pp. of *interlucare,* let the light through (sc. trees, by cutting away some of the branches), < *inter,* between, + *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *light*[1].] To admit light through, as by removing branches of trees. *Cockeram.*

interlucation† (in″tėr-lū-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *interlucatio(n-),* < *interlucare:* see *interlucate.*] The act of thinning a wood to let in light. *Evelyn.*

interlucent (in-ter-lū'sent), *a.* [< L. *interlucen(t-)s,* ppr. of *interlucere,* shine through, be visible, < *inter,* between, + *lucere,* be light, shine: see *lucid.*] Shining between.

interlude (in'tėr-lūd), *n.* [Formerly also *enterlude;* < ME. *entrelude,* < OF. *entrelude,* < ML. *interludium,* an interlude, < L. *inter,* between, + *ludus,* play: see *ludicrous.*] 1. In *dramatic art,* an intermediate entertainment; a short independent performance introduced on the stage between the parts or in the course of the main entertainment; also, any similar by-play or episode or incident occurring in other circumstances.—2. In the early English drama, a play; particularly, a play from real life, distinguished from the mysteries and moralities. They were generally short and coarse. The first plays distinctively so called were those of John Heywood, beginning about 1521, although the name had previously been applied occasionally to dramas of any kind, and at an early date to the moralities.

Their new comedies or ciuill *enterludes* were played in open pauilions or tents of linnen cloth or lether, halfe displayed that the people might see.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

Comedy is the immediate successor of the *Interludes,* which are themselves only a popularized form of the Moralities, abstractions having been converted into individual types. *A. W. Ward,* Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxi.

The *Interlude*—a short humorous piece, to be acted in the midst of the Morality for the amusement of the people—had been frequently used, but Heywood isolated it from the Morality, and made of it a kind of farce. Out of it, we may say, grew English comedy.
Stopford Brooke, Primer of Eng. Lit., p. 79.

3. In *music,* a subordinate passage or composition inserted between the principal sections of a work or performance. Specifically—(*a*) A short instrumental or vocal piece inserted between the acts of a drama or an opera; an intermezzo. (*b*) An instrumental passage between the stanzas or the lines of a hymn or metrical psalm.

Interludes are played, in Germany, not between the verses of the Choral, but between the separate lines of each verse. *Grove,* Dict. Music.

(*c*) An instrumental piece between successive parts of a church service.

interluded (in'tėr-lū-ded), *a.* Inserted as an interlude; having interludes.

interluder (in'tėr-lū-dėr), *n.* One who performs in an interlude. [Rare.]

They make all their scholars play-boys! Is 't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders?*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Here are a certain company of players— . . .
Country comedians, *interluders,* sir.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

interludial (in-tėr-lū'di-al), *a.* [< ML. *interludium,* interlude, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an interlude.

At first [comedy was] wholly unregarded as a sphere for art uses, then admitted for *interludial* purposes in a fabrication styled intermezzo, that was played between the acts of a serious composition. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 94.

interluency† (in-tėr-lū'en-si), *n.* [< L. *interluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *interluère,* wash under, flow between, < *inter,* between, + *luere,* wash: see *lave, lotion.*] A flowing between; interposition of water. [Rare.]

Those parts of Asia and America which are not disjoyned by the *inter-luency* of the sea might have been formerly in some age of the world contiguous to each other. *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 193.

interlunar (in-tėr-lū'năr), *a.* [= F. *interlunaire* = Pg. *interlunar;* < L. *inter,* between, + *luna,* the moon: see *lunar.*] Pertaining to the moon's monthly interval of invisibility; between the periods of moonlight: as, *interlunar* nights. The *interlunar cave* is the place of seclusion into which the moon was anciently supposed to retire at such times.

And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar cave.*
Milton, S. A., l. 89.

Prometheus . . . repairs to a certain exquisite *interlunar cave,* and there dwells in tranquillity with his beloved Asia. *S. Lanier,* The English Novel, p. 100.

interlunary† (in-tėr-lū'nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *interlunar.*

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and pienilunary exemptions, eclipses of sun, etc. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

interly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *entirely.*

He telles them so that like aman may fele,
And what thei may *interly* knowe
Yf thei were dyme [obscure],
What the prophettis saide in ther aswe,
All longis to hym. *York Plays,* p. 206.

intermarriage (in-tėr-mar'ăj), *n.* [< *inter-* + *marriage.*] 1. Marriage contracted between members of two families, classes, tribes, or races; connection or relation by virtue of such marriage: as, the estates of the families were united by *intermarriage.*—2. Consanguineous marriage; marriage between persons nearly related by blood. [Rare.]

Intermarriage certainly predisposes to disease.
Quain, Dict. of Med., p. 384.

intermarry (in-tėr-mar'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermarried,* ppr. *intermarrying.* [< *inter-* + *marry*[1].] To become connected by marriage, as two families, clans, classes, or tribes.

About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry.* *Swift,* Contests in Athens and Rome.

As the Gentoo tribe never *intermarry,* India may properly be said to contain four different nations.
Mickle, Inq. into the Bramin Philosophy.

intermaxilla (in″tėr-mak-sil'ă), *n.*; pl. *intermaxillæ* (-ē). [< *inter-* + *maxilla.*] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone; the premaxilla. See *intermaxillary, n.*

intermaxillary (in-tėr-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inter,* between, + *maxilla,* jaw: see *maxillary.*] **I.** *a.* (*a*) Situated between the maxillary or upper jaw-bones: specifically applied to the intermaxilla or premaxilla. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the intermaxilla: as, *intermaxillary* teeth (that is, in mammals, incisors). (*c*) In *Crustacea,* situated between those somites of the head which bear the maxillæ: as, the *intermaxillary* apodeme (which is developed from the membrane connecting the two maxillary somites).—**Intermaxillary lobe,** in *entom.,* a name given by Straus-Durckheim to the maxillary lobe or apex of the maxilla.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermaxillaries* (-riz). 1. The intermaxilla or premaxilla; one of a pair of bones of the upper jaw, situated between or rather in front of the maxillary bones, and in relation with its fellow of the opposite side. In man it is small, and speedily unites with the supramaxillary, with obliteration of all signs of its previous distinctness. In most mammals it is large, permanently distinct, and prominent; and, being usually rather in front of the superior maxillaries than between them, it is oftener called *premaxillary.* Whatever its size, shape, or situation, it is the bone of the upper jaw which bears the incisor teeth, when these occur. In birds it is by far the largest and principal bone of the upper mandible. It is single and median, representing a coalesced pair of bones; it represents that part of the upper jaw which is sheathed in horn, and its shape conforms with that of the beak. It has usually three prongs, one of which mounts to the forehead, the other two running along the palate. See cuts under *Anura, Balænidæ, Crotalus,* and *Gallinæ.*

2. One of the foremost pair of the upper jawbones in most teleostean fishes, once generally supposed to be homologous with the intermaxillary of the higher vertebrates.—3. The intermaxillary lobe of an insect. See I.

intermean† (in′tėr-mēn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *mean*³.] Something done in the mean time; an interact.

The propensity to laugh at the expense of good sense and propriety is well ridiculed in the *Intermeane* at the end of the first act of the "Staple of Newes" by Jonson.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 232.

intermeation† (in″tėr-mē-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **intermeatio(n-)*, < *intermeare*, pass through or between, < *inter*, between, + *meare*, pass: see *meatus*.] A flowing or passing between. *Bailey*, 1731.

intermeddle (in-tėr-med′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermeddled*, ppr. *intermeddling*. [< ME. *entermedlen*, *entremedlen*, < OF. *entremedler*, *entremesler*, *entremeller* (> ME. *intermellen*: see *intermell*), F. *entremêler* (= Pr. *entremeselar* = Sp. *entremezclar* = It. *intramischiare*), intermeddle, < *entre*, between, + *medler*, *mesler*, etc., mix, meddle: see *inter-* and *meddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take part in some matter; especially, to interfere officiously or impertinently; take part in business with which one has no concern.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who, though on King Richard's Side, *intermeddled* not in the Battel, was incontinently taken into Favour, and made of the Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 233.

And [they] over boldly *intermeddle* with duties whereof no charge was ever given them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

It is usually thought, with great justice, a very impertinent thing in a private man to *intermeddle* in matters which regard the state. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 128.

2†. To give one's self concern.

Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and *intermeddleth* with all wisdom. Prov. xviii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Interfere*, *Intervene*, etc. See *interpose*.

II.† *trans.* To intermix; mingle; mix up.

Agein the peple of Pounce Antonye, that alle were *entermedled* with the peple of Arthur, that foughten full harde on that oo part and the tother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

He hath *intermedled* in his historie certaine things contrary to the trueth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 572.

This kynde of workemanshippe *intermedled* of stone and timber . . . is no cuil syght.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 191.

Veritie is perfect when it is not *intermedled* with falshood. *Devil Conjur'd* (1596).

intermeddler (in-tėr-med′lėr), *n.* One who intermeddles; a meddler in affairs which do not concern him, or with which he cannot properly interfere.

Nor did I ever know a Man that touch'd on Conjugal Affairs could ever reconcile the jarring Humours, but in a common hatred of the *Intermedler*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

"The consequence was, as but too often happens," wrote the afflicted *intermeddler*, "that all concerned became inimical to me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 106.

intermeddlesome (in-tėr-med′l-sum), *a.* [< *intermeddle* + *-some*.] Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermeddlesomeness (in-tėr-med′l-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being intermeddlesome. *Imp. Dict.*

intermedia, *n.* Plural of *intermedium*.

intermediacy (in-tėr-mē′di-ā-si), *n.* [< *intermedia(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being intermediate, or of acting intermediately; intermediate agency; interposition; intervention.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by the impressions made on the membrane by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 3, note 20.

intermedial (in-tėr-mē′di-al), *a.* [< L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-al*.] Intermediate; intervening; intervenient.

Since all thy creatures obey thy word, I alone may not disorder the creation, and cancel those hands and *intermedial* links of subordination.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

Black, white, red, or any other of the *intermedial* colours.
Evelyn, Sculptura, i. 5.

intermedian† (in-tėr-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-an*.] Lying between; intermediate. *Blount*.

intermediary (in-tėr-mē′di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiaire* = Sp. *intermediar* = It. *intermediario*; < L. *intermedius*, that is between (see *intermedium*), + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Being or occurring between; having an intermediate position or action: as, an *intermediary* process.—**Intermediary function**, in *math.*, a function holomorphic in the whole plane which satisfies the conditions

$$f(x+\omega)=e^{ax+b}f x$$
$$f(x+\omega')=e^{a'x+b'}f x,$$

where ω and ω' are quasi-periods.

II. *n.*; pl. *intermediaries* (-riz). One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intermediate agent; a go-between.

They [senates] have been instruments, but never *intermediaries*. *Landor*.

England was acting only as an *intermediary*.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 761.

Sometimes two or three *intermediaries* would be employed. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 183.

The enterprising Hellenes becoming the *intermediaries* between the native Libyan population of the interior and the outer world. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 725.

intermediate (in-tėr-mē′di-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intermediated*, ppr. *intermediating*. [< ML. *intermediatus*, pp. of *intermediare*, come between, act as a mediator, < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*. Cf. *mediate*.] To act intermediately; interveno; interpose.

I'll tell ye what conditions threaten danger,
Unless you *intermediate*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 1.

By interposing your *intermediating* authority, endeavour to avert the horrid cruelty of this edict.
Milton, Letters of State, Oliver to Gustavus Adolphus.

intermediate (in-tėr-mē′di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermédiat*, < ML. *intermediatus*: see *intermediate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between two extremes; coming between, in either position or degree; intervening; interposed: generally followed by *between* when the extremes are mentioned: as, an *intermediate* space; *intermediate* obstacles.

Arviragus, the king's son, . . . having escaped with life in the late battle, had employed the *intermediate* time in privately collecting his father's scattered forces, to put him again into a condition of facing the enemy.
W. Mason, Caractacus, Arg.

These plants are beautifully *intermediate between* the oxlip and the primrose.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 70.

Intermediate area, a part of an insect's wing between the subcostal and the internal vein.—**Intermediate genus**, in *logic*, a genus narrower than the widest and wider than the narrowest class.—**Intermediate grade** or **school**, in the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department next above the primary and below the grammar grade. See *grammar-school*, 2.—**Intermediate palpi**, the maxillary palpi of those insects in which the outer lobes of the maxillæ are palpiform, so that apparently there are three pairs of palpi, two on the maxillæ and one on the labium, as in the *Cicindelidæ* and *Carabidæ*.—**Intermediate rafter.** See *rafter*.—**Intermediate state**, in *theol.*, the state or condition of souls after death and before the resurrection of the body; by extension of meaning, the place of departed spirits, as distinct from both earth and heaven; Hades.—**Intermediate terms**, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the terms of a progression or proportion between the first and last, which are called the *extremes*: thus, in the proportion 2 : 4 :: 6 : 12, four and six are the *intermediate terms*.—**Intermediate witness** or **authority**, one who witnesses to a thing not by virtue of his own direct knowledge of it, but resting on other testimony.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a syzygetic function: thus, if U and V are quanties of the same order, and if λ and μ are indeterminate constants, $\lambda U + \mu V$ is an *intermediate* of U and V.—2. An intermediary. [Rare.]

That sea he had read of, though never yet beheld, . . . gladly would he have hailed it as an *intermediate* betwixt the sky and the earth.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

intermediately (in-tėr-mē′di-āt-li), *adv.* In an intermediate manner; by way of intervention. *Johnson*.

intermediation (in-tėr-mē-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< *intermediate* + *-ion*, after *mediation*.] The act of intermediating, or the state of being intermediate; intervention; interposition; intermediacy.

An external action being related to a feeling only through an intermediate nervous change, the *intermediation* cannot well be left out of sight.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 77.

The latter consists of a lateral arch upon each side, united . . . by the *intermediation* of medial basal elements below. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 114.

intermediator (in-tėr-mē′di-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *intermediator*, a middleman, < L. *inter*, between, + LL. *mediator*, one who mediates: see *mediator*.] A mediator between parties; any person or thing that acts intermediately.

In touch, it is the epidermis . . . which is the *intermediator* between the nerve and the physical agent.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 240.

intermedietto (in-tėr-mē-di-et′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *intermedio*, an interlude: see *intermedious*.] A short interlude.

intermediousᵗ, *a.* [= F. *intermède* = Sp. Pg. It. *intermedio*, intermediate; as a noun, an interlude; < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] Intermediate.

There was nothing *intermedious*, or that could possibly be thrust in between them.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

intermedium (in-tėr-mē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *intermedia* (-ä). [< L. *intermedium*, neut. of *intermedius*, that is between, < *inter*, between, + *medius*, middle: see *medium*.] 1. Intermediate space. [Rare.]—2. That which intervenes; an intervening agent or medium.

The influence of the elastic *intermedium* on the voltaic arc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 7.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a median carpal or tarsal bone of the proximal row, so called from its situation between the ulnare and the radiale in the carpus, and between the tibiale and the fibulare in the tarsus. See cuts under *carpus* and *Ichthyosauria*.

intermeet†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *entremeete*; apparently < *inter-* + *meet*¹, but perhaps for *intermete*, old form of *intermit*, mingle.] To meet together; mingle.

Upon her cheekes the Lillie and the Rose
Did *entremeete* wyth equall change of hewe.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

intermell† (in-tėr-mel′), *v.* [< ME. *intermellen*, *entermellen*, < OF. *entremeller*, var. of *entremesler* (F. *entremêler*), intermix: see *intermeddle*.] **I.** *trans.* To intermix; intermingle.

II. *intrans.* To interfere; meddle.

But thay leved eche other passynge weil,
That no spyes durst with thame *intermell*.
MS. Lansd. 208, f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

To . . . boldly *intermel*
With sacred things.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Satire ix. 110.

intermembral (in-tėr-mem′bral), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *membrum*, member, + *-al*.] Existing (as a relation) between the limbs: as, *intermembral* homology (the homological correspondence between the fore and hind limbs of vertebrates or the corresponding members of other animals).

intermenstrual (in-tėr-men′strö-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *menstrua* + *-al*.] Occurring between the menstrual periods.

interment (in-tėr′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enterment*, *entierment*, < OF. *enterrement*, < ML. *interramentum*, burial, < *interrare*, bury, inter: see *inter*¹ and *-ment*.] The act of interring or depositing in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Achilles hade appetite, & angardly dissiret,
The Citie for to se, and the solemne fare
At the *entierment* full trlet of the tru prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9106.

Interment in churches of favourite martyrs and apostles was at one time much sought after. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 826.

intermention (in-tėr-men′shon), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *mention*.] To mention among others; include in mentioning. [Rare.]

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place wherein we do not find him [Archbishop Laud] *intermentioned*. *Grimstone*. (*Latham*.)

intermesenterial (in-tėr-mez-en-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mesentery* + *-al*.] Same as *intermesenteric*. *G. C. Bourne*, Mieros. Science, XXVIII. 34.

intermesenteric (in-tėr-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mesentery* + *-ic*.] Situated between mesenteries; in *Actinozoa*, noting specifically the chambers between the partitions or mesenteries which radiate from the gastric sac to the body-wall. See cut under *Actinozoa*.

As the mesenteries increase in number, the tentacles grow out as diverticula of the *intermesenteric* spaces.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

intermess†, *n.* [< OF. *entremes*, F. *entremets*, something put between, a side dish: see *entremets*.] An interlude.

I likewise added my little History of Chalcography, a trestise of the perfection of Paynting, . . . with some other *intermesses* which might divert within doores.
Evelyn, To Lady Sunderland.

intermet†, *v.* [ME. *intermetten*: see *entermit*.] Same as *entermit*.

For lone of hir even cristene thei *intermettid* hem with werldely besynes in helpynge of hir sugettis; and sothly that was charite.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

intermetacarpal (in-tėr-met-a-kär′pal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Situated between metacarpal bones: as, *intermetacarpal* ligaments.

intermetatarsal (in-tėr-met-a-tär′sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *metatarsal*.] Situated between metatarsal bones: as, *intermetatarsal* ligaments.

intermew (in-tėr-mū′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *mew*². Cf. LL. *intermutatus*, interchanged.] To molt while in confinement: said of hawks.

intermezzo (in-tėr-med′zō), *n.* [It., < L. *intermedius*, that is between: see *intermedium*.] 1. A light and pleasing dramatic entertainment

introduced between the acts of a tragedy, comedy, or grand opera; later, a ballet divertissement introduced in like manner.

The theatre itself came to supplement its waning attractions by every species of illegitimate *intermezzo*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 10.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A short musical work of light character inserted between the acts of a serious drama or opera; a burlesque or comedy. The intermezzo was the germ of the opera bouffe or comic opera. (*b*) A short composition, without any definite musical form, introduced in an extended musical work, or a piece composed in a similar style.

intermicate† (in-tėr-mī′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *intermicatus*, pp. of *intermicare*, glitter among, < *inter*, between, among, + *micare*, glitter, shine: see *mica*.] To shine between or among. *Blount.*

intermication† (in″tėr-mī-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *intermicate* + *-ion*.] A shining between or among. *Bailey.*

intermigration (in″tėr-mī-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *migration*.] Reciprocal migration; exchange of persons or populations between districts or countries.

Nay, let us look upon men in several climates, though in the same continent, we shall see a strange variety among them in colour, figure, stature, complexion, humour; and all arising from the difference of the climate, though the continent he but one, as to point of access and mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 200.

interminable (in-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *interminable* = Sp. *interminable* = Pg. *interminavel* = It. *interminabile*, < LL. *interminabilis*, endless, < *in-* priv. + **terminabilis*, terminable: see *terminable*.] Without termination; endless; having no limits or limitation; unending; long drawn out: as, *interminable* space or duration; *interminable* sufferings.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 307.

The word
That, finding an *interminable* space
Unoccupied, has filled the void so well.
Cowper, Task, v. 556.

=Syn. Limitless, illimitable.

interminableness (in-tėr′mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious.
Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 59.

interminably (in-tėr′mi-na-bli), *adv.* In an interminable manner or extent; endlessly.

interminate[1] (in-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [= OF. *interminé* = It. *interminato*, < L. *interminatus*, unbounded, < *in-* priv. + *terminatus*, bounded: see *terminate*, *a.*] Not terminated; unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Within a thicket I reposde; when round
I ruffled vp faine leaues in hespe, and found
(Let fall from heauen) a sleepe *interminate*.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii.

The Epicurean hypothesis admits not of such an *interminate* division of matter, but will have it stop at certain solid corpuscles, which, for their not being further divisible, are called atoms, ἄτομοι. *Boyle*, Works, III. 661.

Interminate decimal, a decimal conceived as carried to an infinity of places: thus, the decimal .010010001 +, where the number of ciphers between successive *ones* is conceived to increase in arithmetical progression to infinity, is an *interminate decimal*.

interminate[2]† (in-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interminatus*, pp. of *interminari*, also *interminare*, threaten, < *inter*, between, + *minari*, threaten: see *menace*.] To menace.

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements, wherewith . . . I might strike your hearts with just horrour. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 163.

interminationt (in″tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *interminatio(n-)*, < L. *interminari*, threaten: see *interminate*[2].] A menace or threat.

It were strange that it should be possible for all men to keep the commandments, and required and exacted of all men with the *interminations* or threatening of horrid pains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 430.

intermine (in-tėr-mīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intermined*, ppr. *intermining*. [< *inter-* + *mine*[2].] To intersect or penetrate with mines.

Her large oaks so long green, as summer there her bowers
Had set up all the year, her air for health refin'd,
Her earth with allom veins so richly *intermin'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxviii. 344.

intermingle (in-tėr-ming′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermingled*, ppr. *intermingling*. [< *inter-* + *mingle*.] **I.** *trans.* To mingle or mix together; mix up; intermix.

I'll *intermingle* everything he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 25.

II. *intrans.* To be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2, 64.

So sportive is the light
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine, *intermingling* quick.
Cowper, Task, i. 347.

intermingledom (in-tėr-ming′gl-dum), *n.* [< *intermingle* + *-dom*.] Something which intermingles. [Humorous.]

The case is filled with bits and ends to ribbons, patterns, and so forth, of all manner of colours, faded and fresh; with *intermingledoms* of gold-beater's skin plasters for a cut finger.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 184.

interministerium (in-tėr-min-is-tē′ri-um), *n.* [Formed after the analogy of *interregnum;* < L. *inter*, between, + *ministerium*, ministry: see *ministry*.] The period between the dissolution of one ministerial government and the formation of another. [Rare.]

The regency are so temporizing and timid, especially in this *interministerium*, that I am in great apprehension of our having the plague. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

intermise† (in′tėr-mīz), *n.* [< F. *entremise*, intervention, interference, < *entremettre*, pp. *entremis*, intervene: see *intermit*.] Interference; interposition. *Bacon.*

intermiss†, *n.* [< L. *intermissus*, an intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, intermit: see *intermit*.] Intermission.

In which short *intermiss* the King relapseth to his former errour. *E. Fannant*, Hist. Edw. II. (1680), p. 94.

intermission (in-tėr-mish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *intermission* = Pr. *intermissio* = Sp. *intermision* = Pg. *intermissão* = It. *intermissione*, < L. *intermissio(n-)*, a breaking off, interruption, intermission, < *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, break off: see *intermit*.] **1.** The act of intermitting, or the state of being intermitted; temporary cessation; pause: as, to labor without *intermission; intermission* of the pulse.

Thou hast no *intermission* of thy sins,
But all thy life is a continued ill.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

The spirit of man cannot demean it selfe lively in this body without some recreating *intermission* of labour, and serious things. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2. In *med.*, the temporary cessation or subsidence of a disease, as fever; interval between paroxysms. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of fever.

3. Period of cessation; an intervening time; interval; specifically, recess at school.

But, gentle heavens,
Cut short all *intermission;* front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3, 232.

Times have changed since the jackets and trousers used to draw up on one side of the road, and the petticoats on the other, to salute with bow and courtesy the white neckcloth of the parson or the squire, if it chanced to pass during *intermission*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 242.

4†. Interference.

No other . . . towns, whom those Countries did no way concern, shall in any part meddle by way of friendly *intermission* tending to an accord.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 126.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Rest, Suspension*, etc. (see *stop*, *n.*), interval, interruption, respite.

intermissive (in-tėr-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere*, intermit, + *-ive*.] Intermitting; coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continuous.

Wounds will I lend the French, instead of eyes,
To weep their *intermissive* miseries.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1, 88.

Make pleasure thy recreation or *intermissive* relaxation, not thy Diana, life, and profession.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

intermit (in-tėr-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intermitted*, ppr. *intermitting*. [< ME. *intermetten, entermeten*, < OF. *entremettre, intremettre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = It. *intermettere*, < L. *intermittere*, pp. *intermissus*, leave off, break off, interrupt, omit, leave an interval, cease, pause, < *inter*, between, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *amit*[2], *admit, commit, omit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a temporary stop to; suspend or delay; interrupt: as, to *intermit* one's efforts.

Yet once agsine, my muse, I pardon pray,
Thine *intermitted* song if I repeate.
Wyatt, Death of the Countesse of Pembroke.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws, . . . what would become of man himself?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Thou *intermittest* not
Thine everlasting journey.
Bryant, River by Night.

2†. To omit; pass by or over; neglect.

Pray to the gods to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude.
Shak., J. C., i. 1, 59.

Wer't your case,
You being young as I am, would you *intermit*
So fair and sweet occasion?
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cease or break off for a time; come to a temporary stop; stop or pause at intervals: as, a spring that *intermits* once in three minutes; an *intermitting* pulse.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to done?
Cartwright, Ordinary, iv. 2.

That power [of self-dislocation] by which a sequence of words that naturally is directly consecutive commences, *intermits*, and reappears at a remote part of the sentence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

=Syn. *Subside*, etc. See *abate*.

intermittence (in-tėr-mit′ens), *n.* [< *intermitten(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of being intermittent; intermitting character or quality: as, the *intermittence* of a fever, or of a spring.

The *intermittence* [of the heart] continued until the end of the voyage. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 471.

intermittency (in-tėr-mit′en-si), *n.* Same as *intermittence*.

Thirteen [tobacco-users] had *intermittency* of the pulse.
Science, XII. 223.

intermittent (in-tėr-mit′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intermittent* = Sp. *intermitente* = Pg. It. *intermittente*, < L. *intermitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *intermittere*, leave off, cease, pause: see *intermit*.] **I.** *a.* Ceasing at intervals; that alternately stops and starts; intermitting: as, an *intermittent* fever; an *intermittent* spring.

As to me, I was always steadily of opinion that this disorder was not in its nature *intermittent*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

Good water is spoiled and bad water rendered worse by the *intermittent* system of supply.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 557.

Intermittent current. See *electric current*, under *current*[1].—**Intermittent earth, fever**, etc. See the nouns.—**Intermittent gear**, any arrangement of geared wheels, as a mutilated gear, or a cog-wheel with a part of the cogs left out, or a rack, pinion, segment, or cam, devised to produce a regular pause or change of speed in the motion of any machine, as in many printing-presses, motors, counters, etc.; an intermittent wheel.—**Intermittent or intermitting spring**, a spring which flows for a time and then ceases, again begins to flow after an interval, and again ceases, and so on. Such alternations may depend directly on the rainfall; but the name of *intermittent spring* is more properly applied to a spring whose periods of flowing are pretty regular, and are determined by the fact that the water is conveyed from a reservoir in the interior of a hill or rising ground by a siphon-shaped channel which is able to discharge a greater quantity of water than the reservoir regularly receives. When the cavity is filled till the surface of the water is as high as the bend of the siphon, the water begins and continues to flow till it sinks as low as the inner aperture of the siphon, whereupon the outflow ceases till the water is again as high as the bend of the siphon, and so on.—**Intermittent wheel**, a general name for all kinds of escape-wheels, counting-wheels in registers and meters, stop-motions in watches, clocks, etc.

II. *n.* [L. *febris intermitten(t-)s*, an intermittent fever.] Intermittent fever.

The symptoms of *intermittents* are those of a decided and completely marked "cold stage." After this occurs the "hot stage." *Dunglison.*

intermittently (in-tėr-mit′ent-li), *adv.* In an intermittent manner; by alternate stops and starts.

intermitting (in-tėr-mit′ing), *p. a.* Ceasing for a time; stopping or pausing at intervals.

The vast intervals between the local points from which the *intermitting* voice ascends proclaim the storm-like pace at which he travels. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

Intermitting spring. See *intermittent*.

intermittingly (in-tėr-mit′ing-li), *adv.* In an intermitting manner; with intermissions; at intervals.

intermix (in-tėr-miks′), *v.* [< *inter-* + *mix*, after L. *intermiscere*, mix among, < *inter*, between, + *miscere*, mix.] **I.** *trans.* To mix together; intermingle.

They sing praises unto God, which they *intermix* with instruments of music.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

He doth ever *intermix* the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment thereof.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

II. *intrans.* To be mixed together; become intermingled.

intermix (in′tėr-miks), *n.* [< *intermix*, *v.*] An intermixing or intermixture. [Rare.]

Just so are the actions or dispositions of the soul, angry or pleasant, lustful or cold, querulous or passionate, according as the body is disposed by the various *intermixes* of natural qualities. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

intermixedly (in-tėr-mik′sed-li), *adv.* In an intermixed manner; with intermixture; indiscriminately. *Locke.*

intermixtion†, *n.* [< *intermix* + *-tion*.] Same as *intermixture*.

The whole congregacion of true christen people in this world, which, without *intermixcion* of obstinate heresies, professe the ryghte catholike faith.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 202.

intermixture (in-tėr-miks′tūr), *n.* [< *intermix* + *-ture*, after *mixture*.] 1. The act of intermixing or intermingling.

But for *intermixture* of rivers, and contiguity of situation, the inlands of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecknock are partly infolded.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, vi.

2. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed.—3. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

intermobility (in″tėr-mō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *mobility*.] Capability of moving amongst each other, as the particles of fluids. *Brande*.

intermodillion (in″tėr-mō-dil′yọn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *modillion*.] In *arch.*, the space between two modillions.

intermolecular (in″tėr-mō-lek′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *molecule* + *-ar*³.] Between molecules; among the smallest particles of a substance: as, "*intermolecular* action," *A. Daniell*.

intermontane (in-tėr-mon′tān), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *mon(t-)s*, a mountain: see *mountain*.] Lying between mountains: as, *intermontane* soil. *Mease*.

intermundane (in-tėr-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] Lying between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies [sun, planets, and fixed stars] are called *intermundane* spaces.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

intermundian (in-tėr-mun′di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *intermundia*, neut. pl., spaces between the worlds (in which, according to Epicurus, the gods reside), < *inter*, between, + *mundus*, world. Cf. *intermundane*.] Intermundane. *Coleridge*.

intermural (in-tėr-mū′rạl), *a.* [= Pg. *intermural*, < L. *intermuralis*, between walls, < *inter*, between, + *murus*, a wall: see *mural*.] Lying between walls.

intermure† (in-tėr-mūr′), *v. t.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *murus*, a wall. Cf. *immure*.] To surround with walls; wall in.

A bulwark *intermur'd* with walls of brass,
A like can never be, nor ever was.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

intermuscular (in-tėr-mus′kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscular*.] Situated between muscles or museular fibers.—**Intermuscular fascia.** See *fascia*.—**Intermuscular ligaments**, in lower vertebrates, tendinous bands separating myocommata.—**Intermuscular septum.** (*a*) An interspace between muscles, or between myotomes.

The interspaces between them appearing as *intermuscular septa*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

(*b*) A fascia of white fibrous connective tissue separating two muscles or muscular fibers.

intermusculary (in-tėr-mus′kū-lạ-ri), *a.* Same as *intermuscular*. *Beverley*.

intermutation (in″tėr-mū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **intermutatio(n-)*, < *intermutare*, interchange, < L. *inter*, between, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*², *mutation*.] Interchange; mutual or reciprocal change.

Mutation is the replacement or substitution of elements, and when the change occurs between vowels we may term it *intermutation*. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 17.

intermutual† (in-tėr-mū′tū-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *mutual*.] Mutual.

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause for danger, hope, or fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

intermutually† (in-tėr-mū′tū-ạl-i), *adv.* Mutually. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

intern (in-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *interne* (as F.); < F. *interne* = Sp. Pg. It. *interno*, < L. *internus*, inward, internal, < *inter*, between, < *in*, in, within: see *in*¹, *in*², *inter*², *interior*, etc. Cf. *extern*.]

I. *a.* Internal. [Rare.]

Your predicaments, substance and accident,
Series extern and *intern*, with their causes.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

II. *n.* An inmate, as of a school; especially, an assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital, usually a student or recent graduate, acting in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon. [A recent use, from the French.]

intern (in-tėrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *interner* = Sp. Pg. *internar* = It. *internare*, send into the interior, confine in a certain locality, < L. *internus*, internal: see *intern*, *a.*] 1. To send into the interior of a country, as merchandise.—2. To confine within fixed or prescribed limits; specifically, to cause to reside in an interior locality without permission to leave it. [Chiefly used in connection with French subjects, in either sense.]

Calderon is a greater poet than Goethe, but even in the most masterly translation he retains still a Spanish accent, and is accordingly *interned* (if I may Anglicize a French word) in that provincialism which we call nationality. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

internal (in-tėr′nạl), *a.* [= OF. *interuel*; as *intern* + *-al*.] 1. Situated or comprised within, or in an inner part or place; inclosed; on the finite side of a bounding surface or line; within the outer boundary of; viscral.

If all depended upon the frame of our bodies, there must be some *internal* organs within us as far above the organs of brutes as the operations of our minds are above theirs.
Stillingfleet, Works, III. vii.

2. Pertaining to the subject itself, and independent, or relatively so, of other things. Thus, the *internal* affairs of a country are the affairs of its people with one another. [This is the most proper sense of the word, which no other expresses so well.]

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my *internal* sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 461.

His [Warren Hastings's] *internal* administration, with all its blemishes, gives him a title to be considered as one of the most remarkable men in our history.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The question of *internal* improvement within the States by the federal government took a new and large development after the war. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 3.

3. Inner; pertaining to the mind, or to the relations of the mind to itself. [In this sense the word *interior* is preferable.]

With our Saviour *internal* purity is everything. *Paley*.

Inasmuch as consciousness is the condition of all *internal* experience whatsoever, we cannot deduce or explain the essential nature of consciousness from other forms of such experience. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 544.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, in general, inner or interior; not superficial; deep-set; away from the surface or next to the axis of the body or of a part: as, the *internal* carotid or iliac artery; the *internal* head of the gastrocnemius. —5. In *entom.*: (*a*) Nearest the axis of the body: as, the *internal* angles of the elytra; the *internal* surfaces of the tibiæ. (*b*) On that surface of the tegumentary parts or organs which is opposed to the external or visible surface: as, the *internal* plicæ of the elytra in certain *Coleoptera*. [In all senses opposed to *external*.]—**Internal adjunct**, an adjunct which belongs to its subject irrespective of other things.

Adjuncts are divided into *internal* and external. *Adjuncts internal* are those which inhere in the subject. External, which are ordered and disposed externally about it. A subject receives *adjuncts internal* into itself: as anew, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge;—external to itself: as the sight, colour; soldiers, arms, etc.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Internal bisector, capsule, carotid, etc. See the nouns. —**Internal cause**, a cause constituting a part of its effect; the matter or form, according to the peripatetic philosophy. See *internal proximate cause*, below.—**Internal cell**, a cell behind the internal vein, distinguished in many *Hymenoptera*. It is sometimes divided into two.—**Internal criticism**, judgment concerning the authenticity of a writing based on the contents thereof.—**Internal denomination**†. See *denomination*.—**Internal epicondyle.** See *epicondyle*.—**Internal evidence**, evidence in regard to a thing or a subject afforded by its intrinsic character or quality.

There is strong *internal evidence* that he himself wrote the last part of the work. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 144.

Internal forces. See *force*!.—**Internal friction.** See *friction*, 2.—**Internal gage, gear, good** etc. See the nouns.—**Internal intercostals.** See *intercostal*.—**Internal multiplication**, that kind of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent. See *multiplication*.—**Internal necessity**, a necessity springing from the very nature of the subject.—**Internal proximate cause**, a cause which resides in the same subject in which the effect is produced, as the emanative and synectic or continent cause of Galen and the physicians.—**Internal quantity**, in *logic*, the sum of the marks of a logical term; logical depth or comprehension.—**Internal revenue.** See *revenue*.—**Internal sense**, or *inner sense*, the impressions produced on the mind by what is within the soul or organism; immediate empirical consciousness; self-consciousness; the apprehension of what passes in the world of thought; reflex perception.

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas, as we do from bodies affecting our senses. 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*. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this reflection. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Internal or spiritual sense of the Word, according to Swedenborg, the symbolic or spiritual meaning of those parts of the Bible which are written according to the correspondence of all natural things with spiritual principles or things in the spiritual world, and which alone, therefore, he regards as constituting the true Divine Word. These parts are the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, the books of Samuel and Kings, the Psalms and the prophets, the Gospels, and the Apocalypse.—**Internal triangle**, a small triangular cell, adjoining the inner side of the larger or discoidal triangle, found in the wings of some dragon-flies.—**Internal vein**, a longitudinal vein, nearly parallel with and close to the inner margin, found in the wings of many *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Internal wheel**, an annular cogged wheel, with presentation of the cogs on the interior periphery.—**Internal work**, in *physics*. See *work*.—**Policy of internal improvements.** See *improvement*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Inward*, *Interior*, etc. See *inner*.

internality (in-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *internal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being internal; the state of being interior; inwardness.

All ligaments [of bivalve shells] are external [in relation to the body of the animal], and their *internality* or externality is in respect of the hinge-line.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

internally (in-tėr′nạl-i), *adv.* 1. Interiorly; within or inside of external limits; in an inner part or situation; in or into the interior parts: as, to take or administer medicine *internally*.—2. With regard to internal affairs.

There never was seen so strong a government *internally* as that of the French municipalities.
Burke, On French Affairs.

3. Inwardly; spiritually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the Spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Jer. Taylor*.

internarial (in-tėr-nā′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *nares*, nostrils: see *narial*.] Situated between or separating the nostrils; internasal.

internasal (in-tėr-nā′zạl), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Situated between nasal parts or passages, or dividing them right and left.

A thin vertical lamella—the *internasal* septum.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 546.

internation (in-tėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [< Sp. *internacion*; as *intern* + *-ation*.] The act of interning; internment.

Importations and *internations* which are made from the 1st of April to the date on which this ordinance takes effect, through the frontier custom-house of Paso del Norte, shall be subjected to the provisions in the tariff laws of November 8, 1880. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 53½ (1885), p. 282.

international (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *international* = Sp. Pg. *internacional* = It. *internazionale* (all after E.); as *inter-* + *national*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or mutually affecting two or more nations; concerning different nations in common: as, an *international* exhibition; *international* law; *international* relations.

With regard to the political quality of the persons whose conduct is the object of the law. These may, on any given occasion, be considered either as members of the same state, or as members of different states: in the first case, the law may be referred to the head of internal, in the second case, to that of *international* jurisprudence. . . . The word *international*, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the law of nations: an appellation so uncharacteristic that, were it not for the force of custom, it would seem rather to refer to internal jurisprudence. The chancellor D'Aguesseau has already made, I find, a similar remark: he says that what is commonly called droit des gens ought rather to be termed droit entre les gens.
Bentham, Introd. to Principles of Morals, xvii. 25, note.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the society called the International.

The essence of the *International* movement was a federal association, a combination of movements in part already begun, with the social end in view of raising the operatives up over against the employers and capitalists.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 133.

International alphabet. See *Morse alphabet*, under *alphabet*.—**International copyright.** See *copyright*.—**International embargo.** See *embargo*, 1.—**International law**, the law of nations; those maxims or rules which independent political societies or states observe, or ought to observe, in their conduct toward one another; "the system of rules which regulates the intercourse and determines the rights and obligations of sovereign states" (*Minor*). More specifically, international law is the aggregate of the rules which Christian states acknowledge as obligatory in their relations to each other's subjects. The rules also which they unite to impose on their subjects, respectively, for the treatment of one another, are included here, as being in the end rules of action for the states themselves.

The classical expression for *international law* is Jus Feciale, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 53.

International law, as we have viewed it, is a system of rules adopted by the free choice of certain nations for the

purpose of governing their intercourse with each other, and not inconsistent with the principles of natural justice. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 203.

Private international law, the rules by which the laws of one state are recognized and applied, in the courts of another, to civil or private rights of persons of, or property within, the former.

It is the province of *private international law* to decide which of two conflicting laws of different territories is to be applied in the decision of cases; and for this reason this branch is sometimes called the conflict of laws. It is called private, because it is concerned with the private rights and relations of individuals. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 69.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] 1. A society (in full, "the International Workingmen's Association"), formed in London in 1864, designed to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aims were: (1) the subordination of capital to labor through the transference of industrial enterprises from the capitalists to bodies of workingmen; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, or by preventing laborers of one locality from migrating to another when the laborers in the latter are on strike; (3) the overthrow of all laws, customs, and privileges considered hostile to the working classes, and the encouragement of whatever aids them, as the shortening of hours of labor, free public education, etc.; (4) the end of all wars. By 1867 the International had become a powerful organization, though strenuously opposed by the continental European governments; but its manifestation in 1872 of sympathy with the doings of the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and internal dissensions, caused a great loss of reputation and strength.

Of the *International* Marx was the inspiring and controlling head from the beginning; and the German social democracy, though originated by Lassalle, before long fell under Marx's influence. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 214.

2. A member of the International, or a believer in its principles and methods.

Internationalism (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *international* + *-ism.*] The principles, doctrine, or theory advocated by Internationalists.

internationalist (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *international* + *-ist.*] 1. A student, expounder, or upholder of international law.

In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and *internationalists*, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals. *North British Rev.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of or a believer in the International.

internationalize (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *internationalized*, ppr. *internationalizing*. [< *international* + *-ize.*] To make international; cause to affect the mutual relations of two or more countries: as, to *internationalize* a war.

internationally (in-tėr-nash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* With reference to the mutual relations or interests of nations; from an international point of view.

Internationally speaking, they may be looked upon as export duties. *J. S. Mill.*

interne, *n.* Same as *intern*.

interneciary (in-tėr-nē′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *internecium*, slaughter (see *internecion*), + *-ary.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecinal (in-tėr-nes′i-nạl), *a.* [< *internecine* + *-al.*] Same as *internecine*. [Rare.]

internecine (in-tėr-nē′sin), *a.* [< L. *internecinus*, another reading of *internecivus*, deadly, murderous: see *internecive.*] Destructive; deadly; accompanied with much slaughter.

Th' Egyptians worshipped dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 772.

internecion† (in-tėr-nē′shọn), *n.* [< L. *internecio*(*n-*), *internicio*(*n-*), slaughter, destruction, < *internecare*, slaughter, kill, < *inter*, between, + *necare*, kill.] General slaughter or destruction. [Rare.]

The number of *internecions* and slaughters would exceed all arithmetical calculation. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

internecive (in-tėr-nē′siv), *a.* [< L. *internecivus*, deadly, destructive, < *internecare*, kill: see *internecion.*] Internecine. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

internection† (in-tėr-nek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *internectere*, bind together, < *inter*, between, + *nectere*, tie, bind. Cf. *connection*, etc.] Reciprocal connection; interrelation.

He coupled his own goodness and man's evils by so admirable an *internection* that ev'n the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 1.

interneural (in-tėr-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *neural.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, situated between the neural spines or spinous processes of successive vertebræ.—**Interneural spine**, in *ichth.*, one of the spiniform bones more or less interposed between the neural spines, and usually connecting with rays or spines of the dorsal fin or fins of fishes. They are generally dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt in the flesh between the neural spines. See *interhemal.*

II. *n.* An interneural part or formation, as in a fish.

Groups of cartilaginous parts representing *interneurals*. *Bean*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 632.

A series of flat spines . . . called *interneurals*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 640.

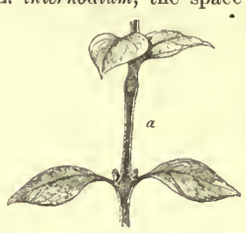
internity (in-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= It. *internità*, < L. *internus*, inner, internal: see *intern* and *-ity.*] The state or condition of being internal; inwardness. [Rare.]

The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

internment (in-tėrn′ment), *n.* [< *intern* + *-ment.*] The state or condition of being interned; confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country.

internodal (in-tėr-nō′dạl), *a.* [< *internode* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated on an internode, as a flower-stalk proceeding from the intermediate space of a branch between two leaves.—2. Constituting or including an internode, as the space between two nodes or joints in a plant or an animal.

internode (in′tėr-nōd), *n.* [= F. *entrenœud* = Sp. It. *internodio*, < L. *internodium*, the space between two knots or joints, < *inter*, between, + *nodus*, a knot, joint: see *node.*] A part or space between two knots or joints. (*a*) In *bot.*, the space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-knots in a stem. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The continuity of a part, as a bone, between two nodes or joints. (2) Especially, one of the phalangeal bones of the fingers or toes, as extending between the nodes or joints of the digits.



Portion of Stem of *Ayenia*, showing *a*, internode.

The individual bones of the fingers and thumb are termed *internodes*. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 155.

(*c*) In *zoöl.*, the part of a jointed stem between any two joints, as of a polyp, a polyzoan, etc.

internodia, *n.* Plural of *internodium*.

internodial† (in-tėr-nō′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *internodium*, internode, + *-al.*] Same as *internodal.*

But the *inter-nodial* parts of vegetables, or spaces between the joynts, are contrived with more uncertainty. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

internodium (in-tėr-nō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *internodia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *internode.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an internode; specifically, one of the phalanges or bones of a finger or toe.

internomedial (in-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *internus*, inner, internal, + (LL.) *medialis*, middle: see *medial.*] Same as *internomedian*.

internomedian (in-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *internus*, inner, internal, + *medianus*, middle: see *median.*] In *entom.*, within the median line or vein; between the median and the internal vein.—**Internomedian cell**, a basal cell of the wing, between the median and internal veins, distinguished in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *submedian cell*.—**Internomedian vein or nervure**, a strong longitudinal vein in the tegmina of orthopterous insects, running from the base obliquely or in a curve to the posterior margin beyond the middle, and limiting the anal or posterior area.—**Internomedian veinlet**, in *Lepidoptera*, a longitudinal veinlet between the internal and the median vein, found in a few butterflies.

inter nos (in′tėr nōs). [L.: *inter*, between, among; *nos*, acc. pl. of *ego*, I: see *I*[2].] Between ourselves: a parenthetical phrase implying that something is said in confidence. In French form, *entre nous*.

internuclear (in-tėr-nū′klē-ạr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *nucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among nuclei.

By a parity of reasoning, muscular tissue may also be considered a cell aggregate, in which the *inter-nuclear* substance has become converted into striated muscle. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 190.

internuncial (in-tėr-nun′shạl), *a.* [< *internuncio*, *internuncius*, + *-al.*] 1. Of or belonging to an internuncio or his office.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or possessing the function of the nervous system as communicating between different parts of the body.

It is more probable that "Kleinenberg's fibres" are solely *internuncial* in function, and therefore the primary form of nerve. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 62.

internuncio (in-tėr-nun′shi-ō), *n.* [Formerly also *internuntio*; < It. *internuncio*, now *internunzio*, < L. *internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger, mediator: see *internuncius.*] 1. An official representative or ambassador of the papacy at a minor court, in distinction from a *nuncio*, who is its representative at a more important court.

The *internuncio* at Brussels proceeded to censure those that were for it, as enemies to the papal authority. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Hence—2. A messenger between two parties. [Rare.]

They onely are the *internuntio's* or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

internuncius (in-tėr-nun′shi-us), *n.* [F. *internonce* = Sp. Pg. *internuncio* = It. *internunzio*, formerly *internuncio*; < L. *internuntius*, less prop. *internuncius*, a messenger between two parties, a mediator, < *inter*, between, + *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio.*] Same as *internuncio*.

interoceanic (in-tėr-ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *ocean* + *-ic.*] Between oceans; extending from one ocean to another: as, *interoceanic* traffic; an *interoceanic* canal or railroad.

Difficulties concerning *interoceanic* transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 417.

interocular (in-tėr-ok′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated between the eyes, as the antennæ of some insects; interorbital.

interolivary (in-tėr-ol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *olivary.*] Lying between the olivary bodies of the brain.

interopercle (in′tėr-ō-pėr″kl), *n.* Same as *interoperculum*.

interopercula, *n.* Plural of *interoperculum*.

interopercular (in″tėr-ō-pėr′kū-lạr), *a.* [< *interoperculum* + *-ar*[3].] Situated among opercular bones in the gill-cover of a fish; having the character of an interoperculum; pertaining to an interoperculum: as, an *interopercular* bone.

interoperculum (in″tėr-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interopercula* (-lạ). [< *inter-* + *operculum.*] In *ichth.*, one of the four bones of which a teleost fish's gill-cover usually consists. It lies behind the angle of the jaw, is more or less covered by the preoperculum, and generally has a posterior process interposed between the preoperculum in front and the suboperculum and operculum behind. In some types it is rudimentary or lost. Also *interopercle*. See cut under *teleost*.

interoptic (in-tėr-op′tik), *a.* [< NL. *interopticus*, < L. *inter*, between, + NL. *opticus*, optic (lobe).] Situated between the optic lobes of the brain: applied to a lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interopticus (in-tėr-op′ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *interoptici* (-sī). [NL.: see *interoptic.*] The interoptic lobe of the brain of some reptiles.

interorbiseptum (in-tėr-ôr-bi-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *interorbisepta* (-tạ). [< L. *inter*, between, + *orbis*, orb (orbit), + *septum*, partition.] An interorbital septum; a partition between the right and left orbits of the eyes.

interorbital (in-tėr-ôr′bi-tạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *orbit* + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, situated between the orbits of the eyes: as, the *interorbital* septum. See cut under *Esox*.—**Interorbital foramen**. See *foramen*.

interosculant (in-tėr-os′kū-lạnt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *osculant.*] Interosculating; connecting by or as if by osculation. The epithet is sometimes applied to a genus or family connecting two groups or families of plants or animals by partaking somewhat of the characters of each.

interosculate (in-tėr-os′kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interosculated*, ppr. *interosculating*. [< *inter-* + *osculate.*] To form a connecting-link between two or more objects; be interosculant.

interosculation (in-tėr-os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *interosculate* + *-ion.*] Interconnection by or as if by osculation.

Without allowing nearly enough for the intermediate stages and the infinite *interosculation* of emotional, intellectual, and associational disturbances. *G. Allen*, Mind, XII. 121.

interosseal (in-tėr-os′ē-ạl), *a.* Same as *interosseous*. [Rare.]

interossei, *n.* Plural of *interosseus*.

interosseous (in-tėr-os′ē-us), *a.* [= F. *interosseux* = It. *interosseo*, < NL. *interosseus*, < L. *inter*, between, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous.*] Situated between two bones, or among several bones: specifically applied to different ligaments, as the various intercarpal ligaments, the radio-ulnar and the tibiofibular ligaments, and others.—**Interosseous cartilage, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Interosseous muscle**. Same as *interosseus*.—**Interosseous saw**, a fine thin saw with which surgeons work between bones, as those of the forearms, the ribs, etc.

interosseus (in-tėr-os′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *interossei* (-ī). [NL.: see *interosseous.*] An interosse-

ous muscle; a muscle lying in an interosseous space, as between the metacarpal bones of the hand or the metatarsal bones of the foot. Those which appear upon the back of the hand or instep of the foot are called *dorsal interossei* or *dorsossei*; those appearing on the palm and sole are respectively called *palmar* and *plantar interossei* or *palmossei* and *plantossei*. In man there are 7 interossei of the hand, 4 dorsal and 3 palmar. They all arise from the sides of the metacarpals, and are inserted into the bases of the proximal phalanges and into the aponeuroses of the extensor tendons. They flex the proximal phalanges on the metacarpal bones, and extend the second and third phalanges. The dorsal interossei abduct the fingers from an imaginary line drawn through the middle finger, and the palmar adduct them toward the same. There are in man the same number of both dorsal and plantar interossei of the foot, arranged like those of the hand. In birds there are two muscles of the manus, called *interosseus palmaris* and *interosseus dorsalis*, which respectively flex and extend the phalanges of the longest digit.

interpage (in-tėr-pāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpaged*, ppr. *interpaging*. [< *inter-* + *page*[1].] 1. To insert intermediate pages in.—2. To insert on intermediate pages.

"Troilus and Cressida" is *interpaged* between histories and tragedies. *Athenæum*, No. 3187, p. 707.

interpale† (in-tėr-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *pale*[1].] To divide by pales, as in heraldry; arrange with vertical divisions.

He ware upon his head a diademe of purple *interpaled* with white. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 151.

interpapillary (in-tėr-pap′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *papilla* + *-ary*.] Lying or occurring between the papillæ: as, the *interpapillary* portion of the epidermis (that which lies between the papillæ of the corium).

interparenchymal (in″tėr-pa-reng′ki-mal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *parenchyma* + *-al*.] Situated in the parenchyma of an infusorian, as a vacuole. *S. Kent.*

interparietal (in″tėr-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *parietal*.] I. *a.* Situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull: as, the *interparietal* suture.—**Interparietal bone**, a membrane bone lying between the supraoccipital and the parietal bones. It is peculiar to mammals. In man it coössifies with the rest of the occipital, and forms the uppermost part of the supraoccipital. It is occasionally separate, as in the Peruvian mummies, where it has been termed *os Incæ*. It is frequently separate in mammals other than man. The bone in fishes so called by some old authors is the supraoccipital. See cut under *Felidæ*.—**Interparietal crest.** Same as *parietal crest* (which see, under *crest*).

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the median bone of the posterior part of the roof of the skull, now generally called *supraoccipital*. See cut under *parasphenoid*.

interparietale (in″tėr-pā-rī-e-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interparietalia* (-li-ă). [NL.: see *interparietal*.] An interparietal bone.

interparle† (in′tėr-pärl), *n.* Same as *enterparle*.

interpause† (in′tėr-pâz), *n.* [< *inter-* + *pause*.] A stop or pause between; a temporary cessation.

Outwardly these inward hates agreed,
Giving an *interpause* to pride and spite;
Which breath'd but to break out with greater might.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

interpeal† (in-tėr-pēl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *entrepeler*, interrupt: see *interpel*. Cf. *appeal*.] 1. Same as *interpel*.—2. To intercede with.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

interpeduncular (in″tėr-pē-dung′kū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pedunculus* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between peduncles; intererural: specifically applied in anatomy to the space or area between the right and left crura cerebri.

interpel† (in-tėr-pel′), *v. t.* [< F. *interpeller*, OF. *interpeller*, *entrepeler* (> E. *interpeal*) = Sp. *interpelar* = Pg. *interpellar* = It. *interpellare*, < L. *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking, disturb, address, < *inter*, between, + *pellere*, drive, urge: see *appeal*, *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, etc.] To interrupt; break in upon; distract.

Why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness?
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many Businesses. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

interpellate (in-tėr-pel′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpellated*, ppr. *interpellating*. [< L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, interrupt in speaking: see *interpel*.] To address with a question; especially, to question formally or publicly; demand an answer or explanation from: used originally in connection with French legislative proceedings: as, the ministry were *interpellated* with regard to their intentions.

In the Chamber the Government was angrily *interpellated* as to the Convention between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which was described as highly detrimental to the interests of the Empire. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 492.

interpellation (in″tėr-pe-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *interpellation* = Sp. *interpelacion* = Pg. *interpellação* = It. *interpellazione*, < L. *interpellatio(n-)*, an interruption, < *interpellare*, interrupt: see *interpel*.] 1. The act of interpellating, or of interrupting or interfering by speech; verbal interruption.

Good sir, I crave pardon,
If I so chance to break that golden twist
You spin by rude *interpellation*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 44.

2. The act of interceding; interposition by entreaty or request; solicitation.

"Praying without ceasing," St. Paul calls it: that is, with continual addresses, frequent *interpellations*, never ceasing renewing the request till I obtain my desire. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 231.

He was to mention the urgent *interpellations* made to him by the electors and princes of the Empire in their recent embassy. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 209.

3. A summons; a citation.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. A question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government: used originally with reference to proceedings in the French legislature.

Interpellation followed upon *interpellation*, and Signor Mancini could only answer that the Red Sea expedition was a first step in the way to that colonial expansion which the country had shown its desire to achieve. *Contemporary Rev.* (trans.), LI. 289.

interpenetrate (in-tėr-pen′ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interpenetrated*, ppr. *interpenetrating*. [< *inter-* + *penetrate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To penetrate or pass into reciprocally; unite with by mutual penetration.

We feel that in a work of art [classical poetry] thought and language, idea and form, so *interpenetrate* each other that the impression produced is a result of substance and expression subtly interblended. *J. Caird.*

2. To penetrate between or among (the component parts of a body or substance); pass into or within the different parts of (a body); penetrate in various directions or throughout.

II. *intrans.* To penetrate mutually; become united by mutual penetration.

interpenetration (in-tėr-pen-ē-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *interpenetrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of interpenetrating; reciprocal or mutual penetration; the occupation of the same space by the parts of two bodies.

We meet as water meets water, or as two currents of air mix, with perfect diffusion and *interpenetration* of nature. *Emerson*, Compensation.

The view of Kant that matter is not absolutely impenetrable, and that chemical union consists in the *interpenetration* of the constituents. *C. S. Peirce*, Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1863.

2. In *late medieval arch.*, from the end of the fifteenth century, the system of continuing mouldings which meet each other independently past the intersection, and generally of considering the identity of various architectural members as preserved after one has come to coincide partly with another or to be swallowed up in it, so that, for instance, the angles and edges of a square member which has become united with a member having a curved surface are shown on the curved surface as if projecting through it. Interpenetration is characteristic of the so-called continuous impost. (See *impost*.) It is inartistic, and contrary to sound architectural principles, as purporting to represent a false method of construction.

interpenetrative (in-tėr-pen′ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [< *interpenetrate* + *-ive*.] Reciprocally penetrating; mutually penetrative.

interpersonal (in-tėr-pėr′sọn-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *person* + *-al*.] Existing or occurring between individuals. [Rare.]

A very pleasant chatty tea with the Owens, talking over phrenology, mesmerism, and *interpersonal* influence. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 171.

interpetalary (in-tėr-pet′ạ-lā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petal* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, between the petals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

interpetaloid (in-tėr-pet′ạ-loid), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petal* + *-oid*.] Intervening between petaloid parts, as of an echinoderm.

The *interpetaloid* spaces [on parts of recent and fossil crinoids] are plain, and devoid of sculpture. *Science*, IV. 223.

interpetiolar (in-tėr-pet′i-ō-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *petiole* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, situated between the petioles.

interphalangeal (in″tėr-fā-lan′jē-ạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *phalanx* (*-ang-*) + *-e-al*.] Situated between any two successive phalanges of a finger or toe; nodal, of a digit: as, an *interphalangeal* articulation (one of the joints of a finger or toe).

interpilaster (in′tėr-pi-las″tėr), *n.* [< *inter-* + *pilaster*.] In *arch.*, the interval between two pilasters.

interplace† (in-tėr-plās′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *place*.] To place between or among.

Your nature, virtue, happy birth,
Have therein highly *interplac'd* your name,
You may not run the least course of neglect.
Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

interplanetary (in-tėr-plan′et-ā-ri), *a.* [< *inter-* + *planet* + *-ary*[1].] Situated between the planets; within the solar system, but not within the atmosphere of the sun or any planet.

Light moves in *interplanetary* spaces with a speed of nearly 186,000 miles per second. *Tait*, Light, § 64.

interplay (in′tėr-plā), *n.* [< *inter-* + *play*.] Reciprocal action or influence; interchange of action and reaction, as between the parts of a machine; concurrent operation or procedure; interaction.

Indicating rhythms merely with the *interplay* of strokes between hands and thighs, feet and floor, is capable of a considerable degree of complexity. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 247.

The *interplay* of manly affection in the two admirals. *The Century*, XXVI. 291.

interplead (in-tėr-plēd′), *v.* [Formerly also *enterplead*; < *inter-* + *plead*.] I. *intrans.* In *law*, to litigate with each other, in order to determine who is the rightful claimant. See *interpleader*[2].

Two several persons being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*: that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowell.*

II. *trans.* In *law*, to cause to litigate with each other.

interpleader[1] (in-tėr-plē′dėr), *n.* [< *interplead* + *-er*[1].] A party who interpleads.

interpleader[2] (in-tėr-plē′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *enterpleader*; < *inter-* + *pleader*[2], a plea, < OF. *plaider*, plead, inf. as a noun: see *plead*.] 1. A suit by which a person having property belonging to or subject to the claim of others, but uncertain which of adverse claimants is entitled, brings the adverse claimants before the court, that the right may be determined and himself exonerated: as, a bill of *interpleader*. The court usually allows him to surrender the property or pay the debt into the custody of the law, and be discharged, and allows the claimants to interplead—that is, to proceed to trial as against each other.

2. The process of trial between adverse claimants in such a case: as, the court awarded an *interpleader*.

interpledge (in-tėr-plej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpledged*, ppr. *interpledging*. [< *inter-* + *pledge*.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, I. 5.

interpleural (in-tėr-plö′ral), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pleura* + *-al*.] Situated between the right and left pleuræ or pleural cavities.—**Interpleural space**, the mediastinum.

A space is left between them [the right and left pleuræ] extending from the sternum to the spine. . . . This interval is called by anatomists the *interpleural space* or the mediastinum. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 181.

inter pocula (in′tėr pok′ū-lă). [L.: *inter*, between, among; *pocula*, acc. pl. of *poculum*, a cup: see *poculent*.] Literally, between cups; during a drinking-bout.

interpoint† (in-tėr-point′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *point*.] To distinguish by stops or marks; punctuate.

Her heart commands her words should pass out first,
And then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

interpolable (in-tėr′pō-la-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **interpolabilis*, < *interpolare*, interpolate: see *interpolate*.] Capable of being interpolated or inserted; suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan.*

interpolar (in-tėr-pō′lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or connecting the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

Connect them by a certain *interpolar* wire of which the wire of a galvanometer forms a part. *J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 216.

interpolary (in-tėr′pō-lā-ri), *a.* [< *interpol(ate)* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to interpolation.—**Interpolary function.** See *function*.

interpolate (in-tėr′pō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interpolated*, ppr. *interpolating*. [< L. *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare* (> It. *interpolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *interpolar* = F. *interpoler*), polish, furbish, or dress up, corrupt, < *interpolis*, also *interpolus*, dressed up, altered in form or appear-

ance, falsified, < *inter*, between, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1].] 1. To insert in a writing; introduce, as a word or phrase not in the original text; especially, to foist in; introduce surreptitiously, as what is spurious or unauthorized.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

I should give here what I have thus found so strangely *interpolated* among the fragmentary remains of the Returns sent up by the old Gilds.
T. Smith, English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 134, note.

2. To alter, as a book or manuscript, by insertion of new matter; introduce new words or phrases into; especially, to corrupt or vitiate by spurious insertions or additions.

How strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated* you may see by the vast difference of all copies and editions, Greek and Latin. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 115.

3. In *math.* and *physics*, to introduce, in a series of numbers or observations (one or more intermediate terms), in accordance with the law of the series; make the necessary interpolations in: as, to *interpolate* a number or a table of numbers.

The word *interpolate* has been adopted in analysis to denote primarily the interposing of missing terms in a series of quantities supposed subject to a determinate law of magnitude, but secondarily and more generally to denote the calculating, under some hypothesis of law or continuity, of any term of a series from the values of other terms supposed given. *Boole*, Finite Differences (2d ed.).

4†. To carry on with intermissions; interrupt or discontinue for a time.

The alluvion of the sea upon these rocks might be eternally continued, but *interpolated*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 96.

5. To interpose; place in an intermediate position.

It is quite certain that one can pass from a high state of pleasure to one of intense pain without any *interpolated* neutral feeling. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 510.

interpolation (in-tėr-pō-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *interpolation* = Pr. *interpolacio* = Sp. *interpolacion* = Pg. *interpolação* = It. *interpolazione*, < L. *interpolatio*(*n*-), a dressing up, alteration, < *interpolare*, dress up, alter: see *interpolate*.] 1. The act of interpolating; the insertion of new words or expressions in a book or manuscript; especially, the falsification of a text by spurious or unauthorized insertions.—2. That which is interpolated; new or (especially) spurious matter inserted; an unannounced or unauthorized insertion in a text.

Sir, I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling *interpolations* which I have presumed to send you: not that they add any thing to your work, but testify the disposition I have to serve you.
Evelyn, To Mr. Aubrey, Feb., 1675.

3. In *math.*, the process of finding, from the given values of a function for certain values of the variable, its approximate value for an intermediate value of the variable. The formulæ ordinarily used for this purpose assume that the function is expressible as a polynomial in powers of the variable of the lowest order consistent with the given values.

interpolator (in-tėr′pō-lā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *interpolator*, one who corrupts or spoils, < L. *interpolare*, dress up, alter, spoil: see *interpolate*.] One who interpolates; one who inserts in a book or manuscript new or spurious words or passages; one who adds something deceptively or without authority to an original text.

interpolish† (in-tėr-pel′ish), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *polish*[1], after L. *interpolare*, polish, furbish, or dress up: see *interpolate*.] To furbish up, as a writing; improve by interpolation or alteration.

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolisht* by some second hand with crooks and emendations.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

interpolity (in-tėr-pol′i-ti), *n.* [< *inter-* + *polity*.] Intercourse between communities or countries; interchange of citizenship. [Rare.]

An absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiii. 1.

interpone† (in-tėr-pōn′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *interponer* = Pg. *interpor* = It. *interporre*, < L. *interponere*, put, lay, or set between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *interpose*.] To set or insert between; interpose.

Porphyrius *interponed* it [the Psyche or soul] betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

interponent† (in-tėr-pō′nent), *n.* [< L. *interponen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *interponere*, put between: see *interpone*.] One who or that which interpones or interposes.

Lop downe these *interponents* that withstand
The passage to our throane.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

interportal (in-tėr-pōr′tạl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *port*[1] + *-al*.] Existing between ports; specifically, carried on between ports of the same country or region.

The total exports by sea exceeded 57 millions, of which 32 millions represent *interportal*, and 25 millions foreign trade. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 764.

Owing to the competition by foreigners in the *interportal* trade of the East, it is the cargo steamers which "ruin the freight market." *The Engineer*, LXVI. 517.

interposal (in-tėr-pō′zạl), *n.* [< *interpose* + *-al*.] The act of interposing; interposition.

How quickly all our designs and measures, at his [God's] *interposal*, vanish into nothing. *H. Blair*, Works, II. xiii.

interpose (in-tėr-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interposed*, ppr. *interposing*. [< OF. *interposer*, *entreposer*, F. *interposer*, < L. *inter*, between, + F. *poser*, place: see *inter-* and *pose*[3], and cf. *interpone*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place between; cause to intervene: as, to *interpose* an opaque body between a light and the eye.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1, 98.

Were not this banke *interposed* like a bulwarke betwixt the Citie and the Sea, the waves would utterly overwhelm and deface the Citie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

The sun, though so near, is never seen, but a thick screen of watery clouds is constantly *interposed*, and yet the heat is such that Fahrenheit's thermometer rises to 100° in the shade. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 495.

2. To place between or among; intrude; present as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience, or for succor, relief, or the adjustment of differences: as, the emperor *interposed* his aid or services to reconcile the contending parties.

The Queen *interpos'd* her Authority, and would not suffer it to be enacted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 345.

You, Sir, who listen but *interpose* no word,
Ask yourself, had you borne a baiting thus?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 89.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come between other things; assume an intervening position or relation; stand in the way.

Clouds *interpose*, waves roar, and winds arise.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 246.

2. To step in between parties at variance; interfere; mediate: as, the prince *interposed* and made peace.

A stout seaman who had *interpos'd* and saved the Duke from perishing by a fire-ship in the late warr.
Evelyn, Diary, May 25, 1673.

With clashing falchions now the chiefs had clos'd,
But each brave Ajax heard, and *interpos'd*.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 601.

3. To put in or make a remark by way of interruption.

The office of this goddess consisted in *interposing*, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual felicity.
Bacon, Political Fables, v., Expl.

=Syn. 2. *Interpose*, *Interfere*, *Intermeddle*, *Intervene*. To *intermeddle* is both unwelcome and impertinent. To *interfere* is unwelcome to the one interfered with, and often but not necessarily improper: as, the court *interfered* to prevent further injustice. In this sentence *interposed* would have been a very proper word to express the benevolence and helpfulness of the action of the court, while *interfere* suggests the checking of what was going on and the balking of selfish plans. *Interpose* in its personal application is generally used in a good sense. *Interfere* may be used of a person or of a thing; *intermeddle* only of a person or the act of a person. *Intervene* is used only of things literally or figuratively coming between, and hence without either praise or blame: as, several weeks *intervened*; an *intervening* piece of woods. A piece of woods may *interfere* with a view; we must *interfere* in a quarrel when life is threatened. See *intrude*.

interpose† (in′tėr-pōz), *n.* [< *interpose*, *v.*] Interposal; interposition.

Such frequent breakings out in the body politick are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein, which, without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians, presage ruin to the whole. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 119.

interposer (in-tėr-pō′zėr), *n.* One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy.

interposit (in-tėr-poz′it), *n.* [< L. *interpositus*, a putting between, < *interponere*, pp. *interpositus*, put between: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another. *Mitford.*

interposition (in″tėr-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *interposition* = Pr. *interpozicio* = Sp. *interposicion* = Pg. *interposição* = It. *interposizione*, < L. *interpositio*(*n*-), < *interponere*, pp. *interpositus*, put between, interpose: see *interpone*, *interpose*.] 1. A being, placing, or coming between, as of something that obstructs or interferes; intervention.

It is a mere privation of the sun's light by reason of the *interposition* of the earth's opacous body.
Bp. Wilkins, That the Moon may be a World.

2. Intervenient agency; agency between parties; interference; mediation.

Great and manifold have the instances been of God's *interposition* to rescue this church and nation, when they most needed it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

This evenhanded retribution of justice, so uncommon in human affairs, led many to discern the immediate *interposition* of Providence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

3. That which is interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.
Milton, P. R., iii. 222.

=Syn. 2. *Interposition*, *Interference*, *Intervention*, *Mediation*. The first three of these have the same differences as the corresponding verbs. (See *interpose*.) *Intervention* and *interference* are used of persons or things; *interposition* and *mediation* only of persons. *Mediation* is a friendly act performed in order to reconcile those who are estranged or opposed: as, France refused all offers of *mediation*, and seemed bent upon war. The word *mediation* is rarely used where the friendly *interposition* is not consented to by the parties to the controversy, or where it is not at least in some degree successful.

interposure† (in-tėr-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *interpose* + *-ure*.] Interposition.

Some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

interpret (in-tėr′pret), *v.* [< ME. *interpreten*, < OF. *interpreter*, F. *interpréter* = Pr. *interpretar*, *enterpretar* = Sp. Pg. *interpretar* = It. *interpretare*, < L. *interpretari*, explain, expound, interpret, < *interpres* (*interpret*-), an agent, broker, explainer, interpreter, < *inter*, between, + *-pres* (*-pret*-), prob. connected with Gr. *φράζειν*, point out, show, explain, declare, speak, > *φραδή*, understanding, *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To expound the meaning or significance of, as by translation or explanation; elucidate or unfold, as foreign or obscure language, a mystery, etc.; make plain or intelligible.

There were none that could *interpret* them [his dreams] to Pharaoh. Gen. xli. 15.

Emmanuel, which being *interpreted* is, God with us.
Mat. i. 23.

A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 15.

2. To show the purport of; develop or make clear by representation: as, to *interpret* a drama or a character by action on the stage.—3. To construe; attribute a given meaning to: as, the company *interpreted* his silence unfavorably.

Nothing new is free from detraction, and when Princes alter customes, even heavie to the subject, best ordinances are *interpreted* innovations.
Habington, Castara, Author's Preface.

No evil can befall the Parlament or Citty, but he positively *interprets* it a judgement upon them for his sake.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=Syn. 1. *Render*, *Construe*, etc. (see *translate*); *Expound*, *Elucidate*, etc. (see *explain*).

II. *intrans.* To practise interpretation; make an interpretation or explanation; tell or determine what something signifies.

Do all speak with tongues? do all *interpret*?
1 Cor. xii. 30.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can *interpret* further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6, 2.

interpretable (in-tėr′pre-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *interprétable* = Sp. *interpretable*, < LL. *interpretabilis*, that can be explained or translated, < L. *interpretari*, explain, translate: see *interpret*.] Capable of being interpreted or explained.

But howsoever the law be in truth or *interpretable* (for it might ill beseem me to offer determination in matter of this kind), it is certain that, etc.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 207.

Even the differences arising among the limbs, originally alike, were seen to be *interpretable* by (a principle mentioned). *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 335.

interpretament† (in-tėr′pre-tạ-ment), *n.* [< L. *interpretamentum*, explanation, < *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] Interpretation. [Rare.]

This bold *interpretament*, how commonly soever sided with, cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law, or his people.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

interpretate† (in-tėr′pre-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interpretatus*, pp. of *interpretari*, interpret: see *interpret*.] To interpret.

How dare they *interpretate* these words, "my sheep," "my lambs," to be the universal church of Christ?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 143.

If one consult the critics thereupon,
Some places have a note, some others none;
And when they take *interpretating* pains,
Sometimes the difficulty still remains.
Byron, Critical Remarks on Horace.

interpretation (in-tėr-pre-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *interpretacion, interpretacioun*, < OF. *entrepretatiun, interpretation*, F. *interprétation* = Pr. *interpretacio* = Sp. *interpretacion* = Pg. *interpretação* = It. *interpretazione*, < L. *interpretatio*(*n*-), explanation, < *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] 1. The act of interpreting, expounding, or explaining; translation; explanation; elucidation: as, the *interpretation* of a difficult passage in an author; the *interpretation* of dreams or of prophecy.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2, 13.

This habit, carried into the *interpretation* of things at large, affects it somewhat as the mathematical habit affects it. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; assumed meaning; apparent meaning; signification: as, varying *interpretations* of the same passage or event; to put a bad *interpretation* upon anything. In *law*, interpretation in this sense usually implies either (1) that a word or phrase, read in the light of other parts of the instrument or of extrinsic evidence, is found to have a meaning different from that first apparent on its face; or (2) that a word or passage not clear in itself is found, by transposition or reconstruction of the order of words or by different punctuation, to have a clear meaning; and hence the maxim that it is not allowable to interpret that which has no need of interpretation.

Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private *interpretation*. 2 Pet. i. 20.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

3. The representation of a dramatic part or character, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's particular conception of it: as, an original and spirited *interpretation* of "Hamlet."—**Allegorical interpretation.** See *allegorical*.—**Interpretation clause.** See *clause*.—**Interpretation of nature**, in Bacon's philosophy, scientific reasoning leading to discovery. This, Bacon teaches, consists in successive inductive inferences, each carrying irresistible and immediate conviction, the entire series leading up to widely general principles.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Elucidation, construction, version, rendering. See *translate*.

interpretative (in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *interprétatif* = Pr. *interpretatiu* = Sp. Pg. *interpretativo*, < L. as if **interpretativus*, < *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] 1. Designed or fitted to explain; explaining; explanatory.

The rigour of *interpretative* lexicography requires that the explanation and the word explained should be always reciprocal. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

So that by this *interpretative* compact each party hath made that lawful in time of war which is unlawful in time of peace. *Sir M. Hale*, Cont., Mat. vii. 12.

2. Inferential; implied; constructive.

The rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies. *Hammond.*

interpretatively (in-tėr′pre-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By interpretation; so as to interpret or give ground for interpretation; inferentially.

They have *interpretatively* joined in opposing his authority. *Clarke*, To Mr. Dodwell.

interpreter (in-tėr′pre-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *interpretour*, < OF. *interpreteur, entrepreteur*, < LL. *interpretator*, an explainer, < L. *interpretari*, explain: see *interpret*.] One who or that which interprets; one who explains or expounds; an expositor; a translator; especially, one who explains what is said in a different language.

And they knew not that Joseph understood them; for he spake to them by an *interpreter*. Gen. xlii. 23.

It is therefore an error to suppose that the judiciary is the only *interpreter* of the Constitution, for a large field is left open to the other authorities of the government.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 365.

interprise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enterprise*.

interprovincial (in″tėr-prō-vin′shal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *provincia*, province: see *provincial*.] Existing between provinces.

The state council . . . was to superintend all high affairs of government, war, treaties, foreign intercourse, internal and *interprovincial* affairs. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 209.

interpubic (in-tėr-pū′bik), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *pubes*, pubes: see *pubic*.] Situated between the right and left pubic bones: as, the *interpubic* articulation, or symphysis pubis; an *interpubic* ligament or cartilage.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

interpunction (in-tėr-pungk′shon), *n.* [< L. *interpunctio*(*n*-), a placing of points between words, < *interpungere*, place points between words, < *inter*, between, + *pungere*, point: see *pungent, point*.] The pointing of sentences, or a point or mark placed between the parts or members of a sentence; intermediate punctuation.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions* or commas; death is but the period or full point.
Jackson, Works, III. 499.

A various *interpunction*, a parenthesis, a letter, an accent, may much alter the sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

Interpunction in the wider sense of the insertion of a distinguishing point is as old as the Moabite Stone, in which every word is divided from the rest by a single point; a fashion which we find occurring in Greek MSS. of late date. *J. Rendel Harris.*

interpunctuation (in-tėr-pungk-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *punctuation*.] Same as *interpunction*.

The device of the letter, which by the false *interpunctuation* of the parasite conveys to the heroine the directly opposite meaning to that which his master intended it to bear, is amusing enough.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

interracial (in-tėr-rā′shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *race*[2] + *-ial*.] Existing or taking place between races, or members of different races.

If *interracial* marriages were legalized (as they are not yet), such unions would always be too exceptional to give ground for alarm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 380.

interradial (in-tėr-rā′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *radius*, ray: see *radial*.] **I.** *a.* Situated between the radii or rays: as, the *interradial* petals in an echinoderm. Compare *adradial*.

II. *n.* A ray situated between rays, as in some crinoids; an interradiale.

interradiale (in-tėr-rā-di-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *interradialia* (-li-ä). [NL.: see *interradial*.] That which is situated between rays, as of an echinoderm; specifically, in *Crinoidea*, a plate or part between radialia.

In the calyx of the Tessellata there are plates, *interradialia*, present between the radialia. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 636.

interradially (in-tėr-rā′di-al-i), *adv.* Between or among rays: as, "an *interradially* placed madreporite," *Encyc. Brit.*

interradius (in-tėr-rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *interradii* (-ī). [< *inter-* + *radius*.] An interradial part; specifically, one of the secondary or intermediate rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrozoan, alternating with the perradii or primary rays.

The madreporite lies in the right anterior *interradius* of the sea-urchin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 570.

interramal (in-tėr-rā′mal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ramus*, a branch, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, situated between the forks or rami of the lower jaw; submental; intererural.

interramicorn (in-tėr-ram′i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ramus*, a branch, + *cornu*, a horn.] In *ornith.*, a separate piece of the horny sheath of the bill which is found in some birds, as the albatrosses, between the rami of the lower mandible.

The *interramicorn* forms the gonal element of the bill. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

interreceive (in″tėr-rē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interreceived*, ppr. *interreceiving*. [< *inter-* + *receive*.] To receive between or within. *Carlisle.* [Rare.]

interregal (in-tėr-rē′gal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *regal*.] Existing between kings.

When the crime [the massacre of the Huguenots] came at last, it was as blundering as it was bloody; at once premeditated and accidental; the isolated execution of an *interregal* conspiracy, existing for half a generation, yet exploding without concert.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 261.

interregency† (in-tėr-rē′jen-si), *n.* [< *inter-* + *regency*.] The space of time, or the government, while there is no lawful sovereign on the throne; an interregnum. *Blount.*

interregent† (in-tėr-rē′jent), *n.* [< *inter-* + *regent*.] One who governs during an interregnum; a regent. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 201.

interreges, *n.* Plural of *interrex*.

interregnum (in-tėr-reg′num), *n.* [< L. *interregnum*, < *inter*, between, + *regnum*, reign: see *reign*. Cf. *interreign*.] 1. An intermission between reigns; an interval of time elapsing between the end of one reign and the beginning of the next, as in the case of a disputed or uncertain succession.

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James's Square. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

Hence—2. An intermission in any order of succession; any breach of continuity in action or influence.

Thousand worse Passions then possest
The *Inter-regnum* of my breast.
Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 9.

Between the last dandelion and violet . . . and the first spring blossom . . . there is a frozen *interregnum* in the vegetable world. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 179.

interreign† (in′tėr-rān), *n.* [< F. *interrègne* = Sp. Pg. It. *interregno*, < L. *interregnum*, interregnum: see *interregnum*.] An interregnum.

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

interrelate (in″tėr-rē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interrelated*, ppr. *interrelating*. [< *inter-* + *relate*.] To bring into reciprocal relation; connect intimately. [Rare.]

Spaces intervening between the areas may readily be conceived to be filled with fibrils and cells that *interrelate* these and other functions complexly.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 616.

It is a sine qua non that the experiments made with the object of solving such problems be throughout logically *interrelated*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 267.

interrelation (in″tėr-rē-lā′shon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *relation*.] Reciprocal relation or correspondence; interconnection. *Athenæum.*

interrelationship (in″tėr-rē-lā′shon-ship), *n.* [< *interrelation* + *-ship*.] The state of being interrelated; the condition of reciprocal relation or correspondence.

The *interrelationship* between Matthew, Mark, and Luke is perhaps the most complicated . . . problem in the history of literature. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 79.

interrepellent (in″tėr-rē-pel′ent), *a.* [< *inter-* + *repellent*.] Mutually or reciprocally repellent. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

interrer (in-tėr′ėr), *n.* One who inters or buries. *Cotgrave.*

interrex (in′tėr-reks), *n.*; pl. *interreges* (in-tėr-rē′jēz). [L., < *inter*, between, + *rex*, king: see *rex*.] In ancient Rome, a regent; a magistrate who governed during an interregnum. On the death of a king ten interreges were appointed by the senate, each holding the chief power five days, until a new king nominated by them was approved by the curiæ. Under the republic interreges were appointed to hold the comitia when successors to the consulate failed to be elected at the proper time, or a vacancy occurred otherwise.

interrogate (in-ter′ō-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interrogated*, ppr. *interrogating*. [< L. *interrogatus*, pp. of *interrogare* (> It. *interrogare* = Sp. Pg. *interrogar* = Pr. *interrogar, enterrogar* = F. *interroger*), ask, question, < *inter*, between, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] **I.** *trans.* To question; examine by asking questions: as, to *interrogate* a witness.

The traveller, . . . coming to the fortified habitation of a chieftain, would probably have been *interrogated* from the battlements. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

—**Syn.** *Inquire, Question*, etc. (see *ask*[1]); catechize.

II. *intrans.* To ask questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

interrogate† (in-ter′ō-gāt), *n.* [< *interrogate, v.*] A question; an interrogation. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

interrogatedness (in-ter′ō-gā-ted-nes), *n.* That character of testimony which consists in its having been elicited, or at least supplemented and checked, by interrogation. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv. § 6.

interrogatee (in-ter″ō-gā-tē′), *n.* [< *interrogate* + *-ee*[1].] One who is interrogated. [Rare.]

interrogation (in-ter-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *interrogation* = Pr. *interrogatio, enterrogacio* = Sp. *interrogacion* = Pg. *interrogação* = It. *interrogazione*, < L. *interrogatio*(*n*-), a questioning, a question, < *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] 1. The act of questioning; examination by questions.

Pray you, spare me
Further *interrogation*, which boots nothing
Except to turn a trial to debate. *Byron.*

2. A question put; an inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Any proposition doubted or called in question in the disputations with which, during the prevalence of scholasticism, boys were exercised in the schools.—4. See *interrogation-point*.—**Fallacy of many interrogations.** See *fallacies in things* (7), under *fallacy*.—**Note or mark of interrogation.** Same as *interrogation-point*.

We are compelled to read them with more alertness, and with a greater number of mental *notes of interrogation*.
The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 283.

—**Syn. 2.** *Query, Inquiry*, etc. See *question*, *n.*

interrogation-point (in-ter-ō-gā′shon-point), *n.* A note, mark, or sign (?) placed after a question (or in Spanish both before and after it, in the former position inverted) in writing or printing.

interrogative (in-te-rog′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *interrogatif* = Pr. *enterrogatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *interrogativo*, < L. *interrogativus*, serving to question, < *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] **I.** *a.* Asking or denoting a question; pertaining to inquiry; questioning: as, an *interrogative* phrase, pronoun, or point; an *interrogative* look or tone of voice.

The regular place of the *interrogative* word, of whatever kind, is at the beginning of the sentence, or as near it as possible. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 470.

Interrogative accent. See *accent*, 7.—**Interrogative judgment**, in *logic*, a mental product corresponding to an interrogative sentence: opposed to *determinative judgment* (which see, under *determinative*).

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word (pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb) implying interrogation, or used for asking a question: as, *who? what? which? why?*—2. A question; an interrogation. [Rare.]

"Who are you, sir, and what is your business?" demanded the Marquis. . . . "That is a fair *interrogative*, my lord," answered Dalgetty. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, xii.

interrogatively (in-te-rog′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an interrogative manner; in the form of a question; questioningly.

interrogator (in-ter′ō-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *interrogateur* = It. *interrogatore*, < LL. *interrogator*, < L. *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] One who interrogates or asks questions.

interrogatory (in-te-rog′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *interrogatoire* = Pr. *interrogatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *interrogatorio*, < LL. *interrogatorius*, consisting of questions, < L. *interrogare*, question: see *interrogate*.] **I.** *a.* Interrogative; containing or expressing a question; pertaining to or consisting of questions: as, an *interrogatory* sentence; the *interrogatory* method of instruction.

II. *n.*; pl. *interrogatories* (-riz). A question or inquiry; in *law*, usually, a question in writing: as, to file *interrogatories* to be answered by a party or a witness. Formerly also *intergatory*.

Their speech was cut off with this one briefe and short *interrogatorie*: whether Philip would quit those three cities aforesaid or no? *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 832.

Cross interrogatory. See *cross*[1], *a.*—**Demurrer to interrogatory.** See *demurrer*[2].—**Syn.** *Query*, *Inquiry*, etc. See *question*, *n.*

in terrorem (in te-rō′rem). [L.: *in*, in, to, for; *terrorem*, acc. of *terror*, terror: see *terror*.] As a warning; by way of intimidation.

interrule (in-tėr-rōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interruled*, ppr. *interruling*. [< *inter-* + *rule*.] To rule between; mark with intervening ruled lines.

The picture being completed, it is ruled over in squares, each of about twelve inches. These are again *interruled* with small squares. *Ure*, Dict., III. 368.

interrupt (in-te-rupt′), *v. t.* [ME. *interrupten* (corruptly *intrippe*), < L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere* (> It. *interrompere* = Pg. *interromper* = Sp. *interrumpir* = Pr. *entrerompre* = F. *interrompre*), break apart, break to pieces, break off, interrupt, < *inter*, between, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, etc.] 1. To make a break or gap in; break the course or continuity of; hence, to break off; bring to a pause or cessation; hinder the continuation of.

I'll *interrupt* his reading. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3, 93.

This would surpass
Common revenge, and *interrupt* his joy
In our confusion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 371.

2. To break in upon or disturb the action of; stop or hinder in doing something.

Intrippe no man where so that thou wende,
No man in his tale, til he haue made an eende.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

I'll hear you more, to the bottom of your story,
And never *interrupt* you. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 167.

Th' emphatic speaker . . . had a world of talk
With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.
I *interrupt* him with a sudden bow,
Adieu, dear sir! lest you should lose it now.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 281.

interrupt† (in-te-rupt′), *a.* [ME. *interupt*, *inteript*, < OF. *interrupt*; < L. *interruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Gaping; spreading apart, as the sides of anything.

Our adversary, whom no bounds
Prescribed, no bars of hell, nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the main abyss
Wide, *interrupt*, can hold. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 84.

2. Irregular; interrupted.

Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 612.

3. Disturbed; interrupted.

We will do to yow oure homage and of yow holde oure honoures, and we be-seke yow to respite youre sacringe in to Pentecoste, ne therfore shull ye nothynge be *inteript*, but that ye shull be oure lorde and oure kynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

They are in paradise for the time, and cannot well endure to be *interrupt*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

interrupted (in-te-rup′ted), *p. a.* 1. Broken; intermitted; fitful; acting irregularly or unequally.

How is it that some wits are *interrupted*,
That now they dazzled are, now clearly see?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxii.

All is silent, save the faint
And *interrupted* murmur of the bee.
Bryant, Summer Wind.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the principal leaflets divided by intervals of smaller ones: applied to compound leaves. (*b*) Having the larger spikes divided by a series of smaller ones: applied to flowers: opposed to *continuous*.—3. In *zoöl.*, suddenly stopped; having a gap or hiatus: as, an *interrupted* stria.—**Interrupted cadence, current, screw**, etc. See the nouns.

interruptedly (in-te-rup′ted-li), *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.—**Interruptedly pinnate**, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

interrupter (in-te-rup′tėr), *n.* One who or that which interrupts. Also *interruptor*.

For, on the theator of France,
The tragedie was meot
Of England too: wherefore our queene
Her *interruptors* sent.
Warner, Albion's England, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, any instrument for interrupting an electrical current, as the automatic arrangement used with the induction-coil.

The *interruptors* of induction coils are usually self-acting. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 364.

(*b*) In *milit. engin.*, an electrical device which forms part of a system of apparatus for determining the velocity of projectiles, used in connection with wire targets and chronographs. The passage of the ball or shell through a target serves to interrupt a closed electrical circuit, and thus release the automatic registering mechanism of the chronograph at the instant of passage. Often a number of targets are used, placed at accurately measured and uniform intervals in the path of the projectile, and the registered data serve as a basis for determining the variation of velocity in different parts of the path.

interruption (in-te-rup′shon), *n.* [< ME. *interrupcion*, < OF. (also F.) *interruption* = Sp. *interrupcion* = Pg. *interrupção* = It. *interruzione*, < L. *interruptio*(*n*-), an interrupting, < *interrumpere*, pp. *interruptus*, interrupt: see *interrupt*.] 1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon anything.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Dissonance, and captious art,
And snip-snap short, and *interruption* smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

2. The state of being interrupted; the state of being impeded, checked, or stopped.

Had they held a steady hand upon his Maty's restauration, as they might easily have don, the Church of England had emerg'd and flourish'd without *interruption*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

Persons who eminently love, and meet with fatal *interruptions* of their happiness when they least expect it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

3. Obstruction or hindrance caused by a breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; stoppage: as, *interruptions* in the execution of a work.

They shall haue full power to geue sentence vpon ye same, & that sentence to be obeyed w'out *interrupcion*. *Fabyan*, Car. 6, an. 1377. (*Richardson*.)

4. Cessation; intermission; interval.

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison*, Spectator.

No one, in the face of Church-history, can or does maintain that all *interruptions* of intercommunion destroy unity. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 62.

5†. A prorogation of Parliament: used in the seventeenth century. *Nares*.

interruptive (in-te-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *interrupt* + *-ive*.] Tending to interrupt; interrupting.

Interruptive forces. *Bushnell*.

interruptively (in-te-rup′tiv-li), *adv.* By interruption; so as to interrupt.

interruptor (in-te-rup′tor), *n.* See *interrupter*.

interscalm (in′tėr-skalm), *n.* [< L. *interscalmium*, the space between two oars in a galley, < *inter*, between, + *scalmus*, a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole, a thole-pin.] In an ancient Roman galley, the space between any two successive oars.

interscapilium (in″tėr-skā-pil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *interscapilia* (-ä). [L., the space between the shoulders, < *inter*, between, + *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*.] Same as *interscapulum*.

interscapula, *n.* Plural of *interscapulum*.

interscapular (in-tėr-skap′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *inter-* + *scapula* + *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* Situated between the scapulæ or shoulder-blades.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, an interscapular feather; one of the feathers of the interscapulum.

interscapulary (in-tėr-skap′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *interscapular*.

interscapulum (in-tėr-skap′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *interscapula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapula*. Cf. *interscapilium*.] In *ornith.*, the fore part of the back; the dorsum anticum; the region of the upper back between the shoulder-blades. Also *interscapilium*. See cut under *bird*[1].

interscendent (in-tėr-sen′dent), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *scanden*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *scandere* (in comp. *-scendere*), climb: see *scan*.] In *alg.*, containing radicals in the exponents: thus, $x^{\sqrt{2}}$ or $x^{\sqrt{a}}$ is an *interscendent* expression: so called by Leibnitz as being intermediate between algebraic and transcendental quantities, but properly belonging to the latter category.

interscene (in′tėr-sēn), *n.* [< *inter-* + *scene*.] A pause, interval, or transition between two scenes, as in a play. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 348.

interscind† (in-tėr-sind′), *v. t.* [< L. *interscindere*, cut off, separate, break down, < *inter*, between, + *scindere*, cut: see *scission*. Cf. *excind*.] To cut in two in the midst. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscribe† (in-tėr-skrīb′), *v. t.* [< L. *interscribere*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To write between; interline. *Bailey*, 1731.

interscription† (in-tėr-skrip′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **interscriptio*(*n*-), < *interscribere*, pp. *interscriptus*, write between, < *inter*, between, + *scribere*, write.] A writing between, or interlining. *Bailey*, 1731.

inter se (in′tėr sē). [L.] Among or between themselves.

intersecant (in-tėr-sē′kant), *a.* [= OF. *intersequant*, < L. *intersecan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *intersecare*, cut between, cut off: see *intersect*.] Dividing into parts; cutting across; crossing. [Rare.]

intersect (in-tėr-sekt′), *v.* [< L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare* (> It. *intersecare* = Sp. (obs.) *intersecar*), cut between, cut off, < *inter*, between, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into parts; lie or pass across: as, the ecliptic *intersects* the equator.

The surface of Norway, as it is shown flat upon a chart, is lined and *intersected* by these water-ways as the surface of England is by railways. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 64.

2. To cut apart; separate by intervening. [Rare.]

Lands *intersected* by a narrow frith
Abhor each other. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 16.

II. *intrans.* To cut into one another; meet and cross each other; have, as two geometrical loci, one or more points in common: as, *intersecting* lines. In the ordinary language of geometry a curve and its tangent are not said to *intersect*, but in a more careful use of language they no doubt would be said to do so. See extract under *intersection*, 2.

intersection (in-tėr-sek′shon), *n.* [= F. *intersection* = Sp. *interseccion* = Pg. *intersecção* = It. *intersecazione*, *intersezione*, < L. *intersectio*(*n*-), < *intersecare*, cut between, intersect: see *intersect*.] 1. The act of intersecting; a cutting or dividing, or cutting across: as, the *intersection* of a map by lines of latitude and longitude.

The frequent *intersections* of the sense which are the necessary effects of rhyme. *Johnson*, Thomson.

2. A place of crossing; specifically, a point common to two lines or a line and a surface, or a line common to two surfaces: as, a house at the *intersection* of two roads; the *intersection* of two geometrical lines or figures.

The locus (if any) corresponding to a given aggregate relation is the locus common to and contained in each of the loci corresponding to the several constituent relations respectively; or, what is the same thing, it is the *intersection* of these loci.
Cayley, On Abstract Geometry, § 27, Phil. Trans., 1870, p. 55.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two classes each of which partly excludes and partly includes the other.—**Apparent intersection**, a point where two curves not in one plane appear to intersect when viewed from any center of projection.

intersectional (in-tėr-sek′shon-al), *a.* [< *intersection* + *-al*.] Relating to or formed by an intersection or intersections.

intersegmental (in-tėr-seg'men-tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *segmentum*, segment, + *-al*.] Pertaining to two or more segments; situated between, separating, or connecting segments: as, an *intersegmental* septum between myotomes or other metameric parts.

interseminate† (in-tėr-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *interseminatus*, pp. of *interseminare*, sow between or at intervals, < *inter*, between, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] To sow between or among. *Bailey*, 1731.

interseptal (in-tėr-sep'tal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *septum* + *-al*.] Situated between septa.

The interruption of the cavities of the loculi [in *Octocoralla*] may be more complete by the formation of shelves stretching from septum to septum, but lying at different heights in adjacent loculi. These are *interseptal* dissepiments. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

intersert† (in-tėr-sėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *intersertus*, pp. of *interserere* (> It. *interserire* = Sp. *interserir*), put or place between, < *inter*, between, + *serere*, join, weave: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] To insert, or set or put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation. *Brerewood*.

intersertion† (in-tėr-sėr'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **intersertio(n-)*, < *interserere*, put or place between: see *intersert*.] The act of inserting between other things, or that which is inserted.

They have some *intersertions* which are plainly spurious, yet the substance of them cannot be taxt for other then holy and ancient. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

interset† (in-tėr-set'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *set*[1].] To set or put between. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

intershock† (in-tėr-shok'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *shock*[1].] To shock mutually. *Daniel*, Chorus in Philotas.

intersidereal (in″tėr-sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star: see *sidereal*.] Situated between or among the stars; interstellar: as, *intersidereal* space.

intersocial (in-tėr-sō'shal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *social*.] Pertaining to intercourse or association; having mutual relations or intercourse; social. [Rare.]

intersomnious (in-tėr-som'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Occurring between periods of sleep; done or happening in a wakeful interval. *Dublin Rev.* [Rare.]

intersonant (in-tėr'sō-nant), *a.* [< L. *intersonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *intersonare*, sound between or among, < *inter*, between, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Sounding between. *Imp. Diet.*

intersour† (in-tėr-sour'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *sour*.] To mix with something sour. *Daniel*, Octavia to M. Antonius.

interspace (in'tėr-spās), *n.* [< ME. *enterspace*, < LL. *interspatium*, space between, interval, < L. *inter*, between, + *spatium*, space: see *space*.] 1. A space between objects; an intervening space; an interval.

Thyne *enterspace* in oon maner theu kepe. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Posteriorly to the mouth, we come, in the larva, to a rather wide *interspace* without any apparent articulation or organ. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 26.

The lucid *interspace* of world and world,
Where never creeps a cloud.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*, the space between two longitudinal veins or veinlets of the wings: used especially in describing the *Lepidoptera*.

interspace (in-tėr-spās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspaced*, ppr. *interspacing*. [< *interspace*, *n.*] To make or fill the space between; occupy the interval between.

Fog and storms blur the glory of the sky, and foul days . . . *interspace* the bright and fair. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 192.

A series of circular zinc plates *interspaced* with the platinums. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 58.

interspatial (in-tėr-spā'shal), *a.* [< LL. *interspatium*, interspace, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an interspace; in *entom.*, situated on the interspaces of the wing: as, *interspatial* dots.

interspatially (in-tėr-spā'shal-i), *adv.* In the interspace or interspaces; in *entom.*, so as to correspond to the interspaces of an insect's wing: as, a mark *interspatially* angulated.

interspecific (in″tėr-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *specific*.] Existing between species.

As the description of the relations of organs characterized the physiology of the individual, so that of *interspecific* adaptations is the physiology of the race. *Nature*, XXXIX. 287.

interspeech (in'tėr-spēch), *n.* [< *inter-* + *speech*.] A speech interposed between others. *Blount*.

intersperse (in-tėr-spėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interspersed*, ppr. *interspersing*. [< L. *interspersus*, ppr. of *interspergere*, scatter or sprinkle between or among, < *inter*, between, + *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle: see *sparse*. Cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] 1. To scatter between; place here and there among other things: as, to *intersperse* shrubs among trees.

There, *interspersed* in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. To diversify by scattering or disposing various objects here and there.

The actors . . . *interspersed* their hymns with sarcastic jokes and altercation. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

interspersion (in-tėr-spėr'shon), *n.* [< *intersperse* + *-ion*. Cf. *aspersion*, *dispersion*, etc.] The act of interspersing, scattering, or placing here and there.

These sentiments have obtained almost in all ages and places, though not without *interspersion* of certain corrupt additamenta. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

interspicular (in-tėr-spik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *inter-* + *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] Situated between or among spicules, as of a sponge.

interspinal (in-tėr-spī'nal), *a.* [= It. *interspinale*, < NL. *interspinalis*, < L. *inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, situated between spines — that is, between spinous processes of successive vertebræ: as, an *interspinal* muscle.

interspinalis (in″tėr-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *interspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *interspinal*.] One of a number of small muscles situated between the spinous processes of any two contiguous vertebræ.

interspinous (in-tėr-spī'nus), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *spina*, spine: see *spinous*.] Situated between spines; interspinal. Specifically applied in ichthyology to certain bones of the dorsal fin of a teleost fish which are developed between the spines of the vertebræ. See the quotation. See also *shackle-joint*.

When the dorsal fin exists in the trunk, its rays are articulated with, and supported by, elongated and pointed bones — the *interspinous* bones. . . . Not unfrequently, the articulation between the fin-rays and the *interspinous* bone is effected by the interlocking of two rings, one belonging to the base of the fin-ray and its included dermal cartilage, the other to the summit of the *interspinous* bone — like the adjacent links of a chain. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 131.

interspiration† (in″tėr-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *interspiratio(n-)*, < *interspirare*, fetch breath between, < *inter*, between, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirant*. Cf. *inspiration*, etc.] A breathing-spell; an interval of rest or relief.

What gracious respites are here, what favourable *interspirations*, as if God bade me to recollect myself. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

interstaminal (in-tėr-stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *stamen*, a thread (NL. stamen), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, situated between the stamens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

interstate (in'tėr-stāt), *a.* [< *inter-* + *state*.] Existing or taking place between different states, or persons in different states; especially, carried on between the States of the American Union, or by persons in one State with persons in another. — **Interstate commerce.** See *commerce*. — **Interstate Commerce Commission**, a body of five commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, under act of Congress of February 4th, 1887. The commission is charged with the regulation of the business of common carriers as provided for under this act, with the investigation of complaints, and is required to render an annual report to the Department of the Interior.

interstellar (in-tėr-stel'ar), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *stella*, star: see *stella*.] Existing between stars; situated among the stars: as, *interstellar* spaces or worlds.

Such comets as have, by a trajection through the æther, for a long time wandered through the celestial or *interstellar* part of the universe. *Boyle*, Works, I. 379.

interstellary (in-tėr-stel'a-ri), *a.* Same as *interstellar*.

intersternal (in-tėr-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *sternum* + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, situated between the pieces of which the breast-bone is composed: as, an *intersternal* articulation. — 2. In *zoöl.*, situated between the sternites or inferomedian parts of the successive somites of an arthropod.

When the abdomen is made straight, it will be found that these *intersternal* membranes are stretched as far as they will yield. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 97.

interstice (in'tėr-stis or in-tėr'stis), *n.* [< F. *interstice* = Sp. Pg. *intersticio* = It. *interstizio*, < L. *interstitium*, a space between, < *intersistere*, pp. *interstitus*, stand between, < *inter*, between, + *sistere*, stand: see *sist*, *assist*, etc.] 1. An intervening space; an opening; especially, a small or narrow space between apposed surfaces or things; a gap, chink, slit, crevice, or cranny.

Net. . . . Texture woven with large *interstices* or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals. . . . Anything made with interstitial vacuities. . . . *Network*. . . . Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with *interstices* between the intersections. *Johnson*, Dictionary.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Every change of atmospheric pressure produces, from day to day, exits or entrances of the air into all the *interstices* of the soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 7.

2. In *canon law*, the interval of time required for promotion from a lower to a higher degree of orders.

intersticed (in'tėr-stist or in-tėr'stist), *a.* [< *interstice* + *-ed*[2].] Having an interstice or interstices: as, an *intersticed* ceiling; *intersticed* columns.

interstinctive† (in-tėr-stingk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *interstinctus*, pp. of *interstinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, mark off by pricking, < *inter*, between, + *stinguere*, prick: see *distinguish*, *extinguish*.] Distinguishing; dividing.

The business of this letter . . . is to ask the favour of you . . . to consult that piece of Cyprian called "Expositio Bissexti" . . . whether the notes of Parenthesis ( ) be used; and what care is taken of the *interstinctive* points , ; : . *Wallis*, To Dr. Smith (Aubrey's Letters, I. 78).

interstitial (in-tėr-stish'al), *a.* [< L. *interstitium*, interstice, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or constituting an interstice or interstices: as, *interstitial* change.

How many chasms he would find of wide and continued vacuity, and how many *interstitial* spaces unfilled, even in the most tumultuous hurries of business. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 8.

These snatches and *interstitial* spaces — moments literal and fleet — these are all the chances that we can borrow or create for the luxury of learning. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 211.

2. In *entom.*, situated between striæ, etc.: as, *interstitial* punctures on the elytra of beetles. — **Interstitial emphysema.** See *emphysema*. — **Interstitial growth** or **absorption** (as of bone), growth or absorption taking place throughout the substance of the organ, and not merely on its surface. — **Interstitial inflammation**, inflammation in which the morbid changes are diffuse and involve mainly the interstitial connective tissue, as distinct both from a circumscribed abscess and from parenchymatous inflammation. In this sense we have such terms as *interstitial hepatitis*, *interstitial nephritis*, *interstitial pneumonia*. — **Interstitial lines**, in *entom.*, the spaces between striæ. — **Interstitial tissue**, the fine connective tissue which occurs between the cells of other tissues and binds them together and supports their blood- and lymph-vessels.

interstitially (in-tėr-stish'al-i), *adv.* In or by interstices; in interstitial spaces.

It [water] may be deposited *interstitially*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 303.

This thickening takes place . . . *interstitially*. *B. Bentley*, Botany, p. 19.

Chalcedonic quartz is also present, sometimes *interstitially*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 35.

interstition†, *n.* [ME., < L. *interstitio(n-)*, a pause, interval, < *intersistere*, pause: see *interstice*.] Interval.

The firste periferie of all
Engendreth mist, and euermore
The dewes, and the frostes hore,
After thilke *intersticion*,
In whiche thei take impression.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

interstratification (in-tėr-strat'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *interstratify*: see *-fication*.] The state of being interstratified, or of lying between other strata; in *geol.*, the condition of a bed, stratum, or member of an aqueous deposit, with reference to the overlying and underlying beds.

The *interstratification* . . . of loess with layers of pumice and volcanic ashes. *Sir C. Lyell*, Manual of Elem. Geology, x.

interstratified (in-tėr-strat'i-fid), *a.* [< *interstratify* + *-ed*[2].] Inclosed between or alternating with other strata; forming part of a group of stratified rocks. Also *interbedded*.

interstratify (in-tėr-strat'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *interstratified*, ppr. *interstratifying*. [< *inter-* + *stratify*.] I. *trans.* In *geol.*, to cause to occupy a position among or between other strata; intermix as regards strata.

Adjacent to Milford the red sand is abundantly *interstratified* with the white, with which are also occasional seams of coarse pebbles. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 42.

Dolomitic limestone is *interstratified* with the gneissic rocks. *Nature*, XXX. 45.

But *interstratified* with these [sandstones and shales] are many beds containing marine fossils.
A. H. Green, Phys. Geol., p. 302.

II. *intrans.* To assume a position between or among other strata.

interstrial (in-tėr-strī′al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *stria* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, situated between striæ; interstitial: as, *interstrial* punctures on the elytra.

intersynapticular (in-tėr-sin-ap-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *synapticula* + *-ar*3.] Situated between or among synapticulæ.

These ligaments passing down through the *intersynapticular* spaces to be fastened, according to their position.
G. C. Bourne, Micros. Science, XXVII. 303.

intertalk† (in-tėr-tâk′), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *talk.*] To talk to one another; exchange conversation.

Among the myrtles as I walk'd,
Love and my sighs thus *intertalk'd*.
Carew, Enquiry.

intertangle (in-tėr-tang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intertangled*, ppr. *intertangling*. [Formerly also *entertangle*; < *inter-* + *tangle.*] To intertwist; tangle together.

Now also haue ye in euery song or ditty concords by compasse & concorde *entertangled* and a mixt of both.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

Their *intertangled* roots of love.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

intertarsal (in-tėr-tär′sal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tarsus* + *-al.*] 1. Situated between the proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones; mediotarsal: as, the *intertarsal* joint of a bird or a reptile. —2. Situated between or among any tarsal bones: as, *intertarsal* ligaments.

intertentacular (in″tėr-ten-tak′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *-ar*3.] Placed between tentacles.—**Intertentacular organ of Farre**, a ciliated passage opening between two tentacles of the lophophore in *Membranipora*, *Alcyonidium*, and other forms of polyzoans.

intertergal (in-tėr-tėr′gal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *tergum*, back, + *-al.*] Situated between successive terga or tergites of an arthropod.

The transparent layer of the cuticle and the uppermost layer of the cells of the hypodermis are continued into the *intertergal* membrane. *Micros. Science*, XXIX. iii. 230.

interterritorial (in-tėr-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *territory* + *-al.*] Between or among territories, or the people of different territories.

A call for an *inter-territorial* convention of the four north-western Territories—the two Dakotahs, Montana, and Washington. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 4, 1888.

intertex† (in-tėr-teks′), *v. t.* [< L. *intertexere*, interweave, intertwine, < *inter*, between, + *texere*, weave: see *text.*] To interweave; intertwine.

Lilies and roses, flowers of either sex,
The bright bride's path, embellished more than thine,
With light of love this pair doth *intertex*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

intertexture (in-tėr-teks′tūr), *n.* [< *intertex*, after *texture.*] The act of interweaving; the condition of being interwoven; joint or combined texture.

They understood not the salt and ingennity of a witty and useful answer or reply, as is to be seen in the *intertextures* of Aristophanes' comedies.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I. xxiii.

And the close *intertexture* of the several parts is as strong a proof of unity in the design and execution as the intense life and consistency in the conception of Achilles.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

intertidal (in-tėr-tī′dal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tide* + *-al.*] Living between high-water mark and low-water mark.

At low tide the limpet (being a strictly *intertidal* organism) is exposed to the air. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

intertie (in′tėr-tī), *n.* [< *inter-* + *tie.*] A short piece of timber used in roofing, and in timber-framing generally, to bind upright posts together.

intertissued† (in-tėr-tish′ūd), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tissued.*] Same as *entertissued.*

intertrabecular (in″tėr-trā-bek′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trabecula* + *-ar*3.] Situated between the cranial trabeculæ.

intertraffic (in′tėr-traf-ik), *n.* [< *inter-* + *traffic, n.*] Traffic between two or more persons or places; reciprocal trade.

intertraffic (in-tėr-traf′ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intertrafficked*, ppr. *intertrafficking*. [< *inter-* + *traffic, v.*] To trade together.

And *intertrafficke* with them, tunne for pound.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 61.

intertranspicuous (in″tėr-trans-pik′ū-us), *a.* [< *inter-* + *transpicuous.*] Transpicuous between. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

intertransversalis (in-tėr-trans-vėr-sā′lis), *n.*; pl. *intertransversales* (-lēz). [NL., < *intertransversus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, one of a series of muscles situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ.

intertransversarius (in-tėr-trans-vėr-sā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *intertransversarii* (-ī). [NL., < *intertransversus*, q. v.] Same as *intertransversalis.*

intertransverse (in″tėr-trans-vėrs′), *a.* [< NL. *intertransversus*, q. v.] Situated between the transverse processes of successive vertebræ: specifically applied to ligaments and muscles of the spinal column so placed.

intertransversus (in″tėr-trans-vėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *intertransversi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse.*] Same as *intertransversalis.*

The anterior lymph-heart; lying in an interspace between the small muscles (*intertransversi*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 95.

intertribal (in-tėr-trī′bal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tribe* + *-al.*] Existing or taking place between tribes; passing from tribe to tribe: as, *intertribal* war or commerce.

It must ever be borne in mind that African slavery is of two distinct kinds: first, inland or *intertribal* slavery or serviture, which . . . is the normal condition of all rude nations divided into petty contiguous tribes.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 443.

intertrigo (in-tėr-trī′gō), *n.* [L., a chafing or galling of the skin in riding, walking, etc., < *inter*, between, + *tercre*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] A slight inflammation of the skin, occurring in creases or folds where one part of skin rubs on another. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 252.

intertrochanteric (in-tėr-trō-kan-ter′ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trochanter* + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, situated between two trochanters: specifically applied to a line or ridge between the greater and the lesser trochanter of the femur. See cut under *trochanter.*

The posterior *intertrochanteric* ridge.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 621.

intertrochlear (in-tėr-trok′lē-ăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *trochlear.*] Fitting into the middle of a trochlear or pulley-like surface of a joint: as, the *intertrochlear* ridge along the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

A tongue and groove ("*intertrochlear* crest") in the elbow-joint. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 348.

intertropical (in-tėr-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tropic* + *-al.*] Situated between the tropics.

Round many *intertropical* islands, . . . the bottom of the sea is entirely coated by irregular masses of coral.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 79.

Intertropical portions of the old world. *Science*, III. 606.

intertubular (in-tėr-tū′bū-lăr), *a.* [< *inter-* + *tubule* + *-ar*3.] Situated between tubes: as, the *intertubular* cells.

interturb†, *v. t.* [< L. *interturbare*, disturb by interruption, < *inter*, between, + *turbare*, disturb, trouble: see *trouble, disturb.*] To disturb.

Even so do I *interturb* and trouble you with my babbling. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 22.

interturber†, *n.* A disturber.

The world percase fantazing us to be an *interturber* of the peace rather than an indifferent mediator.
Henry VIII., To Wyatt, May, 1538.

intertwine (in-tėr-twīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intertwined*, ppr. *intertwining*. [< *inter-* + *twine, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another; interlace.

Wherever, under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwined* might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R., iv. 405.

II. *intrans.* To twine together; be interwoven: as, *intertwining* vines.

My dwelling stands—a sweet recluse abode!
And o'er my darken'd casement *intertwine*
The fragrant briar, the woodbine, and the vine.
Scott, Eclogues, i.

intertwine (in′tėr-twīn), *n.* [< *intertwine, v.*] A mutual or reciprocal twiuing or winding. [Rare.]

Ill
Such *intertwine* beseems triumphal wreaths
Strewed before thy advancing.
Coleridge, To Wordsworth.

intertwiningly (in-tėr-twī′ning-li), *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

intertwist (in-tėr-twist′), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *twist.*] To twist one with another; twist or twine together.

Ye, with your tough and *intertwisted* roots,
Grasp the firm rocks ye sprung from.
W. Mason, Caractacus.

intertwistingly (in-tėr-twis′ting-li), *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

interunion (in-tėr-ū′nyon), *n.* [< *inter-* + *union.*] An interblending. [Rare.]

The . . . more eloquent *interunion* of human voices in the choir. *G. W. Cable*, Creole Days, p. 18.

interval (in′tėr-val), *n.* [Formerly also *intervall*; = F. *intervalle* = Pr. *entreval* = Sp. *intervalo* = Pg. It. *intervallo*, < L. *intervallum*, space between, interval, distance, interval of time, pause, difference, lit. space between two palisades or walls, < *inter*, between, + *vallum*, palisade, wall: see *wall*1.] 1. A vacant or unobstructed space between points or objects; an intervening vacancy; an open reach or stretch between limits: as, the *intervals* between the ranks of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful *interval*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 105.

2. Specifically, a low level tract of land, as along a river, between hills, etc. Also *intervale.* [U. S.]

The winding Pemigewasset, . . .
. . . whitening down its rocks,
Or lazily gliding through its *intervals*.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

In a green rolling *interval*, planted with noble trees and flanked by moderate hills, stands the vast white caravansary. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

There was no wind, except in the open glades between the woods, where the frozen lakes spread out like meadow *intervals*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 22.

3. Any dividing tract in space, time, or degree; an intervening space, period, or state; a separating reach or stretch of any kind: with reference either to the space itself or to the points of separation or division: as, an *interval* of rocky ground between meadows; to fill up an *interval* in conversation with music; an *interval* of ease or of relapse in disease; a lucid *interval* in delirium; to set trees at *intervals* of fifty feet; to breathe only at long *intervals*; the clock strikes at *intervals* of an hour.

This is the freshest, the most busie and stirring *intervall* or time betweene, that husbandmen have.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Short as the *interval* is since I last met you in this place on a similar occasion, the events which have filled up that *interval* have not been unimportant. *Canning.*

There seems to be no *interval* between greatness and meanness. *Emerson*, Heroism.

4. Specifically, in *entom.*, one of the spaces between longitudinal striæ of the elytra. When the striæ are regular, both they and the intervals are numbered from the suture outward.—5. In *music*, the difference or distance in pitch between two tones. If the tones are sounded simultaneously, the interval is *harmonic*; if successively, *melodic.* An interval is acoustically described by the ratio between the vibration-numbers of the two tones: thus, an octave is represented by the ratio 2 : 1; a fifth, by the ratio 3 : 2, etc. Musically the intervals between the key-note of a major scale and its several tones are regarded as the standards with which all possible intervals are compared and from which they are named. The standard intervals are as follows: *do* to *do* (C to C, F to F, etc.) is called a *first, prime*, or *unison*; *do* to *re* (C to D, F to G, etc.), a *second*; *do* to *mi* (C to E, F to A, etc.), a *third*; *do* to *fa* (C to F, F to B♭, etc.), a *fourth*; *do* to *do'* (C to C', F to F', etc.), an *eighth* or *octave*, etc. These intervals are usually further designated thus: standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves are *perfect*; standard seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., are *major.* If an interval is a half-step longer than the corresponding standard interval, it is called *augmented* (or *sharp, superfluous, extreme, redundant*): thus, *do* to *fi* (C to F♯, F to B♯, etc.) is an *augmented fourth*; *do* to *li* (C to A♯, F to D♯, etc.) is an *augmented sixth.* If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding major interval, it is called *minor* (or *flat*): thus, *do* to *me* (C to E♭, F to A♭, etc.) is a *minor third*, etc. If an interval is a half-step shorter than the corresponding perfect or minor interval, it is called *diminished*: thus, *do* to *sol*♭ (C to G♭, F to C♭, etc.) is a *diminished fifth* (also called *imperfect*); *di* to *le* (C♯ to A♭, F♯ to D♭, etc.) is a *diminished sixth*, etc. (This nomenclature is obviously inconsistent, and another is also in use, according to which all standard intervals are called *major*, all a half-step longer than the corresponding major intervals are called *augmented*, all a half-step shorter than the corresponding major are called *minor*, and all a half-step shorter than the corresponding minor are called *diminished.*) A given interval is measured and named by comparison with a major scale based on the lower tone of the interval. Intervals not greater than an octave are called *simple*; those greater than an octave, *compound*—compound intervals being reducible to simple ones by subtracting one or more octaves. When the upper tone of a simple interval is transposed an octave downward or its lower tone an octave upward, the interval is said to be *inverted*: inverted firsts become octaves, seconds become sevenths, thirds become sixths, etc.; and perfect intervals remain perfect, major intervals become minor, minor intervals become major, augmented intervals become diminished, and diminished intervals become augmented. Intervals are *consonant* or *dissonant*: the *perfect consonances* are standard firsts, fourths, fifths, and octaves; the *imperfect consonances* are major or minor thirds and sixths; and the *dissonances* are major or minor seconds and sevenths, with all augmented and diminished

intervals. The acoustical values of the more important recognized intervals are as follows:

		Pure.	Tempered.
Prime or unison	(C to C, F to F)	1:1	1:1
Augmented prime / Minor second	(C to C♯, F to F♯) / (C to D♭, F to G♭)	24:25 / 15:16	1:2^1/12
Major second	(C to D, F to G)	8:9 (or 9:10)	1:2^2/12
Augmented second / Minor third	(C to D♯, F to G♯) / (C to E♭, F to A♭)	64:75 / 5:6	1:2^3/12
Major third	(C to E, F to A)	4:5	1:2^4/12
Perfect fourth	(C to F, F to B♭)	3:4	1:2^5/12
Augmented fourth (tritone) / Diminished fifth	(C to F♯, F to B♮) / (C to G♭, F to C♭)	32:45 (or 18:25) / 45:64 (or 25:36)	1:2^6/12
Perfect fifth	(C to G, F to C)	2:3	1:2^7/12
Augmented fifth / Minor sixth	(C to G♯, F to C♯) / (C to A♭, F to D♭)	16:25 / 5:8	1:2^8/12
Major sixth	(C to A, F to D)	3:5	1:2^9/12
Augmented sixth / Minor seventh	(C to A♯, F to D♯) / (C to B♭, F to E♭)	128:225 / 9:16 (or 5:9)	1:2^10/12
Major seventh / Diminished octave	(C to B, F to E) / (C to C♭, F to F♭)	8:15 / 135:256	1:2^11/12
Octave	(C to C′, F to F′)	1:2	1:2.

The values given in the first column are those of the ideal intervals, such as are secured by using *pure* intonation; those given in the second column are those of *equally tempered* intonation, such as is used on keyed instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. (See *intonation*[2] and *temperament*.) A *diatonic* interval is one that occurs between two tones of a normal major or minor scale. A *chromatic* interval is one that occurs between a tone of such a scale and a tone foreign to that scale. An *enharmonic* interval is one on an instrument of fixed intonation, that is apparent only in the notation, being in fact a unison, as, on the pianoforte, the interval from F♯ to G♭. In musical science the theory of intervals is introductory to that of chords and to harmony in general.

6. In *logic*, a proposition. [Rare.]—**Angular intervals**, in *astron.* See *angular*.—**At intervals.** (*a*) After intervals. See def. 3. (*b*) During or between intervals; between whiles or by turns; occasionally or alternately: as, to rest *at intervals*.

Miriam watch'd and dozed *at intervals*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Consecutive or parallel intervals. See *consecutive*.—**Direct interval**, in *music*, an interval in its usual position: opposed to *inverted interval*. See def. 5.—**Implied interval.** See *imply*.—**Natural intervals**, in *music*, the intervals of the diatonic scale.—**The extremes of an interval.** See *extreme*.

intervale (in′tėr-vāl), *n.* [A var. of *interval*, as if < *inter-* + *vale*[1].] A low level tract of land, especially along a river; an interval. See *interval*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

At one place along the bank of a stream, there was a broad tract which Albert thought would make . . . "a beautiful piece of *intervale*."
Jacob Abbott, Mary Erskine, ii.

The woody *intervale* just beyond the marshy land.
The Century, XXIX. 769.

intervallic (in-tėr-val′ik), *a.* [< *interval* (L. *intervallum*) + *-ic*.] In *music*, pertaining to intervals; pertaining to pitch as distinguished from force, duration, or quality.

intervallum† (in-tėr-val′um), *n.* [< L. *intervallum*, an interval: see *interval*.] An interval.

I will devise matter enough out of this Shallow to keep Prince Harry in continual laughter the wearing out of six fashions, which is four terms, or two actions, and a' shall laugh without *intervallums*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1, 91.

interveined (in-tėr-vānd′), *a.* [< *inter-* + *veined*.] Intersected with or as if with veins.

Fair champain with less rivers *intervein'd*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 257.

intervenant (in-tėr-vē′nant), *n.* [< F. *intervenant*, ppr. of *intervenir*, intervene: see *intervene*.] In *French law*, an intervener; one who intervenes.

intervene (in-tėr-vēn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intervened*, ppr. *intervening*. [= F. *intervenir* = Pr. *intervenir*, *entrevenir* = Sp. *intervenir* = Pg. *intervir* = It. *intervenire*, < L. *intervenire*, come between, < *inter*, between, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come between; fall or happen between things, persons, periods, or events; be intermediate, or appear or happen intermediately.

I proceed to those errors and vanities which have *intervened* amongst the studies.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

No pleasing intricacies *intervene*,
No artful wildness to perplex the scene.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 115.

Between the fall of the Duke of Bourbon and the death of Fleury, a few years of frugal and moderate government *intervened*.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

2. To come between in act; act intermediately or mediatorially; interfere or interpose, as between persons, parties, or states.

Another consideration must here be interposed, concerning the *intervening* of presbyters in the regiment of the several churches.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 230.

But Providence himself will *intervene*
To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.
Cowper, Table-Talk, i. 444.

A magistrate possessed of the whole executive power . . . has authority to *intervene* between the nobles and commons.
J. Adams, Works, V. 67.

About the time Austria and Prussia proposed to the diet to *intervene* in the affairs of Schleswig on international grounds.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429.

3. In *law*, to interpose and become a party to a suit pending between other parties: as, stockholders may *intervene* in a suit against directors.—**Intervening subject**, in *contrapuntal music*, an intermediate or secondary subject or theme.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Interfere*, *Intermeddle*, etc. See *interpose*.

II. *trans.* To come between; divide. [Rare.]

Self-sown woodlands of birch, alder, &c., *intervening* the different estates.
De Quincey.

intervenet, *n.* [< *intervene*, *v.*] A coming together; a meeting.

They [Buckingham and Olivarez] had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement in the parts which they swayed.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 287.

intervener (in-tėr-vē′nėr), *n.* One who intervenes; specifically, in *law*, a third person who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

intervenience (in-tėr-vē′niens), *n.* [< *intervenien(t)* + *-ce*.] A coming between; intervention. [Rare.]

In respect of the *intervenience* of more successive instrumental causes.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 335.

intervenient (in-tėr-vē′nient), *a.* [< L. *intervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervene*.] Coming or being between; intervening. [Rare.]

In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and *intervenient* is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 172.

On the horizon's verge,
O'er *intervenient* waste, through glimmering haze
Unquestionably kenned, that cone-shaped hill.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

intervenium (in-tėr-vē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *intervenia* (-ä). [< L. *intervenium*, the space between veins (in the earth, in stones, etc.), < *inter*, between, + *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] In *bot.*, the space or area occupied by parenchyma between the veins of leaves.
Lindley.

intervent† (in-tėr-vent′), *v. t.* [< L. *interventus*, pp. of *intervenire*, come between: see *intervene*.] To obstruct; thwart.

To Ida he descends, and sees from thence
Juno and Pallas haste the Greeks' defence:
Whose purpose his command, by Iris given,
Doth *intervent*.
Chapman, Iliad, viii.

I trust there is both day and means to *intervent* this bargaine.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 56.

intervention (in-tėr-ven′shon), *n.* [= F. *intervention* = Sp. *intervencion* = Pg. *intervenção* = It. *intervenzione*, < LL. *interventio(n-)*, an interposition, giving security, lit. a coming between, < L. *intervenire*, pp. *interventus*, come between: see *intervene*.] 1. The act or state of intervening; a coming between; interposition; mediatorial interference: as, light is interrupted by the *intervention* of an opaque body; the *intervention* of one state in the affairs of another.

Till in soft steam
From Ocean's bosom his light vapours drawn
With grateful *intervention* o'er the sky
Their veil diffusive spread.
Mallet, Amyntor and Theodora.

There was no pretext of a restraint upon the king's liberty for an armed *intervention* in the affairs of France.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.

Let us ever bear in mind that the doctrine of evolution has for its foundation not the admission of incessant divine *interventions*, but a recognition of the original, the immutable fiat of God.
J. W. Draper, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 189.

2. In *law*, the act by which a third person interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.—**Syn.** *Interference*, *Mediation*, etc. See *interposition*.

interventionist (in-tėr-ven′shon-ist, *n.* [< *intervention* + *-ist*.] In *med.*, one who favors interfering with the course of a disease for therapeutic purposes under certain circumstances, as contrasted with one who under these circumstances would leave the patient to nature.

interventor (in-tėr-ven′tor), *n.* [< L. *interventor*, one who comes in, a visitor, LL. a surety, an intercessor, < *intervenire*, pp. *interventus*, come between: see *intervene*.] 1. *Eccles.*, same as *intercessor*, 2.—2. An inspector in a mine, whose duty it is to report upon the works carried on, and upon the use made of supplies.
Gregory Yale. [Western U. S.]

interventricular (in′tėr-ven-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *-ar*[3].] 1. In *anat.*, placed between ventricles, as those of the heart or brain: as, an *interventricular* opening in the heart.—2. In *entom.*, coming between the chambers of the dorsal vessel or heart.—**Interventricular valvules**, in *entom.*, small valves opening toward the anterior end of the dorsal vessel, and separating the chambers.

intervenue†, *n.* [< OF. *intervenue*, *entrevenue*, intervention, < *intervenu*, pp. of *intervenir*, intervene: see *intervene*. Cf. *avenue*.] Intervention.
Blount.

intervenular (in-tėr-ven′ū-lar), *a.* [< *inter-* + *venule* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, lying between the veins of an insect's wing.

With the usual marginal row of minute black *intervenular* lunules.
Packard.

intervert† (in-tėr-vėrt′), *v. t.* [= F. *intervertir*, < L. *intervertere*, turn aside, turn in another direction, < *inter*, between, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *divert*, *invert*, etc.] To turn to another course or to another use; divert; misapply.

The good never *intervert* nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 893.

intervertebra (in-tėr-vėr′tē-brä), *n.*; pl. *intervertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *inter*, between, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] In Carus's system of classification (1828), an intervertebral element of the skull; the skeleton of a sense-organ regarded as of vertebral nature and interposed between successive cranial vertebral segments. Carus had three such intervertebræ—auditive, optic, and olfactory. The distinction is perfectly sound, and still endures, though Carus's interpretation of the homologies of the parts is abandoned. The three intervertebræ are now regarded as the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose: namely, the auditory or otic capsule or otocrane (the petrosal or petromastoid part of the temporal bone), the sclerotic coat of the eyeball (extensively ossified in many animals), and the ethmoid bone (mesethmoid and pair of ethmoturbinals).

intervertebral (in-tėr-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [= F. *intervertébral*; as *inter-* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Situated between any two successive vertebræ.—**Intervertebral disk**, the intervertebral fibrocartilage or substance when of discoidal form, as in man.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Intervertebral foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Intervertebral substance**, in *human anat.*, concentric laminæ of fibrous tissue and more internally fibrocartilage, with soft pulpy matter in the interior, forming an elastic cushion between any two contiguous vertebral bodies.

interview (in′tėr-vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. *enterview*; < OF. *entrevue*, F. *entrevue*, interview, meeting, < *entrevoir*, refl., meet, visit, < *entre*, between, + *voir*, see, > *vue*, view, sight: see *view*.] 1. A meeting of persons face to face; usually, a formal meeting for conference.

To bring your most imperial majesties
Unto this bar and royal *interview*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 27.

'Twas in the temple where I first beheld her. . . .
The church hath first begun our *interview*,
And that's the place must join us into one.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 1.

But if the busie tell-tale day
Our happy *enterview* betray—
Lest thou confesse too, melt away.
Habington, Castara, i.

2. In *journalism*: (*a*) A conversation or colloquy held with a person whose views or statements are sought for the purpose of publishing them.

Mr.———'s refusal was full notice . . . that there would be no use in trying to get out of him through an *interview* what he was not willing to furnish through his own pen.
The Nation, Nov. 18, 1886.

(*b*) A report of such a conversation.

interview (in′tėr-vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. *entervieu*, *entervew*; < *interview*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have an interview with; visit as an interviewer, usually with the purpose of publishing what is said.

II.† *intrans.* To hold an interview; converse or confer together. [Rare.]

Their mutuall frendes . . . exhorted theim . . . to mete and *enterview* in some place decent and conuenient.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 12.

interviewer (in′tėr-vū-ėr), *n.* One who interviews; a person, especially a newspaper reporter, who holds an interview or practises interviewing for the purpose of publishing what is said to him.

The *interviewer* is a product of over-civilization.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LI. 72.

interviewing (in'tėr-vū-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *interview*, *v.*] The practice of seeking interviews and colloquy, especially with persons of some importance or conspicuousness, for the purpose of publishing their remarks in newspapers.

When *interviewing* began to be a regular enterprise, a few years ago, the English leader-writers denounced it as the most dreadful form which American impertinence had yet assumed. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 440.

This led to an article on *interviewing* in the Nation of January 28, 1869, which was the first formal notice of the practice under that name, and caused the adoption of the term both in this country and in England.
The American, IX. 329.

intervisible (in-tėr-viz'i-bl), *a.* [< *inter-* + *visible*.] Mutually visible; that may be seen the one from the other: applied to signal- and surveying-stations.

intervisit (in-tėr-viz'it), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *visit*, *v.*] To exchange visits. [Rare.]

Here we trifled and bathed, and *intervisited* with the company who frequent the place for health.
Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1654.

intervisit (in-tėr-viz'it), *n.* [< *intervisit*, *v.*] An intermediate visit. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

intervital (in-tėr-vī'tal), *a.* [< L. *inter*, between, + *vita*, life: see *vital*.] Between two lives; pertaining to the intermediate state between death and the resurrection. [Rare.]

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its *intervital* gloom
In some long trance should slumber on.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

intervocalic (in″tėr-vō-kal'ik), *a.* [< *inter-* + L. *vocalis*, a vowel: see *vocalic*.] Between vowels.

Showing that *intervocalic* i of the Provençal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as j.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 490.

intervolution (in″tėr-vō-lū'shọn), *n.* [< *intervolve*, after *volution*.] The state of being intervolved. [Rare.]

intervolve (in-tėr-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intervolved*, ppr. *intervolving*. [< L. *inter*, between, among, + *volvere*, roll: see *volute*.] To wind or involve reciprocally, or one within another.

Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric, *intervolved*, yet regular
Then most when most irregular they seem.
Milton, P. L., v. 623.

Great Artist! Thou, whose finger set aright
This exquisite machine, with all its wheels,
Though *intervolv'd*, exact.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

interweave (in-tėr-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *interwove*, pp. *interwoven* (sometimes *interwove*, *interweaved*), ppr. *interweaving*. [< *inter-* + *weave*.] 1. To weave together into a single fabric, as two or more different materials or strands: as, to *interweave* silk and cotton.

A mass of silvery gauze was thrown back, revealing Cicely attired in an old-fashioned ball dress made of lace *interwoven* with silver threads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 254.

2. To intermingle as if by weaving; blend intimately; intertwine; interlace.

Words *interwove* with sighs found out their way.
Milton, P. L., i. 621.

He so *interweaves* truth with probable fiction that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

He has *interwoven* in the Body of his Fable a very beautiful and well invented Allegory.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

interwind (in-tėr-wīnd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *interwound*, ppr. *interwinding*. [< *inter-* + *wind*[1], *v.*] To move in a serpentine course, as one among others moving in the same manner. [Rare.]

Uncounted sails which . . . pass and repass, wind and *interwind*. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders.

interwish† (in-tėr-wish'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *wish*.] To wish mutually.

The venome of all stepdames, gamesters' gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*.
Donne, The Curse.

interwork (in-tėr-wėrk'), *v. i.* [< *inter-* + *work*.] 1. To work together; act with reciprocal effect.—2. To work between; operate intermediately.

The doctrine of an *interworking* providence.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 335.

interworld (in'tėr-wėrld), *n.* [< *inter-* + *world*.] A world between other worlds.

Other worlds, or imaginary *inter-worlds* and spaces between. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 640.

interwound[1] (in-tėr-wōnd' or -wound'), *v. t.* [< *inter-* + *wound*[1].] To wound mutually.

The Captain chuses but three hundred out;
And, arming each but with a Trump and Torch,
About a mighty Pagan Hoast doth march,
Making the same, through their drad sodain sound,
With their owne Arms themselues to *inter-wound*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Hence discontented sects and schisms arise;
Hence *interwounding* controversies spring,
That feed the simple, and offend the wise.
Daniel, Musophilus.

interwound[2] (in-tėr-wound'). Preterit and past participle of *interwind*.

interwove (in-tėr-wōv'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *interweave*.

interwoven (in-tėr-wō'vn). Past participle of *interweave*.

interwreathe (in-tėr-rēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *interwreathed*, ppr. *interwreathing*. [< *inter-* + *wreathe*.] To twist or plait into a wreath. [Rare.]

Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul in labour to begin,
Ios or anthems, pæans or a hymn.
Lovelace, Posthuma, ii., To Mr. E. R.

interwrought (in-tėr-rât'). A preterit and past participle of *interwork*.

interzoœcial (in″tėr-zō-ē'shial), *a.* [< *inter-* + *zoœcium* + *-al*.] Intervening between or among the zoœcia of a polyzoan: as, "the *interzoœcial* pores," *Nature*, XXX. 306.

interzygapophysial (in-tėr-zī″ga-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *inter-* + *zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Situated between the zygapophyses or articular processes of a vertebra.

intestable (in-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *intestable* = It. *intestabile*, < L. *intestabilis*, disqualified from witnessing or making a will, < *in-* priv. + *testabilis*, qualified to give testimony: see *testable*[2]. Cf. *intestate*.] Legally unqualified or disqualified to make a will: as, an idiot or a lunatic is *intestable*.

Such persons as are *intestable* for want of liberty or freedom of will are by the civil law of various kinds; as prisoners, captives, and the like. But the law of England does not make such persons absolutely *intestable*.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

intestacy (in-tes'tā-si), *n.* [< *intesta(te)* + *-cy*.] The condition of dying intestate or without leaving a valid will; the leaving of property not disposed of, or not effectually disposed of, by will. *Partial intestacy* exists where some of the property is effectually bequeathed, but not all.

The statute 31 Edward III. c. 11. provides that, in case of *intestacy*, the ordinary shall depute the nearest and most lawful friends of the deceased to administer his goods.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

intestate (in-tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intestat* = Sp. Pg. *intestado* = It. *intestato*, < L. *intestatus*, having made no will, < *in-* priv. + *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *test*[2], *testament*. Cf. *intestable*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having made no will, or no valid will; having left property not effectually disposed of by will. The decedent is properly said to have died *intestate* as to any part of his property not so disposed of.

In case a person made no disposition of such of his goods as were testable, whether that were only part or the whole of them, he was, and is, said to die *intestate*.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction in testamentary matters and the administration of the goods of persons dying *intestate* was peculiar to England and the sister kingdoms.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 400.

Children inherited equally as co-partners the property of *intestate* parents, whether real or personal.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

2. Not disposed of by will; not legally devised or bequeathed: as, an *intestate* estate.—**Intestates' Estates Act**, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 71) relating to administration of personal estate, and escheat of real estate.

II. *n.* A person dying without making a valid will, or leaving any property not effectually bequeathed.

in testimonium (in tes-ti-mō'ni-um). [L.: *in*, in, for; *testimonium*, acc. of *testimonium*, witness, testimony: see *testimony*.] In witness.

Intestina (in-tes-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *intestinus*, internal: see *intestine*.] Intestinal worms—that is, worms living in the intestines of other animals; entozoa in general. It was the first Linnean order of the class *Vermes*, including worms which for the most part inhabit the bodies of other animals. The term has no exact technical meaning, and is not now in use. Also *Intestinalia*.

intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* [= F. *intestinal* = Sp. Pg. It. *intestinale*, < NL. *intestinalis*, < L. *intestinum*, an intestine: see *intestine*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the intestine, or the intestines in general; enteric: as, the *intestinal* tube or tract; *intestinal* movements.

The cæcum has been called the second stomach, the idea once being that in it the final process of *intestinal* digestion was carried out.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 117.

2. Having an intestine or enteron: the opposite of *anenterous*: applied to nearly all the *Metazoa* as distinguished from the *Protozoa*. —3. Inhabiting the intestine; entozoic; of or pertaining to the *Intestina* or *Intestinalia*. —**Intestinal fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Intestinal follicle.** See *follicle*, 2.—**Intestinal glands.** See *gland*.—**Intestinal juice**, the secretion found in the intestine, or more strictly that secreted by the intestinal glands themselves, independently of the gastric, pancreatic, and hepatic contributions; succus entericus. It has some, but apparently unimportant, digestive power.—**Intestinal navel, worm**, etc. See the nouns.

Intestinales (in-tes-ti-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *intestinalis*, intestinal: see *intestinal*.] The intestinal ascidians, in which the intestinal canal lies entirely behind the small branchial sac, as in the salps: distinguished from the branchial ascidians.

Intestinalia (in-tes-ti-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *intestinalis*: see *intestinal*.] Same as *Intestina*.

intestine (in-tes'tin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *intestino*, < L. *intestinus*, inward, internal, intestine (neut. *intestinum*, usually in pl. *intestina*, entrails), < *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*: see *in*[1]. Cf. *internal* and *entrails*, from the same source.] **I.** *a.* 1. Internal; inward; pertaining to the interior part of something.

Epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,
Intestine stone and ulcer. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 484.

From chaos and parental darkness came
Light, the first fruits of that *intestine* broil,
That sullen ferment, which for wondrous ends
Was ripening in itself. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

2†. Inner; innate; inborn.

Everything labours under an *intestine* necessity.
Cudworth.

3. Internal with regard to a company, community, or nation; domestic: usually applied to what is evil: as, *intestine* feuds.

Thair was not sen King Keneths days
Sic strange *intestine* crewel stryf.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

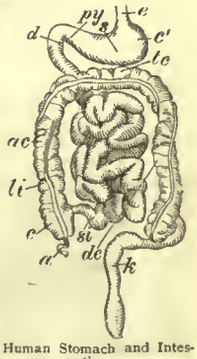
Hereof aryse these *intestine* batails betwixt the crysten kynges, to prepare the waye more easy for the Turke to innade vs. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, v.

No country in Europe . . . was so sorely afflicted with *intestine* anarchy as Castile. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The boycotter thus becomes the *intestine* enemy of society and its peace. *The Century*, XXXII. 321.

Intestine motion, the motion of very small parts of a body, as of molecules.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus; gut; bowel: in popular use usually in the plural: the guts; bowels; entrails. In a wider sense, in biology, the term is also used to include the whole alimentary canal or enteron. (See *alimentary* and *enteron*.) In man, as in other vertebrates and many invertebrates, the intestine is the tube into which partly digested food is received from the stomach, for the completion of the digestive process by the action upon the food of certain secretions (as the hepatic, pancreatic, and intestinal), the drawing off of the assimilable material by the blood-vessels and lacteals, and the ejection of the refuse or non-assimilable substances, as feces or excrement, by the anus. The length of the human intestine is five or six times that of the body, such extent representing, perhaps, an average of relative length; the intestine is generally shorter in carnivorous animals, and longer in those which are herbivorous. It is a musculomembranous tube invested with a peritoneal coat, lined with mucous membrane, and having in its walls both longitudinal and circular muscular fibers. It lies coiled in many convolutions in the abdomen, the coils being freely movable, though the tube as a whole is held in place by mesenteric folds of peritoneum. Into it are poured the secretions of the liver and pancreas, as well as those of its own numerous glandular structures. The character of the tube in man and mammals generally has caused its division into a small and a large intestine. The former extends from the pylorus to the iliocæcal valve, and is subdivided into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. The latter consists of the cæcum or head of the colon, with its appendix vermiformis; of the colon proper, divided into ascending, transverse, and descending; and of the rectum or straight gut, continued from the descending colon by the sigmoid flexure. The small intestine is smoothly and simply tubular; the large is more or less extensively sacculated. This distinction does not hold as a rule below



Human Stomach and Intestines.

a, vermiform appendage; *ac*, ascending colon; *c*, cæcum; *c'*, cardiac end of stomach; *d*, duodenum; *dc*, descending colon; *e*, rectum, ending at anus; *li*, large intestine or colon, including *ac*, *tc*, *dc*; *e*, termination of esophagus; *py*, pyloric end of stomach, whence the coiled small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) extends to *st*; *tc*, transverse colon.

mammals, in many of which, also, the cæcum is of comparatively enormous extent. Thus, in birds, in which there are commonly a pair of cæca, the site of these organs marks the only distinction between the preceding and succeeding portions of the tube. In many lower vertebrates, as fishes, cæca may be very numerous, and situated near the pylorus. In all vertebrates the cavity of the intestine is primitively continuous with that of the umbilical vesicle, and in those which have an allantois with the cavity of that organ. In its simplest possible form the intestine represents the interior of a gastrula. See cut under *gastrula*.

The *intestines* appear to be affected with albuminoid disease next in frequency to the spleen, liver, kidneys, and lymphatic glands. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 750.

Clavate intestine. See *clavate*[1].—**Thick intestine**, in certain insects, a distention of the posterior end of the ileum, forming a large blind sac which is turned back toward the ventriculus. It is thickened, and ridged on the inner surface. Its function appears to be to subject the food to a second digestion before it is passed out of the body.

intestiniform (in-tes'ti-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *intestinum*, intestine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling an intestine in form.

Stomach greatly elongated, *intestiniform*.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 415.

intext†, *n.* [< L. *intextus*, an interweaving, joining together, < *intexere*, interweave, weave into, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave: see *text*, and cf. *context*.] The text of a book; the contents.

I had a book which none
Co'd reade the *intext* but my selfe alone.
Herrick, To his Closet-Gods, l. 6.

intextine (in-teks'tin), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + E. *extine*.] In *bot.*, a supplementary membrane which is sometimes present in the outer coat (extine) of pollen-grains, as in *Œnothera*, where the extine separates into a true extine and an intextine.

intextured (in-teks'tūrd), *a.* [< L. *intexere*, pp. *intextus*, inweave, < *in*, in, + *texere*, weave. Cf. *texture*.] Woven or worked in. *Wright*.

in thesi (in thē'sī). [L.: *in*, in; *thesi*, abl. of *thesis*, thesis: see *thesis*.] As a proposition; in the nature of a thesis.

inthirst† (in-thėrst'), *v. t.* [< *in*-[1] + *thirst*.] To affect with thirst; make thirsty.

Using our pleasure as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard does wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Moderation, i. 8.

inthrall, inthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

inthralment, inthrallment, *n.* See *enthralment*.

inthrone (in-thrōn'), *v. t.* See *enthrone*.

inthrong (in-thrông'), *v. i.* [< *in*[1] + *throng*.] To throng in.

His people like a flowing stream *inthrong*. *Fairfax*.

inthronizate†, *a.* [< ML. *inthronizatus*, pp. of *inthronizare*, enthrone: see *enthronize*.] Enthroned.

In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop was *inthronizate* at Canterburie.
Holinshed, Chron., II., V 5, col. 2. (*Nares*.)

inthronization (in-thrō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* See *enthronization*.

inthronize (in-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* See *enthronize*.

intice†, **inticement**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *entice*, etc.

intil† (in-til'), *prep.* [< ME. *intil*, *intyl* (< OSw. *intil*, *in til*, Sw. *intill* = Dan. *indtil*), a var. of *until*: see *until*. Cf. *into*.] 1. Into; in.

It was *intill* a pleasant time,
Upon a simmer's day.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

She's ta'en the keys *intill* her hand,
And threw them deep, deep in the sea.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2. Unto.

Although he sought oon *intyl* Inde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 624.

But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath clawed me in his clutch,
And hath shipped me *intil* the land,
As if I had never been such.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, 81.

intima (in'ti-mạ), *n.*; pl. *intimæ* (-mē). [NL., fem. of L. *intimus*, inmost: see *intimate*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an intimate (that is, an innermost or lining) membrane, coating, or other structure of some part or organ; specifically, the innermost coat of an artery or vein, consisting of the endothelial lining backed by connective and elastic tissue. The full term is *tunica intima*.

When the larva undergoes ecdysis, the *intima* of a portion of the tracheal system is also cast off by means of some of these chords. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 289.

The coats which were found to have undergone morbid change were the *intima* and the middle coat.
Lancet, No. 3424, p. 749.

intimacy (in'ti-mā-si), *n.*; pl. *intimacies* (-siz). [< *intima(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being intimate; close union or conjunction.

Explosions occur only . . . where the elements concerned are . . . distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute *intimacy*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 35.

2. Close familiarity or fellowship; intimate friendship.

Rectory and Hall,
Bound in an immemorial *intimacy*,
Were open to each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The peculiar art of alternate gushing *intimacy* and cool obliviousness, so well known to London fashionable women. *Peep at Our Cousins*, iv.

=**Syn.** *Familiarity*, etc. See *acquaintance*.

intimado†, *n.* [Appar. < Sp. Pg. *intimado* (pp.) = E. *intimate* (*a.* and *n.*); but no such use of Sp. Pg. appears.] An intimate friend; a confidant.

Did not I say he was the Earl's *Intimado*?
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

intimæ, *n.* Plural of *intima*.

intimate (in'ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimated*, ppr. *intimating*. [< L. *intimatus*, pp. of *intimare* (> It. *intimare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *intimar* = F. *intimer*), put or bring into, press into, announce, publish, make known, intimate, < *intimus* (> ult. E. *intime*), inmost, innermost, most intimate, superl. (cf. *interior*, compar.) of *intus*, within, < *in*, in: see *interior*.] 1. To make known, especially in a formal manner; announce.

The conjuratoures . . . imagined wyth themselfes that their enterpryse was *intimate* and published to the kyng.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. I.

At last he found the most gracious Prince Sigismundus, with his Colonell at Lipawick in Misenland, who gave him his Passe, *intimating* the service he had done.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 43.

Each Highland family has a domestic spirit called banshee, who *intimates* approaching disaster by shrieks and wailings. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 746.

2. Specifically, to make known by indirect means or words; hint or suggest; indicate; point out.

This fable *intimates* an extraordinary and almost singular thing. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

We *intimated* our minds to them by signs, beckoning with our hand. *Rob. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 421).

He did not receive us very politely, but said he wonder'd for what end the Franks went up to the Cataracts, and ask'd if I had a watch to sell: which is a way they have of *intimating* that they want such a present.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 83.

=**Syn.** 2. *Suggest*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

intimate (in'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intimatus*, pp., made known, intimate: see the verb.]

I. *a.* 1. Inner; inmost; intrinsic; pertaining to minute details or particulars: as, the *intimate* structure of an organism; the *intimate* principles of a science.

Enough beauty of climate hangs over these Roman cottages and farm-houses, . . . but their charm for seekers of the picturesque is the way in which the lustrous air seems to illuminate their *intimate* desolation.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 148.

2. Pertaining to the inmost mind; existing in one's inner thoughts or feelings; inward: as, *intimate* convictions or beliefs; *intimate* knowledge of a subject.

They knew not
That what I motion'd was of God; I knew
From *intimate* impulse. *Milton*, S. A., l. 223.

His characteristics were prudence, coolness, steadiness of purpose, and *intimate* knowledge of men.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. Closely approximating or coalescing; near; familiar: as, *intimate* relation of parts; *intimate* union of particles; *intimate* intercourse.

When the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he [Moses] was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission. *South*, Sermons.

I crown thee [Winter] king of *intimate* delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, homeborn happiness.
Cowper, Task, iv. 139.

4. Close in friendship or acquaintance; on very familiar terms; not reserved or distant.

I sent for three of my friends. We are so *intimate* that we can be company in whatever state of mind we meet, and can entertain each other without expecting always to rejoice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

Barbara . . . took Winifred's waist in the turn of her arm—as is the way of young women, especially of such as are *intimate* enemies.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 282.

5. Familiarly associated; personal.

These diminutive, *intimate* things bring one near to the old Roman life. . . . A little glass cup that Roman lips have touched says more to us than the great vessel of an arena. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 214.

II. *n.* A familiar friend, companion, or guest; one who has close social relations with another or others.

Poor Mr. Murphy was an *intimate* of my first husband's.
Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, Aug. 29, 1810.

Thackeray was one of the *intimates* at Gore House.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 204.

I testify that our lord and our Prophet and our friend Mohham'mad is his servant, and his apostle, and his elect, and his *intimate*, the guide of the way, and the lamp of the dark.
Quoted in *E. W. Lane's* Modern Egyptians, I. 101.

intimated† (in'ti-mā-ted), *a.* Made intimate or friendly; intimate.

A goodly view of majesty it was
To see such *intimated* league betwixt them.
O, what a gladsome sight of joy it is
When monarchs so are link'd in amity!
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

intimately (in'ti-māt-li), *adv.* In an intimate manner; inwardly; closely; familiarly: as, to know anything *intimately*; two fluids *intimately* mixed; two writers *intimately* associated.

intimation (in-ti-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *intimation* = Pr. *intimation* = Sp. *intimacion* = Pg. *intimação* = It. *intimazione*, < L. *intimatio*(*n*-), an announcement, < *intimare*, announce: see *intimate*.] 1. The act of intimating or announcing.—2. An announcement; a formal declaration or notification: as, an *intimation* from the Foreign Office.

The *intimations* and surveys necessary for obtaining drawbacks, debentures, or bounties, according to the Excise laws. *Ure*, Dict., I. 576.

3. Information indirectly or covertly imparted; a suggestion or hint; an implied meaning: as, an *intimation* that one's presence is not desired; *intimation* of danger.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals, that are very pleasant to such as are conversant in this kind of study. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If they [the Sadducees] had rejected the prophets, he [Josephus] would have charged them with it expressly, and not have left us to collect it from oblique hints and dark *intimations*. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., App.

Let us compare with the exact details of Dante the dim *intimations* of Milton. *Macaulay*, Milton.

=**Syn.** 3. *Suggestion*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

intime†, *a.* [< F. *intime* = Sp. *intimo* = Pg. It. *intimo*, < L. *intimus*, inmost, intimate: see *intimate*, *v.* and *a.*] Intimate; inward; close.

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies . . . is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents. *Sir K. Digby*, On Bodies, v. § 6.

intimidate (in-tim'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intimidated*, ppr. *intimidating*. [< ML. *intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare* (> Sp. Pg. *intimidar* = F. *intimider*), make afraid, < L. *in*, in, + *timidus*, afraid, timid: see *timid*.] To make timid or fearful; make afraid; inspire with fear; deter by threats. See *intimidation*, 2.

When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may *intimidate* a faction otherwise disheartened.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553.

One day a single man on horseback came and told me that there was a large cavern under the temple, where often a great number of rogues lay hid, and bid me take care, seeming to design to *intimidate* me.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 91.

=**Syn.** To abash, frighten, scare, daunt, cow.

intimidation (in-tim-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *intimidation* = Sp. *intimidacion* = Pg. *intimidação*, < ML. as if **intimidatio*(*n*-), < *intimidare*, intimidate: see *intimidate*.] 1. The act of intimidating or making fearful, or the state of being intimidated; fear excited by threats or hostile acts.

Before the accession of James the First, or, at least, during the reigns of his three immediate predecessors, the government of England was a government by force: that is, the king carried his measures in parliament by *intimidation*. *Paley*, Moral Philos., vi. 7.

One party is acted on by bribery, the other by *intimidation*. *The Times* (London), Oct. 3, 1866.

2. In *law*, the wrongful use of violence or a threat of violence, direct or indirect, against any person with a view to compel him to do or to abstain from doing some act which he has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing.

intimidatory (in-tim'i-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *intimidate* + *-ory*.] Producing or intended to produce intimidation.

intinction (in-tingk'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *intinctio*(*n*-), a dipping in, a baptizing, < L. *intingere*, *intinguere*, pp. *intinctus*, dip in, LL. baptize, < L. *in*, in, + *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye: see *tinge*.] 1†. The act of dyeing. *Blount*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches, the act of steeping parts of the hosts or consecrated oblates in the chalice, in order thus to communicate the people with both species (of bread and of wine). For this purpose the cochlear or eucharistic spoon is used, except by the Armenians. In the Western Church intinction is mentioned in the seventh (as a method of communion for the sick already in the fifth) century, and was a general prac-

tice in the tenth and two succeeding centuries. It fell into disuse with the denial of the chalice to communicants. Intinction is to be distinguished from the act of *commixture*, which is done with a particle of the host or oblate with which the priest communicates himself.

intinctivity† (in-tingk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye (see *tinge*, *tinct*), + *-ive* + *-ity*. Formally, < *in-*3 + **tinctivity*, < **tinctive* + *-ity*.] Lack of coloring quality: as, the *intinctivity* of fullers' earth. *Kirwan.*

intine (in′tin), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *-ine*2.] In *bot.*, the inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grains in phenogamous plants, of the spores of fungi, etc. It is a transparent, extensible membrane of extreme tenuity.

These become invested by a double envelope, a firm extine, and a thin *intine*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 386.

intire, intirely, etc. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *entire*, *entirely*, etc.

intiset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entice*.

intitle†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entitle*. *B. Jonson.*

intitulation†, *n.* [< ML. **intitulatio(n-)*, < *intitulare*, intitule: see *intitule*.] The act of entitling, or conferring a title. *Bailey.*

intitule (in-tit′ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intituled*, ppr. *intituling*. [Also *entitule*; < F. *intituler* = Pr. *entitolar*, *intitular* = Sp. Pg. *intitular* = It. *intitulare*, *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, entitle, < L. *in*, on, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*, a doublet of *intitule*.] To give a right or title to, or distinguish or call by, as a title or name; entitle or entitule. [Obsolete, or exceptionally used only in the latter sense, as in acts of the British Parliament.]

But beauty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 57.

I did converse this quondam day with a companion of the king's, who is *intituled*, nominated, or called Don Adriano de Armado. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 8.

That infamous rhapsody, *intituled*
"The Maid of Orleans." *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

into (in′tȯ), *prep.* [< ME. *into*, < AS. *in tō* (two words), in to: *in*, in; *tō*, to. Cf. *onto* and *unto*.] **1.** In and to; to and in: implying motion: used to express any relation, as of presence, situation, inclusion, etc., that is expressed by *in*, accompanied by the idea of motion or direction inward. Compare *in*1. (*a*) Of motion or direction inward: after such verbs as *go*, *come*, *run*, *fly*, *flee*, *fall*, *bring*, *lead*, *throw*, *put*, *look*, *show*, etc.

Thenne entreth *yn to* the Schyp azen, and by syde the Havene of Tyre, and come nought to Lande.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

From God, the fountaine of all good, are deriued *into* the world all good things.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 79.

The governour and Mr. Winthrop wrote their letters *into* England to mediate their peace.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 163.

The Interpreter takes them apart again, and has them first *into* a room where was a man that could look no way but downward. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 250.

(*b*) Of change of condition: after such verbs as *pass*, *fall*, *grow*, *change*, *convert*, *transmute*, etc. *Into*, as thus indicating change, may when used with an intransitive verb give it a transitive force: as, to *talk* a man *into* submission; to *reason* one's self *into* error.

For many han *into* mischiefe fall,
And bene of ravenous Wolves yrent.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized *into* Jesus Christ were baptized *into* his death? Rom. vi. 3.

Samos is hilly, and, like all the other islands, is very rocky; it runs naturally *into* wood, of which there are all sorts that grow in Asia.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Those two blush-roses [on a girl's cheeks] . . . turned *into* a couple of damaska. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 239.

2. In: not implying motion: as, he fought *into* the Revolution. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]

Lord Ingram wooed the Lady Maiserey,
Into her father's ha'.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 73).

They hadna stayed *into* that place
A month but and a day.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

3†. Unto; until. Compare *intil*.

Hell be thou, Marie, glorioune moder hende!
Meeknes & honeste, with abstynence, me sende,
With chastite & charite *into* my lyues eende.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Lete it stonde in a glas vpon a litil fier *into* the tyme that the vynegre be colourid reed.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

4. Within, implying deficiency: as, the pole was long enough *into* a foot. [Local, New Eng.]

intolerability (in-tol′e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intolerabilité* = Sp. *intolerabilidad*; as *intolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or character of being intolerable.

The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability*. *Poe*, Marginalia, Int.

intolerable (in-tol′e-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *intollerable*; < ME. *intollerable*, < OF. *intolerable*, F. *intolérable* = Sp. *intolerable* = Pg. *intoleravel* = It. *intollerabile*, < L. *intolerabilis*, that cannot bear, or cannot be borne, < *in-* priv. + *tolerabilis*, that can be borne: see *tolerable*.] Not tolerable; not to be borne or endured; insupportable; insufferable; insufferably objectionable or offensive: as, *intolerable* pain, heat, or cold; an *intolerable* burden.

For lenger to endure it is *intollerable*.
Lamentation of M. Magdalene, l. 372.

That huge amphitheatre wherein those constant servants of Iesus Christ willingly suffered many *intollerable* and bitter tortures for his sake. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 63.

O monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this *intolerable* deal of sack! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 592.

And in matters of Religion there is not any thing more *intollerable* then a learned foole, or a learned Hypocrite.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The hatred and contempt of the public are generally felt to be *intolerable*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

=Syn. Unbearable, unendurable, insupportable.

intolerableness (in-tol′e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being intolerable or insufferable.

intolerably (in-tol′e-ra-bli), *adv.* To an intolerable degree; beyond endurance: as, *intolerably* noisy.

He was *intollerably* angrie; and then most when he should have bashed to be angrie.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 353.

intolerance (in-tol′e-rans), *n.* [= F. *intolérance* = Sp. Pg. *intolerancia* = It. *intolleranza*, < L. *intolerantia*, intolerance, < *intoleran(t-)s*, intolerant: see *intolerant*.] **1.** The quality of being intolerant; incapacity or indisposition to bear or endure; non-endurance: as, *intolerance* of heat or cold.—**2.** Lack of toleration; indisposition to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; bigoted opposition or resistance to dissent.

Intolerance has its firmest root in the passion for the exercise of power. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 124.

A boundless *intolerance* of all divergence of opinion was united with an equally boundless toleration of all falsehood and deliberate fraud that could favour received opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 16.

intolerancy (in-tol′e-ran-si), *n.* Same as *intolerance*. [Rare.]

intolerant (in-tol′e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intolérant* = Sp. Pg. *intolerante* = It. *intollerante*, < L. *intoleran(t-)s*, intolerant, < *in-* priv. + *toleran(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolerare*, bear, tolerate: see *tolerant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unable or indisposed to tolerate, endure, or bear: followed by *of*.

The powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant of* excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not tolerant; indisposed to tolerate contrary opinions or beliefs; impatient of dissent or opposition; denying or refusing the right of private opinion or choice in others; inclined to persecute or suppress dissent.

Intolerant, as is the way of youth
Unless itself be pleased.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Religion harsh, *intolerant*, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 612.

The gloomiest and most *intolerant* of a stern brotherhood. *Hawthorne*, Snow Image.

II. *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

You might as well have concluded that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor.
Bp. Lowth, Letters to Warburton, p. 62.

intolerantly (in-tol′e-rant-li), *adv.* In an intolerant manner; without toleration.

intolerate (in-tol′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intolerated*, ppr. *intolerating*. [< *in-*3 + *tolerate*.] Not to tolerate or endure.

They who observed and had once experienced this *intolerating* spirit could no longer tolerate on their part.
Shaftesbury, Reflections, II. 2.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn.
Chesterfield.

intoleration (in-tol-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *toleration*.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

That narrow mob-spirit of *intoleration*. *Chesterfield.*

intombt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *entomb*.

intonaco, intonico (in-tō′nä-kō, -nē-kō), *n.* [It., rough-cast, plaster, < *intonacare*, *intonicare*, plaster, cover, < *in*, on, + *tonica*, tunic: see *tunic*.] The last coat of plaster laid on a wall as a ground for fresco-painting.

The *intonaco* being spread, the artist painted his subject in a slight manner with terra rossa, laying in the chiaroscuro and details, after which the plaster was allowed to dry. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 770.

intonate1†, *v. i.* [< L. *intonatus*, pp. of *intonare*, thunder, resound, cry out vehemently, < *in*, in, on, + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*. Cf. *detonate*.] To thunder; make a rumbling noise. *Bailey.*

intonate2 (in′tō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intonated*, ppr. *intonating*. [< ML. *intonatus*, pp. of *intonare* (> It. *intonare* = Pg. *entoar* = Sp. Pr. *entonar* = F. *entonner*), sing according to tone, intonate, < L. *in*, in, on, + *tonus*, tone: see *tone*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To intone.—**2.** To sound the tones of the musical scale; practise solmization.

II. *trans.* To pronounce with a tone; intone; utter with a sonant vibration of the vocal cords.

The great τετέλεσται [it is finished] shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.
S. Harris, On Isa. iii. (1739), p. 262.

The *l* sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the *intonated* breath. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 66.

intonation1† (in-tō-nā′shon), *n.* [< *intonate*1 + *-ion*.] A thundering; thunder.

intonation2 (in-tō-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *intonation* = It. *intonazione*; as *intonate*2 + *-ion*. Cf. *detonation*.] **1.** Utterance of tones; mode of enunciation; modulation of the voice in speaking; also, expression of sentiment or emotion by variations of tone: as, his *intonation* was resonant or harsh.

Erskine studied her [Mrs. Siddons's] cadences and *intonations*, and avowed that he owed his best displays to the harmony of her periods and pronunciation.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 262.

To us, whose *intonations* belong not to the individual word, but to the whole period, it is difficult to conceive of the tone with which a word is uttered as a constant, essential, characteristic and expressive ingredient of the word itself. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. The act of intoning or speaking with the singing voice; specifically, the use of musical tones in ecclesiastical delivery: as, the *intonation* of the litany.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) The process or act of producing tones in general or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice. The term is often also used specifically to denote the relation in pitch of tones, however produced, to the key or the harmony to which they properly belong; and it is then applied both to vocal and to instrumental tones, and is characterized as *pure*, *just*, *true*, or as *impure*, *false intonation*. (*b*) In plain-song, the two or more notes leading up to the dominant or reciting-tone of a chant or melody, and usually sung by but one or a few voices. The proper intonation varies with the mode used, and also with the text to be sung.—**Fixed intonation**, fixed pitch: applied to the organ, pianoforte, and other instruments in which the pitch of each note is fixed, and not, as in the violin, horn, etc., subject to the will of the performer.

intonator (in′tō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *intonate*2 + *-or*.] A monochord mathematically subdivided for the precise study of musical intervals.

intone (in-tōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoned*, ppr. *intoning*. [< ML. *intonare*, intone, intonate: see *intonate*2. Cf. *entune*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give tone or variety of tone to; vocalize.

It is a trite observation that so simple a thing as a clear, appropriate, and properly *intoned* and emphasized pronunciation in reading aloud is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. To bring into tone or tune; figuratively, to imbue with a particular tone of feeling. [Rare.]

Everyone is penetrated and *intoned*, so to speak, by the social atmosphere of the particular medium in which he lives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 156.

3. To speak or recite with the singing voice: as, to *intone* the litany.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter a tone; utter a protracted sound.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass *intones* to ass, . . .
Such [twang] as from lab'ring lungs the enthusiast blows,
High sound, attemper'd to the vocal nose.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

Specifically—**2.** To use a monotone in pronouncing or repeating; speak or recite with the singing voice; chant.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, dilettante,
Delicate-handed priest *intone*.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

People of this province [Toledo] *intone* rather than talk; their sentences are set to distinct drawling tunes.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 51.

3. In *music*: (*a*) To produce a tone, or a particular series of tones, like a scale, especially with the voice; sing or chant. (*b*) In plain-song, to sing the intonation of a chant or melody.

intorsion, *n.* See *intortion*.

intort† (in-tôrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist, < *in*, in, + *torquere*, twist: see *torsion*. Cf. *distortion*.] To twist; wreathe; wind.

With reverend hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 555.

intortion (in-tôr'shọn), *n.* [Also *intorsion* (< F. *intorsion* = Pg. *intorsão*); < L. *intortio(n-)*, a curling, twisting, < *intortus*, pp. of *intorquere*, curl, twist: see *intort*.] A winding, bending, or twisting; specifically, in *bot.*, the bending or turning of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.

in totidem verbis (in tō-tī'dem vėr'bis). [L.: *in*, in; *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + demonst. syllable *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *verb.*] In just so many words; in these very words.

in toto (in tō'tō). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *toto*, abl. of *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all: see *total.*] In all; in the whole; wholly; without qualification.

intoxicable (in-tok'si-ka-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **intoxicabilis*, < *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate.*] Capable of being intoxicated or made drunk; hence, liable to be unduly excited or controlled by the passions.

If . . . the people [were] not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 314.

intoxicant (in-tok'si-kant), *n.* [< ML. *intoxican(t-)s*, ppr. of *intoxicare*, intoxicate: see *intoxicate.*] That which intoxicates; an intoxicating substance, as brandy, bhang, etc.

intoxicate (in-tok'si-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intoxicated*, ppr. *intoxicating*. [< L. *intoxicatus*, pp. of *intoxicare* (> It. *intossicare* = Sp. *entosigar, entosicar, atosigar, atosicar, intoxicar* = Pg. *entoxicar, atoxicar* = Pr. *entoyssegar, entuysegar, entoxiguar* = F. *intoxiquer*), poison, < L. *in*, in, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To poison. [Rare.]

Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 35.

2. To make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; inebriate.

He *intoxicate* the leper-man,
With liquors very sweet.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 255).

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1008.

3. Figuratively, to excite to a very high pitch of feeling; elate to exaltation, enthusiasm, or frenzy: as, one *intoxicated* by success.

With grace of Princes, with their pomp and State,
Ambitious Spirits he doth *intoxicate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Into what phrenzy lately art thou hapt,
That in this sort *intoxicates* thy brain?
Drayton, Pastorals, v.

II. *intrans.* 1. To poison. [Rare.]

Because the poyson of this opinion does so easily enter, and so strangely *intoxicate*, I shall presume to give an antidote against it. *South*, Works, III. 144.

2. To cause or produce intoxication; have the property of intoxicating: as, an *intoxicating* liquor.

intoxicate† (in-tok'si-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *intoxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Intoxicated.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

intoxication (in-tok-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *intoxicacion*, < ML. *intoxicatio(n-)*, poisoning, < *intoxicare*, poison: see *intoxicate.*] 1. Poisoning.

It has been supposed that only in the case of abraded surfaces could *intoxication* with solutions [of corrosive sublimate] of 1 to 1000 and 1 to 2000 occur.
E. P. Davis, Medical News, I. 310.

2. The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; the state produced by drinking too much of an alcoholic liquid, or by the use of opium, hashish, or the like.—3. Figuratively, high excitement of mind; uncontrollable passion; frenzy.

A kind of *intoxication* of loyal rapture, which seemed to pervade the whole kingdom. *Scott.*

=Syn. 2. Inebriety.—3. Infatuation, delirium.

intra (in'trą). [L. *intra*, adv. and prep., within, fem. abl. (sc. *parte*) of **interus*, within: see *inter-* and *interior.*] A Latin preposition and adverb, meaning 'within,' used in some phrases occasionally met in English.

intra-. [L. *intra-*, being the prep. and adv. as prefix: see *intra.*] A prefix in many words from the Latin, meaning 'within.' In the following etymologies it is treated much like *inter-*.

intra-abdominal (in-ą'trą-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal.*] Situated within the cavity of the abdomen.

intra-arterial (in-ą'trą-är-tē'ri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *arteria*, artery: see *arterial.*] Existing within an artery.

intrabranchial (in-trą-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial.*] Situated between branchiæ or gills; lying within gills or among parts of the branchial apparatus.

intrabuccal (in-trą-bnk'ąl), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *bucca*, the cheek: see *buccal.*] Situated within the mouth or within the cheek.

intracalicular (in-ą'trą-ka-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *caliculus*, a small cup: see *calicular, calycle.*] Placed within or inside the calycle of a polyp.

intracapsular (in-trą-kap'sụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *capsula*, a small chest (NL. capsule): see *capsular.*] Lying or occurring within a capsule, as a fracture occurring within the capsular ligament of the hip-joint; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated within the central capsule.

intracardiac (in-trą-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *cardiac.*] Lying or occurring within the heart.

intracarpellary (in-trą-kär'pe-lą-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel: see *carpellary.*] Produced among or interior to the carpels. *Cooke*, Manual of Botanic Terms.

intracartilaginous (in-trą-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilaginous.*] Lying or occurring within cartilage: as, *intracartilaginous* ossification.

intracavital (in-trą-kav'i-tal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cavity* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, within the cavities: said of the supposed path of water in traversing the stems of plants.

intracellular (in-trą-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cellula* + *-ar*3.] Existing or done inside of a cell: opposed to *extracellular:* as, *intracellular* circulation or digestion; *intracellular* formation of spores in certain fungi. Most of the vital activities or functions of the *Protozoa* are intracellular.

The *intracellular* duct of the nephridium and the intercellular duct of the vas deferens may be explained by the different functions which the organs perform.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 683.

intracellularly (in-trą-sel'ū-lär-li), *adv.* Within the cells.

Endophytes which vegetate *intracellularly*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 362.

intracephalic (in-ą'trą-se-fal'ik or in-trą-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic.*] Placed within the head, or within the brain.

intracerebral (in-trą-ser'ę-bral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] Situated or occurring within the cerebrum, or within the brain.

intraclitellian (in-ą'trą-kli-tel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Having the ducts of the testes opening in, and not before or behind, the clitellum, as certain terricolous annelids or earthworms.

II. *n.* An earthworm having this structure.

Perrier divided earthworms into three groups:—(1) Preclitellians (e. g. Lumbricus), where the male pores are situated in front of the clitellum; (2) *Intraclitellians* (e. g. Endrilus), where the male pores are within the clitellum; and (3) Postclitellians (e. g. Perichæta), where the male pores open behind the clitellum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 683.

intraclitelline (in-ą'trą-kli-tel'in), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-inc*1.] Placed within the extent of the clitellum.

intracloacal (in-ą'trą-klọ-ā'kąl), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cloaca*, cloaca: see *cloacal.*] Situated inside the cloaca, as the penis of a turtle or a crocodile.

intracœlomic (in-ą'trą-sē-lom'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cœloma* + *-ic.*] Contained in a cœloma: as, *intracœlomic* muscular bands of a worm. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1888, p. 217.

intracontinental (in-trą-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *continent* + *-al.*] Within the borders or in the interior of a continental land-mass; inland; not pertaining to the sea-coast.

intracostalis (in-ą'trą-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *intracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *intra*, within, + *costa*, rib: see *costal.*] An internal intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales interni.

intracranial (in-trą-krā'ni-ąl), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *cranium*, the skull: see *cranial.*] Situated within the cranium.

intracruræus (in-ą'trą-krō-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *intracruræi* (-ī). [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *cruræus.*] The inner part of the cruræus muscle, commonly called the *vastus internus*. See *cruræus.*

intractability (in-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *intractable:* see *-bility.*] Same as *intractableness.*

He subdued the *intractability* of all the four elements, and made them subservient to the use of man.
Warburton, On Pope's Essay on Man (ed. 1751), iii. 219.

intractable (in-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [= It. *intrattabile*, < L. *intractabilis*, that may not be handled, unmanageable, < *in-* priv. + *tractabilis*, that may be handled: see *tractable.*] 1. Not tractable or to be drawn or guided by persuasion; uncontrollable.

What comforte of life shall he have, when all his parishioners are soe unsociable, soe *intractable*, so ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Hee who is *intractable*, he whom nothing can perswade, may boast himself invincible. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Not to be brought into the desired order or condition; unmanageable; resisting effort: as, an *intractable* disposition; an *intractable* subject for literary treatment.

It is amazing what money can do in the way of transforming a sterile and *intractable* place into beauty.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 321.

=Syn. *Stubborn, Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*); unruly, unmanageable, ungovernable, wilful.

intractableness (in-trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intractable. Also *intractability.*

intractably (in-trak'ta-bli), *adv.* In an intractable manner; uncontrollably; unmanageably.

intracted† (in-trak'ted), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *tractus*, drawn (see *tract*1), + *-ed*2.] Indrawn; sunken.

With hot *intracted* tongue and sonken een.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 299.

intractile† (in-trak'til), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *tractile.*] Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

intracystic (in-trą-sis'tik), *a.* [< *intra-* + *cyst* + *-ic.*] Situated or occurring within a cyst.

intrada (in-trä'dą), *n.* [For **intrata*, < It. *intrata*, an entrance, entry, prelude: see *entry.*] In *music*, an introduction, usually instrumental, often found in old operas and suites.

intrado† (in-trä'dō), *n.* [For **intrada*, < Sp. Pg. *entrada*, entry: see *entry.*] 1. Entry.

And now my lady makes her *intrado*, and begins the great work of the day. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

2. Income.

The statute of Mortmaine, and after it that of Premunire was made; . . . these much abated his *intrado*.
Fuller, Church Hist., V. iii. 35.

intrados (in-trā'dos), *n.* [< F. *intrados*, < L. *intra*, within, + *dorsum* (> F. *dos*), the back: see *dorse*1.] In *arch.*, the interior or lower line, curve, or surface of an arch or vault. The exterior or upper curve or surface is called the *extrados*. See *arch*1, 2.

intra-epithelial (in-trą-ep-i-thē'li-ąl), *a.* Same as *interepithelial.*

intrafoliaceous (in-trą-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, growing between the leaves of a pair: as, *intrafoliaceous* stipules in the *Rubiaceæ*.

intragyral (in-trą-jī'ral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *gyrus*, a gyre: see *gyral, gyre.*] Situated in a gyre or convolution of the brain.

intrahepatic (in-ą'trą-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic.*] Situated or occurring within the liver.

intrail†, *v. t.* Same as *entrail*2.

intrails†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails.*

intraint†, *v. t.* Same as *entrain.*

intralamellar (in-trą-lam'e-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *lamella*, a thin plate (NL. lamella): see *lamellar.*] In *bot.*, situated within the lamellæ. In the *Hymenomycetes* the *intralamellar tissue* is the same as the *trama.*

intralaryngeal (in-ą'trą-lą-rin'jē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *larynx*, larynx: see *larynx.*] Situated or occurring within the larynx.

intraligamentous (in-trą-lig-a-men'tus), *a.* [< *intra-* + *ligament* + *-ous.*] Situated in a ligament; specifically, occurring between the two layers of the broad ligament of the uterus, as a tumor. Also *intraligamentary.*

intralobular (in-trą-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *lobule* + *-ar*3.] Situated within a lobule: specifically applied to veins in the lobules of the liver. See *interlobular* and *sublobular.*

The *intralobular* vein returns the blood from the center of the lobule, and opens immediately into a sublobular vein. *Holden*, Anat. (1885), p. 598.

intralst, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *entrails.*

intramandibular (in-ą'trą-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *mandibulum*, lower jaw (mandible): see *mandibular.*] Situated in the man-

dible—that is, between the two sides of the lower jaw; interramal.

intramarginal (in-trā-mär'ji-nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin: see *marginal*.] Situated within the margin: as, the *intramarginal* vein in the leaves of some of the plants belonging to the myrtle tribe.

intramatrical (in-trā-mat'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *matrix* (*-ic-*), matrix, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, situated within a matrix or nidus.

intramedullary (in″trā-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *medulla*, pith (medulla): see *medullary*.] Situated within the substance of the spinal cord: as, *intramedullary* tumors.

intramembranous (in-trā-mem'brā-nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *membrana*, membrane: see *membranous*.] Situated or occurring within the substance of a membrane: as, *intramembranous* ossification.

intrameningeal (in″trā-mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *μῆνιγξ*, the membrane inclosing the brain: see *meningeal*.] Situated or occurring within the meninges of the brain.

intramercurial (in″trā-mėr-kū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *Mercurius*, Mercury: see *mercurial*.] Lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury. The existence of an intramercurial planet has been suspected both from irregularities in the movement of Mercury and from observations during eclipses; but at present the evidence is rather against the existence of such a planet.

intramercurian (in″trā-mėr-kū'ri-an), *a.* Same as *intramercurial*.

intramolecular (in″trā-mō-lek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *intra-* + *molecule* + *-ar*3.] Being or occurring within a molecule.

Intramolecular work [is] done within each several molecule [in the] production of *intramolecular* vibration.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 323.

intramundane (in-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] Being within the world; belonging to the material world. *Imp. Dict.*

intramural (in-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *murus*, wall: see *mural*.] 1. Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a city or building: as, *intramural* interment is now prohibited in many cities.

The same sort of impressiveness as the great *intramural* demesne of Magdalen College at Oxford.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 184.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, situated in the substance of the walls of a tubular or other hollow organ, as the intestine.

intramuscular (in-trā-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular*.] Located or occurring within a muscle.

A . . . very close-meshed network, the *intramuscular*, whose varicose fibrillæ occupy the narrow passages between the contractile cells.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 325.

intranasal (in-trā-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Situated or occurring within the nose.

Neurotic asthma and other neurotic maladies in their relations to *intranasal* disease. *Medical News*, XLIX. 213.

intrance1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *entrance*1.

intrance2†, **intrancement**†. Obsolete forms of *entrance*2, *entrancement*.

intranquillity (in-trang-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *tranquillity*.] Lack of tranquillity; unquietness; inquietude.

That *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Sir W. Temple.*

intrans. An abbreviation of *intransitive*.

intranscalency (in-trâns-kā'len-si), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *trans*, over, through, + *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calescence*.] Imperviousness to heat. [Rare.]

This extraordinary *intranscalency* of aqueous vapour to rays issuing from water has been conclusively proved by Tyndall. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 977.

intranscalent (in-trâns-kā'lent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *transcalent*.] Impervious to heat. [Rare.]

Water is *intranscalent* to rays of obscure heat.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 985.

intransformable (in-trâns-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* Not transformable; incapable of transformation.

The transformable gives place to the *intransformable*.
J. Sully, Mind, XII. 118.

intransgressible (in-trâns-gres'i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *transgressible*.] Not transgressible; incapable of being passed.

A divine reason or sentence *intransgressible* and inevitable, proceeding from a cause that cannot be diverted or impeached. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 859.

intransient (in-tran'shent), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *transient*.] Not transient; not passing suddenly away.

An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood. *Kidlingbeck*, Sermons, p. 93.

intransigent (in-tran'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intransigeant*, also *intransigent* (after Sp.); < Sp. *intransigente*, not compromising, not ready to compromise, < L. *in-* priv. + *transigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, transact, come to a settlement: see *transact*.] **I.** *a.* Refusing to agree or come to an understanding; uncompromising; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. See *intransigentist*.

The opposition secured 83 seats out of 114 in the new Storthing, and was able to elect all its most *intransigent* members into the Lagthing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 59.

II. *n.* Same as *intransigentist*.

intransigentism (in-tran'si-jen-tizm), *n.* [< *intransigent* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or program of the intransigentists.

Communism, *intransigentism*, and nihilism are not well represented in scientific reunions.
Goldwin Smith, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 757.

intransigentist (in-tran'si-jen-tist), *n.* [< *intransigent* + *-ist*.] 1. An irreconcilable person.—2. Specifically, in *politics*: (*a*) A member of a radical party in Spain, which in 1873–74 fomented an unsuccessful insurrection. (*b*) A member of a faction in France whose parliamentary program includes various radical reforms and socialistic changes. Also *intransigent*.

intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *intransitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intransitivo*, < LL. *intransitivus*, not transitive, < *in-* priv. + *transitivus*, transitive: see *transitive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *gram.*, not expressing an action that passes immediately over to an object; not taking a direct object: said of verbs that require a preposition before their object, or take one only indirectly, or in the manner of a dative: as, to *stand* on the ground; to *swim* in the water; to *run* away. But the distinction of transitive and intransitive is not a very sharp one in English. Every transitive verb is capable of being used also intransitively, or without an expressed object; and, on the other hand, many intransitives may be used transitively (the verb being usually causal), taking a direct object, as in to *run* a horse, or merely a cognate object, as in to *run* a race; or are used factitively with a more general object, as in to *breathe* a prayer, to *look* love, or with an objective predicate, as in to *sing* one's self hoarse, to *stare* one out of countenance, and so on. Owing, also, to the non-distinction of dative and accusative in modern English, a construction often seems transitive which is historically intransitive: as, to *forgive us*, where *us* is historically dative, the direct object being understood, or expressed as in "forgive us our *debts*." Abbreviated *intrans.*

2. Not transitive, in the logical or mathematical sense.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a verb which does not properly take after it an object, as *sit*, *fall*, *run*, *lie*.

intransitively (in-tran'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb; without passing over to or governing an object.

in transitu (in tran'si-tū). [L.: *in* = E. *in*; *transitu*, abl. of *transitus*, passage: see *transit*.] In transit; on the way; in course of transportation: as, if one who buys goods without paying is insolvent, the seller has a right to stop the goods *in transitu*. In law the important question as to the scope of this phrase is in the very common controversy as to the point at which the transit is deemed to have ceased, and the goods to have come under the dominion of the buyer.

intransmissible (in-trâns-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *intransmissivel*; as *in-*3 + *transmissible*.] Not transmissible; incapable of being transmitted.

intransmutability (in-trâns-mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *intransmutabilidad*; as *intransmutable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being intransmutable.

intransmutable (in-trâns-mū'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *intransmuable* = Sp. *intransmutable* = It. *intrasmutabile*; as *in-*3 + *transmutable*.] Not transmutable; incapable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

Some of the most learn'd and experienc'd chymists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

intrant (in'trant), *n.* [< L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare*, go in, enter: see *enter*1, and cf. *entrant*.] 1. Same as *entrant*.

A new oath was imposed upon *intrants*.
Hume, Hist. Eng., liii.

2. In English universities, an elector; one who is elected to choose with others a person to fill an office.

intranuclear (in-trā-nū'klē-ar), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Situated within a nucleus: opposed to *extranuclear*.

intra-ocular (in-trā-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Situated within the eye—that is, within the eyeball.

intra-orbital (in-trā-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Situated in the orbit of the eye; lying in the eye-socket.

intra-osseous (in-trā-os'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous*.] Situated within a bone.

intra-ovarian (in″trā-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *intra-* + *ovary* + *-an*.] Contained in or not yet discharged from the ovary, as an ovum.

intrap (in-trap'), *v. t.* See *entrap*.

intraparacentral (in-trā-par-a-sen'tral), *a.* [< *intra-* + *paracentral*.] Lying in the paracentral gyre of the brain: as, an *intraparacentral* fissure.

intraparietal (in″trā-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall: see *parietal*.] 1. Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view; hence, private: as, *intraparietal* executions.—2. In *anat.*, situated in the parietal lobe of the brain: as, the *intraparietal* fissure of the cerebrum. See *fissure*.

intrapelvic (in-trā-pel'vik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *pelvis*, q. v.] Situated within the pelvis.

intraperitoneal (in-trā-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< *intra-* + *peritoneum* + *-al*.] Placed in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Intraperitoneal injections cause death in two or three days. *Medical News*, LII. 641.

intrapetalous (in-trā-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *zoöl.*, situated within a petaloid ambulacrum of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Spatangoida*.

intrapetiolar (in-trā-pet'i-ō-lär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *petiolus*, a little stalk, a petiole (see *petiole*), + *-ar*3.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Situated within or interior to a petiole: applied to a pair of stipules which unite by the margins that are nearest to the petiole, and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch. (*b*) Inclosed by the expanded base of the petiole: applied to buds formed in the fall immediately under the base of the petiole of leaves of the previous summer, into a cavity of which they project and are not exposed until the fall of the leaf, as in *Platanus*, *Rhus*, etc. It is often confounded with *interpetiolar*.


Intrapetiolar.

intrapetiolary (in-trā-pet'i-ō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *intrapetiolar*.

intraphilosophic (in-trā-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *philosophia*, philosophy: see *philosophic*.] Within the limits of philosophic inquiry. [Rare.]

What is the nature of this or that existence in the superascientific but *intraphilosophic* region?
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, I. liii. § 1.

intraplantar (in-trā-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *planta*, sole: see *plantar*.] Situated upon the inner side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *extraplantar*: as, the *intraplantar* nerve.

intraprotoplasmic (in-trā-prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *intra-* + *protoplasm* + *-ic*.] Being or occurring in the substance of protoplasm.

intrapulmonary (in-trā-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *pulmo*(*n-*), lung: see *pulmonary*.] Situated within the lungs.

intraretinal (in-trā-ret'i-nal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *retina* + *-al*.] Situated within the substance of the retina.

intrasemital (in-trā-sem'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *semita*, path: see *semita*.] Situated within a semita of an echinoderm.

intraspinal (in-trā-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *spina*, spine: see *spine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the spinal canal, or within the spinal cord.

intratarsal (in-trā-tär'sal), *a.* [< *intra-* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] Situated upon the inner side of the tarsus.

intratelluric (in-trā-te-lū'rik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth: see *telluric*.] In *lithol.*, a term first used by Rosenbusch to designate that period in the formation of an eruptive rock which immediately precedes its appearance on the surface. The mineral constituents which separate or become individualized at or during that time are called by him *intratelluric*.

It was after their slow development in the magma, during an *intra-telluric* period, that the mass in which they floated was uprsised. *Nature*, XXXIX. 273.

intraterritorial (in-trā-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *territorium*, territory: see *territorial*.] Existing within a territory: opposed to *extraterritorial*.

intrathecal (in-trā-thē′kal), *a.* [< *intra-* + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] Contained in the theca, as a part of a coral.

The *intrathecal* parts of the polyp, the endoderm cells, are entirely converted into a parenchymatous tissue. *G. C. Bourne*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 31.

intrathoracic (in″trā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *thorax* (*-ac-*), thorax.] Situated or occurring within the thorax or chest: as, the heart and lungs are *intrathoracic* organs.

intratropical (in-trā-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + LL. *tropicus*, tropic, + *-al*.] Situated within the tropics; of or pertaining to the regions within the tropics: as, an *intratropical* climate.

intra-urban (in-trā-ėr′ban), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] Situated within a city; relating to what is within the limits of a city.

The telephone is coming more and more into use for short distances and *intra-urban* communications. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 15.

intra-uterine (in-trā-ū′te-rin), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *uterus*, womb: see *uterine*.] Lying, existing, or occurring within the uterus.

intravalvular (in-trā-val′vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + NL. *valvula*, a little valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many of the *Cruciferæ*.

intravasation (in-trav-ā-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vas*, vessel, + *-ation*. Cf. *extravasation*.] The entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

intravascular (in-trā-vas′kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Situated within a vessel, specifically within a blood-vessel.

intravenous (in-trā-vē′nus), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vena*, vein: see *venous*.] Situated or occurring within veins.

intraventricular (in″trā-ven-trik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricular*.] Existing or taking place within one of the ventricles of either the heart or the brain.

intravertebrated (in-trā-vėr′tē-brā-ted), *a.* [< *intra-* + *vertebrated*.] Having an endoskeleton, as a vertebrate; vertebrated, in a usual sense. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

intravesical (in-trā-ves′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vesica*, bladder.] Situated or occurring within the bladder.

intravitelline (in″trā-vi-tel′in), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.] Situated or occurring in the substance of the vitellus or yolk.

intraxylary (in-trā-zī′la-ri), *a.* [< L. *intra*, within, + Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ary*[2].] In *bot.*, within the xylem: said of certain tissues that occur inside the xylem, as in the *Combretaceæ*, which are characterized, with a few exceptions, by the presence of an intraxylary soft bast provided with sieve-tubes.

intreasure†, *v. t.* See *entreasure*.

intreat†, *v.* An obsolete form of *entreat*. *Spenser*.

intreatance† (in-trē′tans), *n.* [< *intreat* + *-ance*.] Same as *entreatance*. *Holland*.

intreatful†, **intreatment**†. Same as *entreatful*, *entreatment*.

intreaty†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entreaty*. *Hakluyt*.

intrench (in-trench′), *v.* [Also *entrench*; < *in-*[2] + *trench*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make a trench or furrow in; furrow; cut.

It was this very sword *entrenched* it [a wound]. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1, 46.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 601.

2. To surround as with a trench or ditch.

A little farther is a bay wherein falleth 3 or 4 prettie brookes and creekes that halfe *intrench* the Inhabitants of Warraskoyac. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 116.

I went to work . . . to build me another house, . . . and *intrenched* it round with a ditch, and planted an hedge. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 382).

3. To fortify with a trench or ditch and parapet; strengthen or protect by walls of defense: as, to *intrench* a camp or an army.

The English in the suburbs close *intrench'd*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4, 9.

The national troops were now strongly *intrenched* in Chattanooga Valley, with the Tennessee River behind them. *U. S. Grant*, The Century, XXXI. 129.

Hence—4. To fortify or defend by any protecting agency; surround with or guard by anything that affords additional security against attack.

Conscience has got safely *entrenched* behind the letter of the law. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

II. *intrans.* To invade; encroach: with *on* or *upon*.

Do you start
At my *entrenching on* your private liberty,
And would you force a highway through mine honour,
And make me pave it too?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

It *intrenches* very much *upon* impiety and positive relinquishing the education of their children, when mothers expose the spirit of the child . . . to . . . the carelessness of any less-obliged person. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

=**Syn.** *Encroach upon*, *Infringe upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.*

intrenchant† (in-tren′chant), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *trenchant*.] Not trenchant or cutting; also, incapable of being cut; indivisible by cutting.

As easy mayst thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 9.

intrencher (in-tren′chėr), *n.* One who intrenches; one who digs a trench, or is employed in intrenching.

Their fighting redeemed well their shortcomings as *intrenchers*. *The Century*, XXIX. 102.

intrenchment (in-trench′ment), *n.* [Also *entrenchment*; < *intrench* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of intrenching.—2. In *fort.*, a general term for a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug from the ditch), constructed for a defense against an enemy. See cut under *parapet*.—3. Figuratively, any defense or protection.—4. Encroachment.

The slightest *intrenchment* upon individual freedom. *Southey*.

intrepid (in-trep′id), *a.* [= F. *intrépide* = Sp. *intrépido* = Pg. It. *intrepido*, < L. *intrepidus*, not alarmed, undaunted, < *in-* priv. + *trepidus*, alarmed, shaken, anxious: see *trepidation*.] 1. Not moved by danger; free from alarm; undaunted: as, an *intrepid* soldier.—2. Indicating or springing from courage.

That quality [valour], which signifies no more than an *intrepid* courage. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

He [Stuyvesant] patrolled with unceasing watchfulness the boundaries of his little territory; repelled every encroachment with *intrepid* promptness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 461.

=**Syn.** Daring, dauntless, courageous, valiant, undismayed, gallant, doughty, heroic.

intrepidity (in-trē-pid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *intrépidité* = It. *intrepidità*; as *intrepid* + *-ity*.] The quality of being intrepid; freedom from alarm; coolness in encountering danger; undaunted courage or boldness.

While he assumes the appearance of *intrepidity* before the world, he trembles within himself. *H. Blair*, Works, III. vii.

He had the rare merit of combining sagacity with *intrepidity* in action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

intrepidly (in-trep′id-li), *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

in-triangle (in′trī″ang-gl), *n.* [< *in*(*scribed*) + *triangle*.] An inscribed triangle.

intricable† (in′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **intricabilis*, < *intricare*, entangle: see *intricate*.] Entangling.

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 7.

intricacy (in′tri-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *intricacies* (-siz). [< *intrica*(*te*) + *-cy*.] The state of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; maze.

The modern tragedy excells that of Greece and Rome in the *intricacy* and disposition of the fable. *Spectator*, No. 39.

A science whose depths and *intricacies* he explored. *Sumner*, On Story.

Intricatæ (in-tri-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander, 1854), fem. pl. of L. *intricatus*, intricate: see *intricate*.] A series or division of lichens embracing the tribes *Usnei*, *Roccellei*, *Ramalinei*, and *Cetrariei*. They are now regarded as genera of the tribe *Palmellacei*.

intricate (in′tri-kāt), *a.* [= OF. *entriqué* = Sp. Pg. *intrincado*, entangled, < L. *intricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Perplexingly involved or entangled; hard to disentangle or disengage, or to trace out; complicated; obscure: as, an *intricate* knot; the *intricate* windings of a labyrinth; *intricate* accounts; the *intricate* plot of a tragedy.

You have put me upon such an odd *intricate* Piece of Business that I think there was never the like of it. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 19.

Being got about two thirds of the way up, we came to certain Grotto's cut with *intricate* Windings and Caverns under ground. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

2. In *entom.*, having unequal elevations and depressions placed irregularly and close together, but without running into each other: said of a sculptured surface.=**Syn.** 1. *Intricate*, *Complex*, *Complicated*, *Compound*. Between *complex* and *complicated* there is the same difference as between *complexity* and *complication*. (See *complication*.) That is *complex* which is made up of many parts, whose relation is perhaps not easily comprehended; if this latter be true, especially if it be true to a marked degree, the thing is said to be *complicated*; it is also *complicated* if its parts have become entangled: as, the matter was still further *complicated* by their failure to protest against the seizure. That is *intricate* which, like a labyrinth, makes decision with regard to the right path or course to pursue difficult: as, an *intricate* question. *Compound* generally implies a mixture or union of parts in some way that makes a whole: as, a *compound* flower; *compound* motion; a *compound* idea; the word does not, like the others, suggest difficulty in comprehension. See *implicate*.

intricate (in′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intricated*, ppr. *intricating*. [< L. *intricatus*, pp. of *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass, < *in*, in, + *tricæ*, trifles, vexations, perplexities. See *intrigue*, and cf. *extricate*.] To render intricate or involved; make perplexing or obscure. [Rare.]

Concerning original sin, . . . there are . . . many disputes which may *intricate* the question. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 130.

intricately (in′tri-kāt-li), *adv.* 1. In an intricate manner; with involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

The sword (whereto they only had recourse)
Must cut this knot so *intricately* ty'd,
Whose vain contrived ends are plain descry'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

2. In *entom.*, with an intricate sculpture; closely but without coalescence: as, *intricately* punctured; *intricately* verrucose.

intricateness (in′tri-kāt-nes), *n.* Intricacy.

I understand your pleasure, Eugenius, and shall endeavour to comply with it; but the difficulty and *intricateness* of the subject of our discourse obliges me to do it by steps. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 413.

intrication† (in-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *intrication* = Sp. (obs.) *entricacion*, *intricacion*, < L. as if **intricatio*(*n-*), < *intricare*, entangle: see *intricate*, *v.*] Entanglement. [Rare.]

I confess I do not see how the motus circularis simplex should need to be superadded to the contact or *intrication* of the cohering firm corpuscles, to procure a cohesion. *Boyle*, Works, I. 240.

intrie†, *v. t.* [< OF. *intruire*, *intrure*, contr. of *introduire*, introduce: see *introduce*.] To introduce; add.

To cley and chalk the firth part *intrie*
Of gipse, and doo the rootes to lill yere,
And this wol make hir greynes white and elere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

intrigant (in′trē-gant; F. pron. aṅ-trē-goṅ′), *n.* [Also *intriguant*; < F. *intrigant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *intrigante*), prop. ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue*, *v.*] A male intriguer.

Illiterate *intriguants*, conscious of the party strength behind them, insisted on shaping legislation according to their own fancy. *The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

intrigante (in′trē-gant; F. pron. aṅ-trē-goṅt′), *n.* [< F. *intrigante*, fem. of *intrigant*, ppr. of *intriguer*, intrigue: see *intrigue*, *v.*] A woman given to intrigue; a female intriguer.

intrigue (in-trēg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intrigued*, ppr. *intriguing*. [= D. *intrigueren* = G. *intriguiren* = Dan. *intrigere* = Sw. *intrigera*, < F. *intriguer*, OF. *intriquer*, *intriequer*, *intrinquer*, *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intrigar*, *intricar* = It. *intricare*, *intrigare*, perplex, puzzle, intrigue, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex, embarrass: see *intricate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To entangle; involve; cause to be involved or entangled. [A Gallicism.]

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives! *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. 4.

Because the drama has been in times past and in other conditions the creature, the prisoner, of plot, it by no means follows that it must continue so; on the contrary, it seems to us that its liberation follows; and of this we see signs in the very home of the highly *intrigued* drama. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 315.

2. To plot for; scheme for.

The Duchess of Queensberry has at last been at court; a point she has been *intriguing* these two years. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 89.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise underhand plotting or scheming; exert secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose; seek to promote one's aims in devious and clandestine ways.

Chesterfield, towards the end of his career, *intrigued* against Newcastle with the Duchess of Yarmouth.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To have clandestine or illicit intercourse.

intrigue (in-trēg′), *n.* [= D. G. *intrigue* = Dan. *intrige* = Sw. *intrig*, < F. *intrigue*, a plot, intrigue, formerly also *intrigue*, intricateness, a maze, = Sp. Pg. *intriga* = It. *intrigo*, *intrico*, intricateness, a maze, plot, intrigue; from the verb: see *intrigue*, *v.*] 1†. Intricacy; complication; maze.

But though this vicinity of ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have thereby . . . much more advantage to know ourselves than to know other things without us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 21.

2. Secret or underhand plotting or scheming; the exertion of secret influence for the accomplishment of a purpose.

Habits of petty *intrigue* and dissimulation might have rendered him incapable of great general views, but that the expanding effect of his philosophical studies counteracted the narrowing tendency. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. A clandestine plot; a scheme for entangling others, or for gaining an end by the exertion of secret influence: as, to expose an *intrigue*.

His invention was ever busy in devising *intrigues*, which he recommended by his subtle, insinuating eloquence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

In the first Hanoverian reigns the most important influences were Court *intrigues* or parliamentary corruption.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. The plot of a play, poem, or romance; the series of complications in which a writer involves his imaginary characters.

As these causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which make up the greatest part of the poem.
Le Bossu, tr. in pref. to Pope's Odyssey.

5. Clandestine intercourse between a man and a woman; illicit intimacy; a liaison.

Of the three companions I had this last half year, . . . I was obliged to send away the third, because I suspected an *intrigue* with the chaplain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

intriguer (in-trē′gėr), *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret means.

intriguery (in-trē′gėr-i), *n.* [< *intrigue* + *-ery.*] The practice of intrigue.

intriguess† (in-trē′ges), *n.* [< *intrigue* + *-ess.*] A woman who schemes or intrigues.

His family was very ill qualified for that place, his lady being a most violent *intriguess* in business.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 168.

intriguing (in-trē′ging), *p. a.* Forming secret plots or schemes; addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations: as, an *intriguing* disposition.

There is something more *intriguing* in the amours of Venice than in those of other countries.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 392.

=**Syn.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]); insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

intriguingly (in-trē′ging-li), *adv.* With intrigue; with artifice or secret machinations.

intriguish† (in-trē′gish), *a.* [< *intrigue* + *-ish*[1].] Intriguing; underhand; scheming.

Considering the assurance and application of women, especially to affairs that are *intriguish*, we must conclude that the chief address was to Mrs. Wall.
Roger North, Examen, p. 193.

intriguist (in-trē′gist), *n.* An intriguer. *Lever.*

intrinse† (in-trins′), *a.* [Irreg. abbr. from *intrinsicate.*] Intricate; entangled.

Bite the holy cords atwain
Which are too *intrinse* t' unloose.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2, 81.

intrinsecal†, *a.* See *intrinsical.*

intrinsecate†, *a.* See *intrinsicate.*

intrinsic (in-trin′sik), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **intrinsec* (the term. being conformed to *-ic*) = F. *intrinsèque* = Pr. *intrinsec* = Sp. *intrinseco* = Pg. *intrinseco* = It. *intrinseco*, *intrinsico*, < L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside, inwardly, < *inter* (**intrim*), within, + *secus*, by, on the side. Cf. *extrinsic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being within; penetrating inward; intimate; familiar; intestine; domestic.

And though to be thus elemented arm
These creatures from home-born *intrinsic* harm.
Donne, Anatomy of the World, i.

Hence—2. Pertaining to the inner or essential nature; intimately characterizing; inherent; essential; genuine; belonging to the subject in its very existence: as, the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver; the *intrinsic* merit of an action.

As Coin, which bears some awful Monarch's Face,
For more than its *intrinsick* Worth will pass.
Congreve, To Dryden.

The intellect pierces the form, . . . detects *intrinsic* likeness between remote things, and reduces all things into a few principles. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 296.

3. In *Scots law*, intimately connected with the point at issue: applied to circumstances sworn to by a party on an oath of reference that make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.—4. In *anat.*, applied to those muscles of the limbs which take origin within the anatomical limits of the limb, such limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches.—**Hosteler intrinsic**†. See *hosteler.*—**Intrinsic divisor.** See *divisor.*—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve.** See *equation.*—**Intrinsic mode**, in *logic*, a mode which necessarily affects its subject as soon as the latter comes into actual existence, although the mode is no part of the definition, general conception, or formality of the subject, and, indeed, such a mode is incapable of any general description. The intrinsic modes, according to the Scotists, are nine—to wit, finite and infinite, act and power, necessary and contingent, existence, reality, and hæcceity.—**Intrinsic relation**, in the *Scotistic logic*, a relation which necessarily exists as soon as the related things exist: such relations are, for example, similitude and paternity.=**Syn.** 1. *Interior*, *Inward*, etc. See *inner.*

II.† *n.* A genuine or essential quality. *Warburton.*

intrinsical (in-trin′si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Prep., as formerly, *intrinsecal*; < *intrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *intrinsic.*

So *intrinsical* is every man unto himself, that some doubt may be made, whether any would exchange his being. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

How far God hath given Satan power to do good for the blinding of evill men, or what *intrinsecall* operations he found out, I cannot now dispute.
A. Wilson, Autobiography.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage. *Sir H. Wotton.*

II.† *n.* That which is intrinsic or interior; inward being, thought, etc.

This history will display the very *intrinsicals* of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

intrinsicality (in-trin-si-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *intrinsical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being intrinsic; essentiality. *Roget.*

intrinsically (in-trin′si-kal-i), *adv.* In an intrinsic manner; internally; in its nature; essentially.

intrinsicalness (in-trin′si-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being intrinsical; intrinsicality. *Bailey*, 1727.

intrinsicate† (in-trin′si-kāt), *a.* [Appar. < It. *intrinsecato*, *intrinsicato*, pp. of *intrinsicar*, make intimate, refl. become intimate, < *intrinseco*, *intrinsico*, inward, intimate, intrinsic: see *intrinsic.* The sense is appar. taken from *intricate.*] Entangled; perplexed. Also *intrinsecate.*

With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 307.

Yet there are certain punctilios, . . . certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

intro-. [L. *intro*, prefix *intro-*, within, on the inside, inwardly, neut. abl. of **interus*, inner: see *intra-*, *interior.*] A Latin adverb used as a prefix, signifying 'within, into, in.'

introcession (in-trō-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *cessio*(*n-*), a yielding: see *cession.*] In *med.*, a depression or sinking of parts inward.

introconversion (in″trō-kọn-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *conversio*(*n-*), conversion: see *conversion.*] In *chem.*, the transformation or conversion of one of two compounds into the other.

introconvertibility (in″trō-kọn-vėr-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *intro-* + *convertible* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, the property common to two or more compounds of being transformed or converted the one into the other through a change in their structural formula without change in ultimate composition.

The reactions and *introconvertibility* of maleic and fumaric derivatives cannot be brought in harmony with the assumption. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, IX. 371.

introd. An abbreviation of *introduction.*

introduce (in-trō-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *introduced*, ppr. *introducing.* [= F. *introduire* = Pr. *entroduire* = Sp. *introducir* = Pg. *introduzir* = It. *introdurre*, *introducere*, < L. *introducere*, lead in, bring into practice, bring forward, < *intro*, within, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct.*] 1. To lead or bring in; conduct or usher in: as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room; to *introduce* foreign produce into a country.

Socrates is *introduced* by Xenophon severely chiding a friend of his for not entering into the public service when he was every way qualified for it.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iv.

Puff. Now, then, for soft music.
Sneer. Pray what's that for?
Puff. It shows that Tilburina is coming;—nothing *introduces* you a heroine like soft music.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

Homer has *introduced* into his Battel of the Gods every thing that is great and terrible in Nature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

2. To pass in; put in; insert: as, to *introduce* one's finger into an aperture.—3. To make known, as one person to another, or two persons to each other; make acquainted by personal encounter or by letter; present, with the mention of names and titles.

A couple of hours later [you] find yourself in the "world," dressed, *introduced*, entertained, inquiring, talking.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 138.

4. To bring into notice, use, or practice; bring forward for acceptance: as, to *introduce* a new fashion, or an improved mode of tillage.

He first *introduced* the cultivation and dressing of vines.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

5. To bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; open to notice: as, to *introduce* a subject with a long preface.—6†. To produce; cause to exist; induce.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke*, Education.

introducement (in-trō-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *introduce* + *-ment.*] Introduction. [Rare.]

Without the *introducement* of new or obsolete forms or terms, or exotic models. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

introducer (in-trō-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which introduces; one who brings into notice, use, or practice.

Let us next examine the great *introducers* of new schemes in philosophy. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

introduct† (in-trō-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *introductus*, pp. of *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] To introduce. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 29.

introduction (in-trō-duk′shọn), *n.* [= F. *introduction* = Pr. *introductio* = Sp. *introduccion* = Pg. *introducção* = It. *introduzione*, < L. *introductio*(*n-*), a leading in, introduction, < *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] 1. The act of introducing, or leading or ushering in; the act of bringing in: as, the *introduction* of manufactures into a country.

For the first *introduction* of youth to the knowledge of God the Jews even till this day have their Catechisms.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 18.

With regard to the *introduction* of specific types we have not as yet a sufficient amount of information.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 261.

2. The act of inserting: as, the *introduction* of a probe into a wound.—3. The act of making acquainted; the formal presentation of persons to one another, with mention of their names, etc.: as, an *introduction* in person or by letter.—4. The act of bringing into notice, use, or practice: as, the *introduction* of a new fashion or invention.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

5. Something that leads to or opens the way for the understanding of something else; specifically, a preliminary explanation or statement; the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and in which the author or speaker gives some general account of his design and subject; an elaborate preface, or a preliminary discourse.

Thou soon shalt . . . see before thine eyes
The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state;
Sufficient *introduction* to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 247.

Were it not that the study of Etruscan art is a necessary *introduction* to that of Roman, it would hardly be worth while trying to gather together and illustrate the few fragments and notices of it that remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

6. A more or less elementary treatise on any branch of study; a treatise leading the way to more elaborate works on the same subject: as, an *introduction* to botany.—7. In *music*, a preparatory phrase or movement at the beginning of a work, or of a part of a work, designed to attract the hearer's attention or to foreshadow the subsequent themes or development. Introductions vary in length from one or two chords to an elaborated movement, with its own themes and development.—**Biblical introduction**, the technical designation of a work devoted to a consideration of subjects properly introductory to a detailed study and exposition of the books of the Bible, as their genuineness, credibility, integrity of

text, date and authorship, language, contents, and more important versions. A Biblical introduction properly includes an inquiry into the history (1) of each book, (2) of the canon or collection of the several books into the one book, (3) of the text, including a comparison of the various texts, and (4) of the translations and versions.=Syn. 5. *Exordium, Introduction, Preface, Prelude, Preamble, Prologue. Exordium* is the old or classic technical word in rhetoric for the beginning of an oration, up to the second division, which may be "narration," "partition," "proposition," or the like. *Introduction* is a more general word, in this connection applying to spoken or written discourse, and covering whatever is preliminary to the subject; in a book it may be the opening chapter. As distinguished from the *preface*, the *introduction* is supposed to be an essential part of the discussion or treatment of the theme, and written at the outset of composition. A *preface* is supposed to be the last words of the author in connection with his subject, and is generally explanatory or conciliatory, having the style of more direct address to the reader. A *prelude* is generally an introductory piece of music (see the definition of *overture*); a *preamble*, of a resolution, an ordinance, or a law: as, the *preamble* to the Declaration of Independence. A *prologue* is a conciliatory spoken preface to a play. All these words have some freedom of figurative use.

introductive (in-trō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *introductif* = It. *introduttivo;* as *introduct* + *-ive.*] Serving to introduce; introductory: sometimes followed by *of.*

The action is of itself, or by reason of a public known indisposition of some persons, probably *introductive of* a sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

introductively (in-trō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner serving to introduce.

introductor (in-trō-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *introducteur* = Sp. Pg. *introductor* = It. *introduttore*, < LL. *introductor*, < L. *introducere*, lead in: see *introduce.*] One who introduces; an introducer.

We were accompanied both going and returning by ye *introductor* of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, Paris, Sept. 15, 1651.

introductorily (in-trō-duk'tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction. *Baxter.*

introductory (in-trō-duk'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *introductorie* = Sp. (obs.) *introductorio* = It. *introduttorio*, < LL. *introductorius*, < *introductor:* see *introductor.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to introduce something; prefatory; preliminary: as, *introductory* remarks.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle*, Works, I. 303.

=Syn. *Preparatory*, etc. (see *preliminary*); precursory, proemial.

II.† *n.*; pl. *introductories* (-riz). An introduction; a treatise giving the elements or simplest parts of a subject.

The 5 partie shal ben an *introductorie* aftur the statutz of owre doctours, in which thow maist lerne a gret part of the general rewles of theorik in astrologie. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Astrolabe.

introductress (in-trō-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *introductrice* = It. *introduttrice;* as *introductor* + *-ess.*] A female introducer.

introflection, introflexion (in-trō-flek'shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion.*] A bending inward or within; inward curvature or flexure.

Small, spherical chambers, formed by the *introflexion* of the walls of the receptacle. *W. H. Harvey*, British Marine Algæ, p. 12.

introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), *a.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *flexus*, bent: see *flexed.*] Flexed or bent inward or within.

introflexion, *n.* See *introflection.*

introgression (in-trō-gresh'on), *n.* [< L. as if **introgressio(n-)*, < *introgredi*, pp. *introgressus*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] The act of going in or of proceeding inward; entrance. *Blount.*

introit (in-trō'it), *n.* [= F. *introït* = Pr. *introit* = Sp. *introito* = Pg. It. *introito*, < L. *introitus*, a going in, entrance, < *introire*, go in, enter, < *intro*, within, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] In *liturgies*, an antiphon sung by the priest and choir as the priest approaches the altar to celebrate the mass or communion. The name *introit* (*introitus*, literally 'entrance') is an abridgment of *antiphon at the introit* (*antiphona ad introitum*), and has been explained as referring to the entrance of the people into church rather than that of the priest into the sanctuary. The introit seems to have originated in the psalms sung at the beginning of the Jewish liturgy. The name *antiphon* has been given by preëminence to the introit, as in the Greek Church, where it is threefold, answering to the Western introibo, introit, and Gloria in Excelsis. The Greek antiphons consist of verses from the Psalms with a constant response, or of the psalms called *Typica* and the *Beatitudes.* In the liturgies of St. Mark and St. James the hymn "Only-begotten Son" is the introit, in the Armenian liturgy this followed by a psalm and hymn. The "Only-begotten Son" is also subjoined to the Greek second antiphon. The Roman introit (see *invitatory*) consists of a verse (the introit in the narrower sense), followed by a verse of a psalm, the Gloria Patri, and the repetition of the first verse. In the Ambrosian rite the introit is called the *ingressa.* An ancient Gallican name for it was the *prælegere.* In the Mozarabic liturgy, in certain monastic rites, and in Norman and English missals, it is called the *officium* or *office.* Psalms as special introits are appointed in the Prayer-book of 1549 and in the Nonjuror's communion office of 1718. In the Anglican Church at the present day a psalm or anthem is sung as the introit. The name is sometimes less properly used for a hymn or any musical composition sung or played at the beginning of the communion office.

Then shall the Clerkes syng in Englishe for the office, or *Introite* (as they call it), a Psalme appointed for that daie. *First Prayer Book of Edw. VI.* (1549), The Communion.

intromission (in-trō-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *intromission* = Pr. *intromissio* = It. *intromessione*, < ML. *intromissio(n-)*, < L. *intromittere*, pp. *intromissus*, send in: see *intromit.*] **1.** The act of sending or putting in; insertion, as of one body within another; introduction within.

The evasion of a tragic end by the invention and *intromission* of Mariana has . . . received high praise for its ingenuity. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 204.

2. The act of taking in or admitting; admission within.

Repentance is the first *intromission* into the sanctities of christian religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 85.

A general *intromission* of all sorts, sects, and persuasions into our communion. *South*, Works, II. xii.

3. In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, an interfering with the effects of another. The assuming of the possession and management of property belonging to another without authority is called *vicious intromission.* The term is also applied to the ordinary transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior: as, to give security for one's *intromissions.*

intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intromitted*, ppr. *intromitting.* [< L. *intromittere*, send in, < *intro*, within, + *mittere*, send: see *mission.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To send or put in; insert or introduce within.—**2.** To allow to enter; be the medium by which a thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light, without cold, to those in the room. *Holder.*

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to interfere with the effects of another.

In any citie, borough, towne incorporate, or other place franchised or priuiledged, where the said officer or officers may not lawfully *intromit* or intermeddle. *Charter of Philip and Mary*, in Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 271.

We *intromitted*, as Scotch law phrases it, with many family affairs. *De Quincey.*

intromittent (in-trō-mit'ent), *a.* [< L. *intromitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *intromittere*, intromit: see *intromit.*] Throwing or conveying into or within something: as, an *intromittent* instrument.—**Intromittent organ,** in *comparative anat.*, that part of the male sexual apparatus which conveys the seminal fluid into the body of the female. It may be directly connected with the testes, or constitute a separate seminal reservoir on some other part of the body, as on the pedipalps of a male spider, or the second abdominal ring of a dragon-fly.

intromitter (in-trō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who intromits; an intermeddler.

Sacrilegious *intromitters* with royal property. *Scott*, Woodstock, Pref.

intropression (in-trō-presh'on), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *pressio(n-)*, a pressing, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] Pressure acting within or inwardly; inward or internal pressure. *Battie*, Madness, § x. [Rare.]

introreception (in″trō-rē-sep'shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *receptio(n-)*, reception: see *reception.*] The act of receiving or admitting into or within something. [Rare.]

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts (as species to the eye by *introreception*), . . . what would we not do to recompence . . . that love? *Hammond*, Works, IV. 564.

introrse (in-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *introrsus, introrsum*, adv., toward the inside, contr. of *introversus*, < *intro*, within, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *extrorse.*] Turned or facing inward: an epithet used in describing the direction of bodies, to denote their being turned toward the axis to which they appertain. In botany it is applied to anthers when their valves are turned toward the style.

Introrse Anthers of *Nymphæa odorata*, with the floral envelops and all but four of the stamens removed.

introrsely (in-trôrs'li), *adv.* To or toward the interior in position or direction.

introspect (in-trō-spekt'), *v.* [< L. *introspectare*, freq. of *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into, < *intro*, within, + *spicere*, look.] **I.** *trans.* To look into or within; view the inside of.

II. *intrans.* To practise introspection; look inward; consider one's own internal state or feelings.

We cannot cogitate without examining consciousness, and when we do this we *introspect.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 257.

introspection (in-trō-spek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **introspectio(n-)*, a looking into, < *introspicere*, pp. *introspectus*, look into: see *introspect.*] The act of looking inward; a view of the inside or interior; specifically, the act of directly observing the states and processes of one's own mind; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings. Introspection is employed in psychology as the only method of directly ascertaining the facts of consciousness; but the limits of its applicability and the value of the results attained by it are subjects of dispute.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into mine own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

This mutual exclusiveness receives a further explanation from the fact so often used to discredit psychology, viz. that the so-called *introspection* and indeed all reflexion are really retrospective. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

Introspection of our intellectual operations is not the best of means for preserving us from intellectual hesitations. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 206.

The curious, critical *introspection* which marks every sensitive and refined nature, and paralyzes action. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

introspectionist (in-trō-spek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *introspection* + *-ist.*] One who practises introspection; one who follows the introspective method in psychological inquiry.

As a rule, skeptics . . . are keen *introspectionists.* *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 312.

Little will they weigh with the *introspectionist.* *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 91.

introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *introspect* + *-ive.*] Looking within; characterized or effected by introspection; studying or exhibiting one's own consciousness or internal state.

Most *introspective* poetry . . . wearies us, because it so often is the petty or morbid sentiment of natures little superior to our own. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 147.

Introspective method, in *psychol.*, the method of studying mental phenomena by attempting to observe directly what occurs in one's own consciousness. This method, though indispensable, is exposed to many difficulties, and requires the support of other methods, as those of experimental and comparative psychology.

He [Hume] further agrees with Descartes and all his predecessors in pursuing the simple *introspective method:* that is to say, in attempting to discover truth by simply contemplating his own mind. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 30.

introsume† (in-trō-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *sumere*, take: see *assume, consume*, etc.] To take in; absorb.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food. *Evelyn.*

introsumption† (in-trō-sump'shon), *n.* [< *introsume*, after *assumption* < *assume*, etc.] The act of taking into or within; a taking in, especially of nourishment.

introsusception (in″trō-su-sep'shon), *n.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *susceptio(n-)*, a taking up or in, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up or in: see *susceptible.*] **1.** The act of receiving within.

The parts of the body . . . are nourished by the *introsusception* of . . . aliment. *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 160.

The person is corrupted by the *introsusception* of a nature which becomes evil thereby. *Coleridge.*

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, same as *intussusception.*

introvenient (in-trō-vē'nient), *a.* [< LL. *introvenien(t-)s*, pp. of *introvenire*, come in, enter, < L. *intro*, within, + *venire*, come: see *come.*] Coming in or between; entering. [Rare.]

There being scarce any condition (but what depends upon clime) which is not exhausted or obscured from the commixture of *introvenient* nations either by commerce or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 10.

introvenium (in-trō-vē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *intro*, within, + *vena*, vein: see *vein.*] In *bot.*, a condition in which the veins of leaves are so buried in the parenchyma as to be only indistinctly or not at all visible from the surface. See *nervation, hyphodrome.*

introversibility (in-trō-vėr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *introversible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being introversible; capacity for introversion.

The telescopic *introversibility* of the lophophore does not advance beyond an ioftial stage. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 439.

introversible (in-trō-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *intro-* + *versible.*] Capable of being introverted.

The anterior *introversible* region [of *Paludicella*]. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

introversion (in-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *introversion* = Pg. *introversão* = It. *introversione*, < L. *intro*, within, + *versio(n-)*, a turning: see

version. Cf. *introvert*.] The act of introverting, or the state of being introverted; a turning or directing inward, physical or mental.

This *introversion* of my faculties, wherein I regard my own soul as the image of her Creator.
Bp. Berkeley, Guardian, No. 89.

introversive (in-trō-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *introversus*, turned toward the inside, + *-ive*.] Turning within; having an inward or internal direction. Also *introvertive*.

When we come to mental derangements, *introversive* study is obviously fruitless. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 267.

introvert (in-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *intro*, within, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *invert*, etc.] 1. To turn within; direct inward or interiorly.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 633.

Struggling, with *introverted* effort, to disentangle a thought. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 445.

2. In *zoöl.*, to turn in, or invert; insheathe a part of within another part.

introvert (in'trō-vėrt), *n.* [< *introvert*, *v.*] That which is introverted; in *zoöl.*, some part or organ which is turned in upon itself, or intussuscepted.

We find that the anterior portion of the body of the polypide can be pulled into the hinder part, as the finger of a glove may be tucked into the hand. It is in fact an *introvert*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 431.

introvertive (in-trō-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *introvert* + *-ive*.] Same as *introversive*.

Natures reflective, *introvertive*, restless.
Faiths of the World, p. 37.

intrude (in-tröd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intruded*, ppr. *intruding*. [= OF. *intrure*, *intruire*, < L. *intrudere*, thrust in (refl. thrust oneself in), < *in*, in, + *trudere*, thrust, push, crowd: cf. *extrude*, *obtrude*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To thrust in; bring in forcibly.

An there come e'er a citizen gentlewoman in my name, let her have entrance, I pray you; . . . there she is! good master, *intrude* her. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.

2. To thrust or bring in without necessity or right; bring forward unwarrantably or inappropriately: often used reflexively.

Our fantasy would *intrude* a thousand fears, suspicions, chimeras, upon us. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.

The envy of the class which Frederic quitted, and the civil scorn of the class into which he *intruded himself*, were marked in very significant ways.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

3. To push or crowd in; thrust into some unusual, improper, or abnormal place or position: as, *intruded* rocks or dikes in a geological formation. In entomology an intruded part or organ is one that is nearly concealed in a hollow of the supporting parts, only the apex being visible.

Their capitals are *intruded* between the triforium arches, appearing as if the vault had pressed them from their proper station on the clerestory string-course.
The Century, XXXVI. 594.

4†. To enter forcibly; invade.

Why should the worm *intrude* the maiden bud?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 848.

Intruded head, a head nearly withdrawn into the prothorax, as in certain *Coleoptera*.

II. *intrans.* To come or appear as if thrust in; enter without necessity or warrant; especially, to come in unbidden and unwelcomely: as, to *intrude* upon a private circle; to *intrude* where one is not wanted.

Where you're always welcome, you never can *intrude*.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Some men are placed in posts of danger, and to these danger comes in the way of duty; but others must not *intrude* into their honourable office.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 163.

=**Syn.** *Encroach upon*, *Infringe upon*, etc. See *trespass*, *v. i.* *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. The essential difference between these words lies in the prepositions: *intrude*, to thrust one's self *into* places, invading privacy or private rights; *obtrude*, to thrust one's self *out* beyond modesty or the limits proper to ourselves, and offensively *against* the attention, etc., of others.

intruder (in-trö'dėr), *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

Go, base *intruder!* overweening slave!
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 157.

intrudingly (in-trö'ding-li), *adv.* By intruding; intrusively.

I thrust myself *intrudingly* upon you.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

intrudress† (in-trö'dres), *n.* [< *intruder* + *-ess*.] A female intruder.

Joash should recover his rightful throne from the unjust usurpation of Athaliah, an idolatrous *intrudress* thereinto. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight.

intrunk† (in-trungk'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *trunk*.] To inclose as in a trunk; incase.

Had eager lust *intrunked* my conquered soul,
I had not buried living joys in death.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 3.

intruse (in-trös'), *a.* [< L. *intrusus*, pp. of *intrudere*, thrust in.] In *bot.*, pushed or projecting inward. *A. Gray*.

intrusion (in-trö'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *intrusion* = Sp. *intrusion* = Pg. *intrusão* = It. *intrusione*, < ML. *intrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, < L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in: see *intrude*.] 1. The act of intruding; the act of entering without warrant or justification; unbidden, unwelcome, or unfit entrance into or upon anything.

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private?
Addison, Cato, v. 2.

Who feared the pale *intrusion* of remorse
In a just deed? *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 2.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A wrongful entry after the determination of a particular estate, say for life, and before the freehold remainderman or reversioner can enter. *Minor*. (*b*) In *Eng. law*, any trespass committed on the public lands of the crown, as by entering thereon without title, holding over after a lease is determined, taking the profits, cutting down timber, and the like. (*c*) Usurpation, as of an office.—3. A thrusting or pushing in, as of something out of place; irregular or abnormal entrance or irruption: as, an *intrusion* of foreign matter; the *intrusion* of extrinsic rocks or dikes in a geological formation. See *intrusive rocks*, under *intrusive*.

The composition is thus better than that of the front itself, as there are two harmonious stages in the same style, without any *intrusion* of foreign elements.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 249.

Action of ejection and intrusion. See *ejection*.—**Information of intrusion.** See *information*.

intrusional (in-trö'zhọn-al), *a.* [< *intrusion* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to intrusion; noting intrusion.

intrusionist (in-trö'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *intrusion* + *-ist*.] One who intrudes, or favors intrusion; specifically, one of those in the Established Church of Scotland who denied the right of a parish or congregation to resist or object to the settlement or appointment of an obnoxious minister by a patron. The exercise of this right of presenting or appointing a minister against the wishes of the congregation led to much controversy, and was one of the causes of the disruption in 1843, when the non-intrusionists formed themselves into the Free Church of Scotland. Church patronage was abolished in Scotland in 1874. See *non-intrusionist* and *patronage*.

intrusive (in-trö'siv), *a.* [< L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, thrust in (see *intrude*), + *-ive*.] 1. Apt to intrude; coming unbidden or without welcome; appearing undesirably: as, *intrusive* thoughts or guests.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day.
Thomson, Winter, i. 207.

2. Done or effected by intrusion; carried out by irregular or unauthorized entrance: as, *intrusive* interference.

The shaft sunk from the top [of a mound] showed several *intrusive* burials. *Science*, III. 79.

3. Thrust in or out of regular place or order; introduced from an extraneous source; due to intrusion or irregular entrance.

The number and bulk of the *intrusive* masses of differently coloured porphyries, injected one into another and interlaced by dikes, is truly extraordinary.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 513.

The greater gods of Greece . . . were the *intrusive* gods, the divinities of new comers into the land.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 214.

Intrusive rocks, in *geol.*, rocks which have made their way up from below into another rock or series of beds. As generally used by geologists at the present time, the phrase refers only to those rocks often styled *Plutonic*, or such as are revealed at the surface by erosion of a certain thickness of overlying rock. Masses which have come up to the surface in the manner of ordinary volcanic rock would not be called *intrusive*.

intrusively (in-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an intrusive manner; by intrusion.

intrusiveness (in-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being intrusive.

intrusor† (in-trö'sọr), *n.* [ME. *intrusour*, < ML. *intrusor*, < L. *intrudere*, pp. *intrusus*, intrude: see *intrude*.] An intruder. *Lydgate*.

intrust (in-trust'), *v. t.* [Also *entrust*; < *in-*2, *en-*1, + *trust*.] 1. To consign or make over as a trust; transfer or commit in trust; confide: followed by *to*.

I hope . . . that I may have the liberty to *intrust* my neck to the fidelity of my own feet, rather than to those of my horse. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

Besides the loftiest part of the work of Providence, *entrusted* to the Hebrew race, there was other work to do, and it was done elsewhere. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 108.

2. To invest, as with a trust or responsibility; endue, as with the care or fiduciary possession of something: followed by *with*.

The joy of our Lord and master, which they only are admitted to who are careful to improve the talents they are *intrusted* withall. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 8.

In a republic, every citizen is himself in some measure *intrusted with* the public safety, and acts an important part for its weal or woe. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 513.

=**Syn. 1.** *Confide*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

intubation (in-tū-bā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *tubus*, tube, + *-ation*.] The act of inserting a tube into some orifice.—**Intubation of the larynx**, the insertion of a specially designed tube into the glottis to keep it patent, as in diphtheritic obstruction: a substitute for tracheotomy.

intuit (in'tū-it), *v.*; pret. and pp. *intuited*, ppr. *intuiting*. [Also *intuite*; < L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intueri*, look at or upon, observe, regard, contemplate, consider, < *in*, in, on, + *tueri*, look: see *tuition*, *tutor*.] **I.** *trans.* To know intuitively or by immediate perception.

If there are no other origins for right and wrong than . . . [the] enunciated or *intuited* divine will, then, as alleged, were there no knowledge of the divine will.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

God must see, he must *intuit*, so to speak.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The passage from the Known to the Unknown is one of constant trial. We see, and from it infer what is not seen; we *intuite*, and conclude.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. 7.

intuition (in-tū-ish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *intuition* = Sp. *intuicion* = Pg. *intuição* = It. *intuizione*, < ML. *intuitio(n-)*, a looking at, immediate cognition, < L. *intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit*.] 1†. A looking on; a sight or view.

His [Christ's] disciples must not only abstain from the act of unlawful concubinate, but from the impurer *intuition* of a wife of another man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

2. Direct or immediate cognition or perception; comprehension of ideas or truths independently of ratiocination; instinctive knowledge of the relations or consequences of ideas, facts, or actions.

No doubt, with Philolaus the motion of the earth was only a guess, or, if you like, a happy *intuition*.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 1st ser., p. 29.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, an immediate cognition of an object as existent.

The term *intuition* is not unambiguous. Besides its original and proper meaning (as a visual perception), it has been employed to denote a kind of apprehension, and a kind of judgment. Under the former head, *intuition* or intuitive knowledge has been used in the six following significations:—a.—To denote a perception of the actual and present, in opposition to the abstractive knowledge which we have of the possible in imagination and of the past in memory. b.—To denote an immediate apprehension of a thing in itself, in contrast to a representative, vicarious, or mediate apprehension of it, in or through something else. (Hence, by Fichte, Schelling, and others, *Intuition* is employed to designate the cognition as opposed to the conception of the Absolute.) c.—To denote the knowledge which we can adequately represent in imagination, in contradistinction to the symbolical knowledge which we cannot image, but only think or conceive, through and under a sign or word. (Hence, probably, Kant's application of the term to the forms of the sensibility—the imaginations of space and time—in contrast to the forms or categories of the understanding.) d.—To denote perception proper (the objective), in contrast to sensation proper (the subjective), in our sensitive consciousness. e.—To denote the simple apprehension of a notion, in contradistinction to the complex apprehension of the terms of a proposition. Under the latter head it has only a single signification, viz.: f.—To denote the immediate affirmation by the intellect, that the predicate does or does not pertain to the subject, in what are called self-evident propositions. All these meanings, however, with the exception of the fourth, have this in common, that they express the condition of an immediate in opposition to mediate knowledge.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 759, note A, § 5.

The term *intuition* will be taken as signifying a cognition not determined by a previous cognition of the same object, and therefore so determined by something out of the consciousness. The word intuitus first occurs as a technical term in St. Anselm's Monologium. He wished to distinguish between our knowledge of God and our knowledge of finite things (and, in the next world, of God also); and, thinking of the saying of St. Paul, "Videmus nunc per speculum in aenigmate: tunc autem facie ad faciem," he called the former speculation and the latter *intuition*. This use of "speculation" did not take root, because that word already had another exact and widely different signification. In the middle ages the term "intuitive cognition" had two principal senses: 1st, as opposed to abstractive cognition, it meant the knowledge of the present as present, and this is its meaning in Anselm; but, 2d, as no intuitive cognition was allowed to be determined by a previous cognition, it came to be used as the opposite of discursive cognition (see Scotus), and this is nearly the sense in which I employ it. *C. S. Peirce*.

[Some writers hold that the German *Anschauung* should not be translated by *intuition*. But this term is a part of the Kantian terminology, the whole of which was framed in Latin and translated into German, and this word in particular was used by Kant in his Latin writings in the form *intuitus*, and he frequently brackets this form after *Anschauung*, to make his meaning clear. Besides, the *cognitio intuitiva* of Scotus, who anticipated some of Kant's most important views on this subject, is almost identical with Kant's own definition of *Anschauung*. *Intellectual intuition*, used since Kant for an immediate cognition of the existence of God, was by the German mystics employed for their spiritual illumination (the term *intuitio intellectualis* was borrowed by them from Cardinal de Cusa), or light of nature.]

4. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; a first or primary truth; a truth that cannot be acquired by but is assumed in experience.—5. Pure, untaught knowledge.

We denote this primary wisdom as *intuition*, whilst all later teachings are tuitions. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance, p. 50.

Intellectual intuition. See *intellectual*.

intuitional (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *intuition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or derived from intuition; based on intuition as a principle: as, the *intuitional* origin of knowledge; the *intuitional* school of philosophy.

intuitionalism (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *intuitional* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that the absolute is known, in its existence, by an immediate cognition of the understanding.

intuitionalist (in-tū-ish′ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *intuitional* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of intuitionalism.

The great opposing theories of the experientialists and the *intuitionalists*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 73.

intuitionism (in-tū-ish′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *intuition* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Reid and other Scotch philosophers that external objects are immediately known in perception, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

intuitionist (in-tū-ish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *intuition* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception.

intuitive (in-tū′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *intuitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *intuitivo*, < ML. *intuitivus*, < L. *intueri*, look at, consider: see *intuit*, *intuition*.] 1. Perceiving directly, without a medium, vicarious representation, symbol, or phenomenon; perceiving the object immediately as it exists.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Pertaining to a knowledge (especially, but not exclusively, an immediate knowledge) of a thing as existent.—3. Not determined by other cognitions; not discursive; of the nature of a first premise; immediate; self-evident; reached without reasoning by an inexplicable and unconscious process of thought.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

4. Presenting an object as an individual image; not general.—**Intuitive certainty, cognition, judgment,** etc. See the nouns.

intuitively (in-tū′i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by instinctive apprehension: as, to perceive truth *intuitively*.

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker*, Gn Learning.

We feel *intuitively* that there is something not only imperfect, but absolutely repulsive, in the purely skeptical spirit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

intuitivism (in-tū′i-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *intuitive* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are reached by intuition.

The difference between the two phases of *Intuitivism* in which these notions [of the relations between right and good, and that the right is always in our power] are respectively prominent is purely formal; their practical prescriptions are never found to conflict. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 99.

intuitivist (in-tū′i-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *intuitive* + *-ist*.] One who believes in intuition; one who believes in the intuitive character of ethical ideas.

The *intuitivist*, . . . by teaching the latent existence in the soul of the regulative moral idea, leaves open a door to a sudden, accidental, and semi-miraculous discovery of the path of duty. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 159.

intumesce (in-tū-mes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *intumesced*, ppr. *intumescing*. [= Sp. *entumecer* = Pg. *intumecer*, < L. *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, on, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] To enlarge or expand, as with heat; swell up; become tumid.

A number of the vesicles being half filled up with a white, soft, earthy mesotypic mineral, which *intumesced* under the blowpipe in a remarkable manner. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 31.

intumescence (in-tū-mes′ens), *n.* [= F. *intumescence* = Pg. *intumescencia* = Sp. *intumescencia* = It. *intumescenza*, < NL. *intumescentia*, < L. *intumescen(t-)s*, swelling up: see *intumescent*.] 1. The state or process of swelling or enlarging, as with heat; expansion; tumidity.

Had navigation been at that time sufficiently advanced to make so long a passage easily practicable, there is little reason for doubting but the *intumescence* of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance. *Johnson*, Taxation no Tyranny.

2. A swollen or tumid growth or mass; tumefaction.

intumescency (in-tū-mes′ẹn-si), *n.* [As *intumescence*.] Same as *intumescence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

intumescent (in-tū-mes′ẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. *intumescente*, < L. *intumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *intumescere*, swell up, < *in*, in, + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescent*.] Swelling up; becoming tumid.

The treatment consisted in reducing the size of the *intumescent* membranes. *Medical News*, LII. 665.

intumulate† (in-tū′mụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *intumulatus*, pp. of *intumulare*, bury, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To place or deposit within a tomb or grave; inter or inhume; bury.

He also caused the corps of King Richard ye Second to be taken from the earth, whom King Henry the Fourth had *intumulate* in the friers Church of Langley. *Stow*, Hen. V., an. 1413.

intumulate† (in-tū′mụ-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *intumulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Interred; buried.

Whose corps was . . . on the right hand of the high auiter, princely enterred and *intumulate*. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

intumulated† (in-tū′mụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *intumulatus*, unburied, < *in-* priv. + *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, bury: see *intumulate*.] Not buried. *Cockeram*.

intune†, *v. t.* Same as *entune*.

inturbidate (in-tėr′bi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inturbidated*, ppr. *inturbidating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *turbidatus*, pp. of *turbidare*, trouble, < *turbidus*, troubled: see *turbid*.] To render turbid, dark, or confused. [Rare.]

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully *inturbidates* his theology. *Coleridge*.

inturgescence† (in-tėr-jes′ẹns), *n.* [< LL. *inturgescere*, swell up, < L. *in*, in, on, + *turgescere*, begin to swell, < *turgere*, swell: see *turgid*.] A swelling; the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

inturgescency† (in-tėr-jes′ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *inturgescence*.

Intergescencies caused first at the bottom [of the sea], and carrying the upper part before them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

inturn (in′tėrn), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *turn*, *n.*] The act of a wrestler when he puts his thigh between the thighs of his adversary, and lifts him up.

Then with an *inturne* following that,
Upon his backe he threw him flat.
Lucan, Pharsalia (trans.), 1614.

inturned (in′tėrnd), *a.* Turned in.

This is, I believe, only an optical effect due to the *inturned* edges of the cuticle. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. iii. 265.

intuset, *n.* [< LL. *intusus*, pp. of *intundere*, pound, bruise, < L. *in*, in, + *tundere*, pound, bruise: cf. *contuse*.] A bruise.

And, after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound from cold to keepe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 33.

intuspose (in-tus-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *intusposed*, ppr. *intusposing*. [< L. *intus*, within, + *pose*[2].] To introduce; cause to occupy an interior position; place within. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. xxi.

intusposition (in″tus-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position*. Cf. *intuspose*.] Situation within; the state or condition of being within, or surrounded on all sides, as by an enveloping space or element. *J. W. Dale*, Classic Baptism, p. xvii.

intussuscepted (in″tu-su-sep′ted), *a.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up: see *susceptible*.] Taken up into itself or into something else; invaginated; introverted: specifically applied to a part of a bowel which suffers intussusception.

intussusception (in″tu-su-sep′shọn), *n.* [= F. *intussusception* = Sp. *intususcepcion* = Pg. *intuseepção*, < L. *intus*, within, + *susceptio(n-)*, a taking up, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up: see *susceptible*.] A receiving within; reception of one part within another part of the same organ, or of one organ within another of the same kind; invagination; introversion; introsusception. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the introduction of a part of the intestine into an adjacent part.

Having once commenced, the *intussusception* goes on increasing . . . as the result of peristaltic action. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(*b*) In *physiol.*, reception of foreign matter by a living organism, and its conversion into living tissue; ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food, including the whole process of nutrition and growth. It is the mode of interstitial growth characteristic of organic life, as distinguished from any process of accretion by which a mineral may increase in size. (*c*) In *bot.*, according to the theory proposed by Nägeli, the growth of cell-walls by the intercalation of new solid particles between those already in existence. The intussusception theory is opposed to the theory of growth by apposition, which supposes that the new particles are deposited in layers on the inner side of the cell-wall.

intussusceptive (in″tu-su-sep′tiv), *a.* [< L. *intus*, within, + *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up. Cf. *intussusception*.] In *physiol.*, of the nature of or characterized by intussusception; interstitial, as a mode of growth. See *intussusception* (*b*).

The consequence of this *intussusceptive* growth is the "development" or "evolution" of the germ into the visible bird. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biology.

intwine, *v.* See *entwine*.

intwist (in-twist′), *v. t.* Same as *entwist*.

inuendo, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *innuendo*, 2.

Inula (in′ụ-lạ), *n.* [L., supposed to be a corrupt form of Gr. ἕλένιον, a plant, supposed to be elecampane: see *helenium*, *elecampane*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, type of the tribe *Inuloideæ*. They are usually inert, rather coarse herbs, with moderately large heads of yellow rayed flowers, and radical or alternate entire or serrate leaves. About 60 species are known, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *I. Helenium*, the elecampane, elf-dock, horseheal, horse-elder, or scabwort, is a native of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and the Himalayas, and has been extensively naturalized in England (where it may possibly also be native) and North America. The root is an aromatic tonic and gentle stimulant, and has been supposed to possess diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and emmenagogic properties. It was much employed by the ancients, but its use at present is confined to chronic diseases of the lungs. (See cut under *elecampane*.) *I. Conyza*, the rigid inule or plowman's spikenard, is a native of central and southern Europe; *I. dysenterica*, the fleabane or fleabane-mullet, has about the same distribution; *I. crithmoides*, the samphire-inule or golden samphire, is a native of western Europe and of all the region around the Mediterranean; *I. Pulicaria*, the fleabane or herb-christopher, ranges over Europe and Russian Asia; and *I. salicina*, the willow-leafed inule, is also widely distributed over Europe.

Inulaceæ (in-ụ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1822), < *Inula* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*: now included in the *Inuloideæ*. Also *Inuleæ*.

inule (in′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *Inula*.] A plant of the genus *Inula*, particularly *I. Helenium*, the elecampane.

inulin (in′ụ-lin), *n.* [< *Inula* + *-in*[2].] A vegetable principle ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) which is spontaneously deposited from a decoction of the roots of *Inula Helenium* and certain other plants. It is a white powder soluble in hot water, is colored yellow by iodine, and in its chemical properties appears to be intermediate between those of sugar and starch. Also called *dahlin* and *alantin*.

inulinoid (in′ụ-lin-oid), *a.* [< *inul(in)* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to inulin.

Inuloideæ (in-ụ-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Inula* + *-oideæ*.] A large and somewhat heterogeneous tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Inula*.

inumbrate† (in-um′brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inumbratus*, pp. of *inumbrare*, cast a shadow upon, < *in*, on, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, a shadow: see *umbra*.] To cast a shadow upon. *Bailey*.

inumbration† (in-um-brā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *inumbratio(n-)*, an overshadowing, < L. *inumbrare*, overshadow: see *inumbrate*.] Shade; a shadow; an overshadowing.

The obstruction and *inumbration* beginneth on that side. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 956.

inuncate† (in-ung′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inuncatus*, pp. of *inuncare*, hook, < *in*, in, + *uncus*, a hook: see *adunc*.] To hook or entangle. *Bailey*, 1731.

inuncted† (in-ungk′ted), *a.* [< L. *inunctus*, anointed: see *inunction*, and cf. *anointed*.] Anointed.

inunction (in-ungk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *inunctio(n-)*, an anointing, a spreading on, < *inungere*, anoint, spread on, < *in*, on, + *ungere*, smear: see *unction*. Cf. *anoint*, from the same verb (L. *inungere*).] The action of anointing; unc-

tion; in *med.*, the act of rubbing in an ointment or a liniment.

When the skin is cold and dry, or cold and moist, and insufficiently nourished, as well as in certain fevers and other morbid conditions, there can be no doubt of the value of *inunction*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 646.

inunctuosity (in-ungk-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *unctuosity.*] Lack of unctuosity; absence of greasiness or oiliness perceptible to the touch: as, the *inunctuosity* of porcelain-clay. *Kirwan.*

inundant (in-un′dant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inundante*, < L. *inundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inundare*, overflow: see *inundate*. Cf. *abundant*, *redundant*.] Overflowing; inundating. [Poetical.]

Days, and nights, and hours,
Thy voice, hydropick Fancy, calls aloud
For costly draughts, *inundant* bowls of joy.
Shenstone, Economy, 1.

Inundatæ (in-un-dā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), fem. pl. of L. *inundatus*, overflowed: see *inundate*.] A division (order) of water-plants or water-loving plants, containing the genera *Hippuris*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Typha*, etc., which are now referred to the natural orders *Halorageæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, etc.

inundate (in-un′dāt or in′un-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inundated*, ppr. *inundating*. [< L. *inundatus*, pp. of *inundare* (> It. *inondare*, *innondare* = Sp. Pg. *inundar* = F. *inonder*), overflow, < *in*, on, + *undare*, rise in waves: see *ound*, and cf. *abound*, *redound*, *surround*.] 1. To overspread with or as if with a flood; overflow; flood; deluge.

Nonnus reports, in the history of his embassy, that during the period when the Nile *inundates* Egypt there are very violent storms in the different parts of Æthiopia.
Beloe, tr. of Herodotus, ii. 39.

Hence—2. To gorge with excessive circulation or abundance; fill inordinately; overspread; overwhelm.

The calm and the magical moonlight
Seemed to *inundate* her soul with indescribable longings.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The whole system is *inundated* with the tides of joy.
Emerson, Success.

inundation (in-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *inondation* = Pr. *inondacion* = Sp. *inundacion* = Pg. *inundação* = It. *inundazione*, *inondazione*, < L. *inundatio(n-)*, an overflowing, < *inundare*, pp. *inundatus*, overflow: see *inundate*.] The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; an overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; hence, an overspreading of any kind; an overflow or superfluous abundance.

Her father, . . . in his wisdom, hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 12.

Seuen or eight weekes we withstood the *inundations* of these disorderly humors.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 101.

The greater portion of the cultivable soil is fertilized by the natural annual *inundation*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 24.

inunderstanding† (in-un-dėr-stan′ding), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *understanding*, ppr. of *understand*.] Void of understanding; unintelligent.

Can we think that such material and mortal, that such *inunderstanding* souls, should by God and nature be furnished with bodies of so long permansion?
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, x.

inurbane (in-ėr-bān′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *inurbano*, < L. *inurbanus*, not civil or polite, < *in-* priv. + *urbanus*, civil, polite: see *urbane*.] Not urbane; uncivil; discourteous; unpolished.

Just it would be, and by no means *inurbane*, but hardly, perhaps, Christian.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi.

inurbanely (in-ėr-bān′li), *adv.* Without urbanity; uncivilly.

inurbaneness (in-ėr-bān′nes), *n.* Lack of urbanity; incivility. *Bailey*, 1727.

inurbanity (in-ėr-ban′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inurbanité* = Sp. *inurbanidad* = It. *inurbanità*, < L. as if **inurbanita(t-)s*, < *inurbanus*, inurbane: see *inurbane*, and cf. *urbanity*.] Lack of urbanity or courtesy; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; incivility.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*.
Beattie, Laughter and Ludicrous Composition.

inure (in-ūr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inured*, ppr. *inuring*. [Also *enure*; < *in ure*, in the phrase *put in ure*, put in practice: *in*[1], *prep.*; *ure*, work, operation, practice: see *ure*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To establish by use; put into exercise or act; insure.

But us he sends upon his high behests
For state, as Sovran King; and to *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 239.

2†. To use; adapt; qualify; practise; exercise; ply.

Inure the with them that byn wyse,
Then to Ryches thow shalt Aryse.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 70.

I also *inure* my pen sometimes in that kind.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

A prince may animate and *inure* some meaner persons to be scourges to ambitious men.
Bacon, Ambition (ed. 1887).

3. To toughen or harden by exercise; deaden the sensibility of; accustom; habituate: followed by *to*.

A nation warlike, and *inured to* practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A feminate authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

Inur'd to hardships from his early youth,
Much had he done, and suffer'd for his truth.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 910.

The poor, *inur'd to* drudg'ry and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less.
Cowper, Hope, l. 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass in use; take or have effect; be applied; become available or serviceable: as, the land will *inure* to the heirs, or to the benefit of the heirs.

Speaking before of the figure [Synecdoche] wee called him [Quicke conceit] because he *inured* in a single word onely by way of intendment or large meaning, but such as was speedily discouered by enery quicke wit.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 193.

Almost every privilege conceded by neutrals would be apt to *inure* more to the benefit of one than of the other of two hostile nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 157.

2. In *law*, to devolve as a right. It is commonly used of a devolution by law not intended by the parties: as, if the holder of a lease with covenant for renewal assigns it, and afterward gets a renewal to himself, the renewal *inures* to the benefit of the assignee.

inurement (in-ūr′mẹnt), *n.* [< *inure* + *-ment.*] The act of inuring, or the state of being inured; practice; habit.

How much more may we hope, through the very same means (education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*), to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

inurn (in-ėrn′), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *urn.*] To put into an urn, especially a funeral urn; hence, to bury; inter; intomb.

The sepulchre,
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4, 49.

-inus. [NL., L., a common adj. suffix: see *-in*[1], *-ine*[1].] A suffix forming Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived. It is frequent in New Latin generic and specific names, as in *Acanthinus*, etc.

inusitate† (in-ū′zi-tāt), *a.* [= F. *inusité*, < L. *inusitatus*, unused, unusual, < *in-* priv. + *usitatus*, used, usual, pp. of *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*, *v.*] Unused; unusual.

I find some *inusitate* expressions about some mysteries.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 61.

inusitation (in-ū-zi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *inusitatus*, unused, unusual (see *inusitate*), + *-ion.*] The state of being unused; neglect of use; disuse. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

inust†, *a.* [< L. *inustus*, pp. of *inurere*, burn in, brand, < *in*, in, on, + *urere*, burn.] Burnt in.

That furious hot *inust* impression.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 69.

inustion† (in-us′chọn), *n.* [< L. as if **inustio(n-)*, < *inurere*, pp. *inustus*, burn in: see *inust.*] The act of burning, or of marking by burning; a branding; in *med.*, cauterization.

A kingdom brought him to tyranny, tyranny to . . . *inustion* of other countries, among which Israel felt the smart in the burning of her cities and massacring her inhabitants. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 354.

in utero (in ū′tẹ-rō). [L.: *in*, in; *utero*, abl. of *uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] In the womb; begotten, but yet to be born. See *in ventre*.

inutile† (in-ū′til), *a.* [= F. *inutile* = Pr. *inutil* = Sp. *inútil* = Pg. *inutil* = It. *inutile*, < L. *inutilis*, useless, < *in-* priv. + *utilis*, useful: see *utility*.] Unprofitable; useless.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

inutility (in-ū-til′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inutilities* (-tiz). [= F. *inutilité* = Sp. *inutilidad* = Pg. *inutilidade* = It. *inutilità*, < L. *inutilita(t-)s*, uselessness, < *inutilis*, useless: see *inutile*.] 1. The quality of being useless or unprofitable; lack of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness.

It is obvious that utility passes through *inutility* before changing into disutility, these notions being related as +, 0, and —. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

Even on their own opinion of their *inutility* . . . I shall propose to you to suppress the board of trade and plantations. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

2. Something that is useless.

"Pshaw!" replied Arminius, contemptuously; "that great rope [the Atlantic cable], with a Philistine at each end of it talking *inutilities!*"
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vii.

inutilized (in-ū′ti-līzd), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *utilized.*] Not utilized. Also spelled *inutilised*.

The application [of native ultramarine, which is worth, weight for weight, more than gold], remained *inutilised* for several years.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 80.

in utroque jure (in ū-trō′kwē jō′rē). [L.: *in*, in; *utroque*, abl. of *uterque*, either; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, law.] In each or either law; under both laws.

inutterable (in-ut′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *utterable.*] Incapable of being uttered; unutterable.

All monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 626.

There,
If the wolf spare me, weep my life away,
Kill'd with *inutterable* unkindliness.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Inuus (in′ū-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Inuus*, a name of Pan.] A notable genus of old-world monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ* and subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*, related to the macaques. *Inuus ecaudatus*, the well-known Barbary ape, inhabiting the rock of Gibraltar, is the only species. This animal is called an ape, and has been placed with the higher simians in the family *Simiidæ*; but its proper position is with the lower monkeys, near the baboons. See cut under *ape*.

in vacuo (in vak′ū-ō). [L.: *in*, in; *vacuo*, abl. of *vacuum*, vacuum: see *vacuum*.] In a vacuum; in empty space.

invade (in-vād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaded*, ppr. *invading*. [= OF. *invader* = Sp. Pg. *invadir* = It. *invadere*, < L. *invadere*, go, come, or get into, enter into, attack, invade, < *in*, in, + *vadere*, go: see *evade*. Cf. *inveigh*.] 1†. To go into or upon; enter.

Becomes a body, and doth then *invade*
The state of life, out of the grieslу shade.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 37.

This contentious storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4, 7.

2. To enter or penetrate into as an enemy; go or pass into or over with hostile intent, as in a military incursion.

By cordes let fal fast gan they slide adown:
And streight *inuade* the town yburied then
With wine and slepe. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

Flur, for whose love the Roman Cæsar first
Invaded Britain. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Hence—3. To come into or upon as if by a hostile incursion; make an attack upon.

Jove can endure no longer
Your great ones should your less *invade*.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

Our Saviour himself, comming to reform his Church, was accus'd of an intent to *invade* Cæsar's right.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The fumes of it [authority] *invade* the brain,
And make men giddy, proud, and vain.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. To intrude upon; infringe; encroach on; violate: as, to *invade* the privacy of a family.

When . . . the rights of a whole people are *invaded*, the common forms of municipal law are not to be regarded.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 95.

invader (in-vā′dėr), *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher; an intruder.

Let Erin remember the days of old,
Ere her faithless sons betray'd her,
When Malachi wore the collar of gold
Which he won from the proud *invader*.
Moore, Let Erin Remember.

Heroes and patriots have successfully resisted the *invaders* of their country, or perished in its defence.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 341.

invadiate† (in-vā′di-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *invadiatus*, pp. of *invadiare*, engage: see *engage*.] To engage or mortgage lands. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaginable (in-vaj′i-nạ-bl), *a.* [< *invagina(te)* + *-ble.*] Capable of being invaginated; susceptible of invagination.

The great proboscis of Balanoglossus may well be compared to the *invaginable* organ similarly placed in the Nemertines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 187.

invaginate (in-vaj′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invaginated*, ppr. *invaginating*. [< L. *in*, in, +

vagina, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To sheathe; insert or receive as into a sheath; introvert: opposed to *evaginate*.

Dr. Kingsley claims that the compound eye arises as an *invaginated* pit of ectoderm. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 1120.

invagination (in-vaj-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *invaginate* + *-ion*.] The act of introverting or sheathing, or the state of being sheathed; insertion or reception as into a sheath; intussusception.

invalescence[1]† (in-vā-les′ens), *n.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *valescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valescere*, grow strong. Cf. *convalescence*.] Lack of health. *Johnson*.

invalescence[2]† (in-vā-les′ens), *n.* [< L. *invalescere*, become strong, < *in-* intensive + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*. Cf. *convalescence*.] Strength; health. *Bailey*, 1731.

invaletudinary† (in-val-ē-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *invalétudinaire* = Sp. *invalitudinario*, < L. *invaletudinarius*, sick (used only as a noun), < *in-* intensive + *valetudinarius*, sick: see *valetudinary*.] Sick; ill; valetudinary.

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm?
Papers between the Commissioners for Review of the Liturgy [(1661), p. 127.

invalid[1] (in-val′id), *a.* [= F. *invalide* = Sp. *inválido* = Pg. It. *invalido*, < L. *invalidus*, not strong, weak, inefficient, < *in-* priv. + *validus*, strong: see *valid*. Cf. *invalid*[2].] 1. Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to show
Invalid that which thee to doubt it moved.
Milton, P. L., viii. 116.

The greater our obligations to such writers, the more desirable is it that their *invalid* judgments should be discriminated from their valid. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 2.

2. In *law*, having no validity or binding force; wanting efficacy; null; void: as, an *invalid* contract or agreement.

invalid[2] (in′va-lid or -lēd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *invalide*; = D. *invaliede*, a., = G. *invalide* = Dan. Sw. *invalid*, n., < F. *invalide* (= Sp. *inválido* = Pg. It. *invalido*), a., not strong, sick, invalid; as a noun, a disabled soldier; < L. *invalidus*, not strong: see *invalid*[1].] **I.** *a.* Deficient in health; infirm; weak; sick.

II. *n.* 1. An infirm or sickly person; one who is affected by disease or disabled by any infirmity. Hence—2. Something that is damaged, or the worse for wear, but not so much as to be wholly unserviceable. [Humorous.]

The carriages were old second-class *invalids* of English lines: but they were luxurious enough after the long journey in dust and sun.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 158.

invalid[2] (in′va-lid or -lēd), *v.* [< *invalid*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To affect with disease; render an invalid: chiefly in the past participle.

Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the *invalided* stroller's arm through his, and leading him away.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Rheumatics, who so largely preponderate among the *invalided* visitors at our sulphur springs.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 439.

2. To register as an invalid; enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service; give leave of absence from duty on account of ill health.

II. *intrans.* To cause one's self to be registered as an invalid. [Rare.]

He had been long suffering from the insidious attacks of a hot climate, and though repeatedly advised to *invalid*, he never would consent. *Marryat*, Peter Simple.

invalidate (in-val′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invalidated*, ppr. *invalidating*. [< ML. **invalidatus*, pp. of **invalidare* (> It. *invalidare* = Sp. Pg. *invalidar* = F. *invalider*), make invalid, < L. *invalidus*, invalid: see *invalid*[1]. Cf. *validate*.] 1. To render invalid; destroy the strength or validity of; render of no force or effect.

Argument is to be *invalidated* only by argument, and is in itself of the same force, whether or not it convinces him by whom it is proposed. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 14.

The force of the objection above set forth may be fully admitted, without in any degree *invalidating* the theory.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 41.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to deprive of binding force or legal efficacy: as, fraud *invalidates* a contract.

invalidation (in-val-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< F. *invalidation* = Sp. *invalidacion*; as *invalidate* + *-ion*.] The act of invalidating or of rendering invalid.

The thirty-four confirmations [of Magna Charta] would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.
Burke, Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

invalidet†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *invalid*[2].

invalidhood (in′va-lid- or -lēd-hůd), *n.* [< *invalid*[2] + *-hood*.] The state of being an invalid; invalidism. [Rare.]

About twenty years ago she had an illness, and, on the strength of it, has kept up a character for *invalidhood* ever since. *R. Broughton*, Red as a Rose is She, ix.

invalidism (in′va-lid- or -lēd-izm), *n.* [< *invalid*[2] + *-ism*.] The condition of being an invalid; a state of debility or infirmity; especially, a chronic condition of poor health.

Invalidism is a function to which certain persons are born, as others are born to poetry or art as their calling.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

invalidity (in-va-lid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invalidité* = Pg. *invalidade* = It. *invalidità*, invalidity, < ML. *invalidita(t-)s*, weakness, infirmity (from a wound), < L. *invalidus*, not strong: see *invalid*[1], *invalid*[2].] 1†. Weakness; infirmity.

He ordered that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Lack of validity; want of cogency, force, or efficacy; specifically, lack of legal force: as, the *invalidity* of an argument or of a will.

But, however, to prevent all cavillings, in this place I'll shew the *invalidity* of this objection.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

The penalty of *invalidity* attaching to unstamped documents of various kinds has proved a very effective deterrent to evasion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

invalidly (in-val′id-li), *adv.* So as to be invalid; without validity.

Fraudulently bought, and therefore *invalidly* obtained.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 26, 1885.

invalidness (in-val′id-nes), *n.* Invalidity: as, the *invalidness* of reasoning. [Rare.]

invalorous (in-val′o-rus), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valorous*.] Not valorous; cowardly. *D. O'Connell*.

invaluable (in-val′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valuable*.] Above or beyond valuation; too valuable for exact estimate; inestimable.

The ancient amity & friendship betweene both our lands, with the *invaluable* commodity of sweet amiable peace.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 160.

There was an *invaluable* shrine for the head of St. John the Baptist, whose bones and another of his heads are in the cathedral at Genoa.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 363.

invaluableness (in-val′ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being invaluable.

Deny, if thou canst, the *invaluablenesse* of this heavenly gift. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, ii.

invaluably (in-val′ū-a-bli), *adv.* Inestimably.

That *invaluably* precious blood of the Sonne of God.
Bp. Hall, Sermon of Thanksgiving, Jan., 1625.

invalued† (in-val′ūd), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *valued*.] Inestimable; invaluable.

The monument of worth, the angel's pleasure,
Which hoardeth glory's rich *invalu'd* treasure.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

invariability (in-vā′ri-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invariabilité* = Sp. *invariabilidad* = Pg. *invariabilidade* = It. *invariabilità*; as *invariable* + *-ity*.] Lack of variability or of liability to change; invariableness.

Therfore, thia *invariability* in the birds' operations must proceed from a higher intellect.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xxxvii.

invariable (in-vā′ri-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invariable* = Sp. *invariable* = Pg. *invariavel* = It. *invariabile*; as *in-*[3] + *variable*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not variable; constant; uniform; unchanging.

If taste has no fixed principles, if the imagination is not affected according to some *invariable* and certain laws, our labour is like to be employed to very little purpose.
Burke, On Taste, Int.

The only evidence of the shells having been naturally left by the sea consists in their *invariable* and uniform appearance of extreme antiquity.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 242.

2. Not capable of being varied; unalterable; unchangeable.—**Invariable antecedent**, in *logic*. See *antecedent*, 3 (c).—**Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum constructed to be transported unchanged from one station to another, in order to determine the relative acceleration of gravity. Such a pendulum swings upon a knife-edge (which see).—**Invariable system**, in *dynam.*, a system of points whose relative distances remain constant.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a quantity that does not vary; a constant.

invariableness (in-vā′ri-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invariable; constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

A variety of dispensations [may] be consistent with an *invariableness* of design.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

invariably (in-vā′ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an invariable manner; without alteration or change; constantly; uniformly.

It [time] is conceived by way of substance, or imagined to subsist of itself, independently and *invariably*, as all abstract ideas are. *Law*, Enquiry, Of Time, ii.

Death succeeds life inevitably and *invariably*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 157.

invariance (in-vā′ri-ans), *n.* [< *invarian(t)* + *-ce*.] In *math.*, the essential character of invariants; persistence after linear transformation.

invariant (in-vā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *variant*.] **I.** *a.* Not varying or changing; remaining always the same.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real determinants—the coöperant factors—are in each case *invariants*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 94.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.—**Absolute, differential, skew**, etc., **invariant**. See the adjectives.—**Theory of invariants**, a branch of mathematics which studies the fundamental invariants of quantics.

invariantive (in-vā′ri-an-tiv), *a.* [< *invariant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to an invariant; persisting after a linear transformation.

A curve $u = 0$ may have some *invariantive* property, viz. a property independent of the particular axes of coördinates used in the representation of the curve by its equation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 722.

invaried (in-vā′rid), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *varied*.] Unvaried; not changing or altering. [Rare.]

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs.
Blackwall, Sacred Classicks, I. 136.

invariod (in-vā′ri-ōd), *n.* [L., < *in-* priv. + *variare*, vary, + term. *-od*, < Gr. *ὁδός*, a path.] In *math.*, an ultracritical function.

Sir James Cockle suggests that . . . it may be possible by means of semicritical relations to form *invariods*, that is, ultra-critical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariants or ultra-crittical functions of algebra.
R. Harley, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 57.

invasion (in-vā′zhon), *n.* [= F. *invasion* = Pr. *envazio* = Sp. *invasion* = Pg. *invasão* = It. *invasione*, < LL. *invasio(n-)*, an attack, invasion, < L. *invadere*, pp. *invasus*, invade: see *invade*.] 1. The act of invading a country or territory as an enemy; hostile entrance or intrusion.

We made an *invasion* upon the south of the Cherethites.
1 Sam. xxx. 14.

No Mahratta *invasion* had ever spread through the province such dismay as this inroad of English lawyers.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Hence—2. A harmful incursion of any kind; an onset or attack, as of disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot*.

The *invasion* of the symptoms [in smallpox] is sudden and severe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 163.

3. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment by entering into or taking away what belongs to another: as, an *invasion* of one's retirement or rights.

Here is no *invasion* and conquest of the weaker nature by the stronger, but an equal league of souls, each in its own realm still sovereign.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 329.

invasive (in-vā′siv), *a.* [= F. *invasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *invasivo*, < ML. *invasivus*, invasive, < L. *invasus*, pp. of *invadere*, invade: see *invade*.] Tending to invade; characterized by invasion; aggressive.

Prohibited by the magistrates and rulers to vse or weare any weapon, either *inuasive* or defensiue.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 34.

He [Washington] had such admirable self-command that he was not at all *invasive* of the opinion of others.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 129.

invassal† (in-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *vassal*.] Same as *enrassal*.

Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Whereto affection now *invassels* me.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, ii. 1.

invecked (in-vekt′), *a.* [Also *envecked*; cf. *invected*, *invexed*.] Bordered exteriorly by small rounded lobes of slight projection as compared with their width; invected.

The eastern window [of Whalley Church] . . . is *invecked* with ramified tracery. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7.

It has no sleeves, but reveals an under coat of pale blue with *invecked* edges. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 97.

inveckée (in-vek'ā), *a.* [Heraldic F.; cf. *invecked.*] In *her.*, double-arched, or, more rarely, triple-arched: said of a heraldic line, or the edge of an ordinary, which is bent into large curves forming an angle with each other.

A Chief inveckée.

invect† (in-vekt'), *v. i.* [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, inveigh: see *inveigh.*] To inveigh.

Fool that I am thus to *invect* against her!
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

invected (in-vek'ted), *a.* [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere*, bring in or to, enter, penetrate, also attack: see *inveigh.* Cf. *invexed, convex.*] Formed exteriorly of small convex or outward curves, or slightly projecting rounded lobes: used in heraldry of a line or the edge of a bearing: the opposite of *engrailed*, in which the curves are concave or turned inward. Formerly *canellé.*

A Pale invected.

invection† (in-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *invectio(n-)*, a bringing, an attacking, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, bring in, attack: see *inveigh.*] Invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th. *Fulke*, Answer to P. Fraring (1586), p. 28.

invective (in-vek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *invectif* = It. *invettivo*, invective (as a noun, F. *invective* = Sp. Pg. *invectiva* = It. *invettiva*, f., invective), < L. *invectivus*, scolding, abusive, invective, < *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, attack, scold, inveigh: see *inveigh.*] **I.** *a.* Censoriously abusive; vituperative; denunciatory.

This is most strangely *invective*,
Most full of spite and insolent upbraiding.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 447.

II. *n.* Vehement denunciation; an utterance of violent censure or reproach; also, a railing accusation; vituperation.

In the Fathers' writings there are sundry sharp *invectives* against heretics. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4, 43.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to wait behind her lips.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** *Abuse, Invective* (see *abuse*); *Satire, Pasquinade*, etc. (see *lampoon*); philippic, objurgation, reproach, railing, diatribe.

invectively (in-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of invective; censoriously; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1, 58.

invectiveness (in-vek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being invective or vituperative; abusiveness. [Rare.]

I related to them the bitter mockings and scornings that fell upon me, the displeasure of my parents, the *invectiveness* and cruelty of the priests.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

invectivist (in-vek'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *invective* + *-ist.*] One who employs invective.

It is the work of a very French Frenchman, of a gloomy and profoundly thoughtful and powerful satirist and *invectivist.* *The Independent* (New York), June 12, 1862.

inveigh (in-vā'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *enveigh, invaigh, invey;* < ME. **enveyen* (?) (not found), < OF. *envair, enveir*, attack, invade, press, undertake, prob. < L. *invadere*, attack, invade (see *invade*), but also appar. in part (like the E. *invect, invection, invective*, associated with *inveigh*) < L. *invehere*, pp. *invectus*, carry, bear or bring in or to, also attack with words, scold, inveigh, < *in*, in, to, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle.*] To make a verbal attack; utter or write vehement denunciation or rebuke; exclaim or rail against persons or things; rail: with *against*, formerly with *at* or *on.*

Drances and Turnus vppon auncient hatred *inueigh* one *at* the other. *Phaer*, Æneid, xi., Arg.

T. S. . . . was so negligent that . . . I can hardly inhold from *inveighing on* his memory.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge Univ., viii. 25.

He never fails to *inveigh* with hearty bitterness *against* democracy as the source of every species of crime.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

inveigher (in-vā'ėr), *n.* One who inveighs or denounces; a railer.

On their coin they stamped the figure of Sappho. Nor lesse honored they Alcæus, a bitter *inveigher* against the rage of tyrants that then oppressed this countrey.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 13.

inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inveigled*, ppr. *invcigling.* [Formerly also *inveagle, enveigle;* < ME. (not found), < AF. *envcogler*, blind, inveigle, equiv. to F. *aveugler* = Pr. *avogolar* = It. *avocolare*, blind, < L. *ab*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] To lead astray by making blind to the truth or to consequences; mislead by deception; entice into violation of duty, propriety, or self-interest: now usually with *into.*

It was Cleopatra's sweet voice and pleasant speech which *inveigled* Antony. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

And thus would he *inveigle* my belief to think the combustion of Sodom might be natural.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

He had *inveigled* the lieges *into* revolt by a false assertion that the Inquisition was about to be established.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 153.

=**Syn.** To cajole, beguile, lure, insnare, decoy.

inveiglement (in-vē'gl-ment), *n.* [< *inveigle* + *-ment.*] The act of inveigling; seduction to evil; that which inveigles; enticement.

A person truly pious . . . may, thro' the *inveiglements* of the world and the frailty of his nature, be sometimes surprised, and for a while drawn into the way of sin.
South, Works, VI. lv.

inveigler (in-vē'glėr), *n.* One who inveigles, entices, or leads astray by arts and flattery.

When after, [the youth] being presented to the Emperour for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the Prince clapt up as his *inveigler.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

inveil (in-vāl'), *v. t.* [< *in-*2 + *veil.*] Same as *enveil.*

invelop†, **invelope**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envelop.* *Jer. Taylor.*

invendibility (in-ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *invendible:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being invendible; unsalableness.

All that is terrible in this case is that the author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's *invendibility.* *Brome.*

invendible (in-ven'di-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *vendible.*] Not vendible; unsalable.

invenom†, **invenome**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *envenom.*

invent (in-vent'), *v. t.* [< ME. *inventen*, < OF. *inventer*, F. *inventer* = Sp. Pg. *inventar* = It. *inventare*, < L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, come upon, meet with, find, discover, < *in*, on, + *venire*, come: see *venture.* Cf. *advent, convent, event*1, *prevent*, etc.] **1.** To come upon; light upon; meet with; find. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;
Or Bacchus merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybeles franticke rites have made them mad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 15.

According to the popular belief among the Greeks, it was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was *invented.*
Athelstan Riley, Athos, or the Mountain of the Monks [(1887), p. 71, note.

2. To find out by original study or contrivance; create by a new use or combination of means; devise the form, construction, composition, method, or principle of.

To *invent* is to discover that we know not.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

He is now
Inventing a rare mouse-trap, with owl's wings
And a cat's-foot, to catch the mice alone.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

3. In general, to produce by contrivance; fabricate; concoct; devise: as, to *invent* the plot of a story; to *invent* an excuse or a falsehood.

I say, she never did *invent* this letter;
This is a man's invention, and his hand.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3, 29.

Lies and falsities, and such as could best *invent* them, were only in request. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

In an evening, often with a child on each knee, he would *invent* a tale for their amusement.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Discover, Invent.* See *discover* and *invention.*

inventer† (in-ven'tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inventor.*

inventful† (in-vent'fûl), *a.* [< *invent* + *-ful.*] Full of invention; inventive.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.
Gifford, Residence in France (1797).

inventible (in-ven'ti-bl), *a.* [< *invent* + *-ible.*] Capable of being invented or contrived.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible;* yet, by several trials, and much charge, I have perfectly tried all these. *Century of Inventions*, No. 67.

inventibleness (in-ven'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being inventible.

invention (in-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *invention* = Pr. *inventio* = Sp. *invencion* = Pg. *invenção* = It. *invenzione*, < L. *inventio(n-)*, finding, discovery, invention, < *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, come upon, find: see *invent.*] **1.** A finding. [Obsolete, or archaic, as in the phrase *Invention of the Cross.* See *cross*1.]

As Laurentius observeth concerning the *invention* of the stapes or stirrop bone [in the ear], there is some contention between Columbus and Ingrassias, the one of Sicilia, the other of Cremona, and both within this Century.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. The act or process of finding out how to make something previously unknown, or how to do something in a new way; original contrivance; creation by a new use of means: as, the *invention* of printing; the *invention* of the steam-engine, or of an improved steam-engine.

The labor of *invention* is often estimated and paid on the same plan as that of execution. *J. S. Mill.*

3. That which is invented; something previously unknown, or some new modification of an existing thing, produced by an original use of means; an original contrivance or device. When used absolutely, it generally denotes a new mechanical device, or a new process in one of the useful arts.

God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many *inventions.* Eccl. vii. 29.

The *invention* all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor miss'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 498.

There is no *Invention* hath been more valued by the wiser Part of Mankind than that of Letters.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ii.

An *invention* is any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not before known and used. *Robinson.*

4. Specifically, in *music*, a short piece in which a single thought is worked out, usually contrapuntally, but with the comparative simplicity of an impromptu or of a study.—**5.** The act of producing by the exercise of the imagination; mental fabrication or creation: as, the *invention* of plots or of excuses.

You divine wits of elder Dayes, from whom
The deep *Invention* of rare Works hath com.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

If thou canst accuse, . . .
Do it without *invention*, suddenly.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1, 5.

Milton's Characters, most of them, lie out of Nature, and were to be formed purely by his own *Invention.*
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

6. The faculty or power of inventing; skill or ingenuity in original contrivance; the gift of finding out or producing new forms, methods, processes, effects, etc.; in *art* and *lit.*, the exercise of imagination in production; the creative faculty.

I will prove these verses to be very unlearned, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor *invention.*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2, 166.

I had not the assistance of any good book whereby to promote my *invention*, or relieve my memory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

My own *invention* . . . can furnish me with nothing so dull as what is there. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

7†. A coming in; arrival.

Whilst green Thetis' Nymphs, with many an amorous lay,
Sing our *invention* safe unto her long-wish'd Bay.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 68.

Invention of the Cross. See *cross*1.—**Registered invention,** an invention protected by an inferior patent.—**Useful invention,** in the sense of American law, one not injurious or mischievous to society, and not frivolous or insignificant, but capable of use for a purpose from which some advantage can be derived. When an invention is useful in this sense, the degree or extent of its usefulness is wholly unimportant. *Curtis*, Law of Pat. (5th ed.), § 449.

=**Syn.** 2. *Invention, Discovery;* fabrication, excogitation. *Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something, often mechanical, that did not before exist, for the utilization of powers of nature long known or lately discovered by investigation. *Discovery* brings to light what existed before, but was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer, barometer, telephone, etc.; to *discovery* for knowledge of hitherto unknown parts of the globe, etc. By the *invention* of the spectroscope we have made large *discoveries* as to the metallic elements in many heavenly bodies. See *discover.*—**6.** *Invention, Style, Amplification.* Rhetoric is often divided into the departments of *invention* and *style, invention* covering all that concerns the supply of the thought, and *style* all that concerns the expression of the thought in language. Some writers divide rhetoric into *invention, amplification*, and *style*, but amplification is strictly a part of *invention.*

inventional (in-ven'shon-al), *a.* [< *invention* + *-al.*] Relating to invention; of the nature of invention.

inventious† (in-ven'shus), *a.* [< *inventi(on)* + *-ous.*] Inventive.

It will be most exquisite; thou art a fine *inventious* rogue, sirrah. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

inventive (in-ven'tiv), *a.* [< F. *inventif* = Sp. Pg. It. *inventivo;* as *invent* + *-ive.*] **1.** Of or

pertaining to invention; characterized by or manifesting original contrivance.

The leading characteristics of modern societies are in consequence marked out much more by the triumphs of *inventive* skill than by the sustained energy of moral causes.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 131.

A short course of lectures on the Kindergarten, on the teaching of language, on industrial and *inventive* drawing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 489.

2. Able to invent; quick at contriving; ready at expedients.

As he had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.
Raleigh.

Ingenious love, *inventive* in new arts,
Mingled in plays, and quickly touch'd our hearts.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iii. 91.

We should find the most remarkable instance of the difference between an imaginative and an *inventive* poet to be furnished by the cases of Shakspeare and Spenser.
Athenæum, No. 3068, p. 198.

inventively (in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* By the power of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being inventive; the faculty of inventing.

The knowledge that clear and appropriate ideas are requisite for discovery, although it does not lead to any very precise precepts, or supersede the value of natural sagacity and *inventiveness*, may still be of use in our pursuit after truth. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas.

inventor (in-ven'tọr), *n.* [Formerly also *inventer*; = F. *inventeur* = Sp. Pg. *inventor* = It. *inventore*, < L. *inventor*, a finder, contriver, author, inventor, < *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out, invent: see *invent*.] One who invents or devises something new; one who makes an invention.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the *inventor*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7, 10.

His sister Nasmah is accounted by some Rabbines the first *inventer* of making Linnen and Woollen, and of vocall Musicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The lone *Inventor* by his demon haunted.
Lowell, To the Future.

inventorial (in-ven-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *inventory* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an inventory.

inventorially (in-ven-tō'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

To divide him *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetic of memory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2, 118.

inventory (in'ven-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *inventories* (-riz). [Formerly also, erroneously, *invitory*; prop. **inventary* (the form *inventory*, OF. *inventore* (< late ML. *inventorium*), involving an irreg. use of the suffix *-ory*) = F. *inventaire* = Pr. *inventari* = Sp. Pg. It. *inventario*, < LL. *inventarium*, a list, inventory, < L. *invenire*, pp. *inventus*, find out: see *invent*.] A detailed descriptive list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or of parcels of land, with the number, quantity, and value of each; specifically, a formal list of movables, as of the goods or wares of a merchant: as, an *inventory* of the estate of a bankrupt, or of a deceased person.

There, take an *inventory* of all I have,
To the last penny. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2, 124.

There are stores laid up in our human nature that our understanding can make no complete *inventory* of.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Benefit of inventory, in *civil law*, the limit of liability secured by an executor, legatee, or heir, in respect of debts of the deceased, by making and filing an inventory showing the value of the assets coming to his hands. =Syn. *Schedule*, *Register*, etc. See *list*.

inventory (in'ven-tọ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inventoried*, ppr. *inventorying*. [< *inventory*, *n.*] To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; insert or register in an account of goods.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty. It shall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utensil labelled.
Shak., T. N., i. 5, 264.

The learned author himself is *inventoried* and summ'd up to the utmost value of his livery-cloak.
Milton, Colasterion.

in ventre (in ven'trē). [L.: *in*, in; *ventre*, abl. of *venter*, belly, womb: see *venter*.] In *law*, in the womb. Also *en venter*.—**In ventre sa mere**, begotten but not yet born. The law recognizes the existence, and protects the rights, of an infant *in ventre sa mere*.

inventress (in-ven'tres), *n.* [< OF. *inventeresse*; as *inventor* + *-ess*. Cf. F. *inventrice* = It. *inventrice*, < L. *inventrix*, fem. of *inventor*, an inventor: see *inventor*.] A female inventor.

Mistress Turner, the first *Inventress* of yellow Starch, was executed in a Cobweb Lawn Ruff of that Colour at Tyburn. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

inver-. [Gael.; cf. *aber*.] An element in some Scotch place-names of Gaelic origin, meaning a confluence of a river with another or with the sea: as, *Inverness*, *Inverary*, *Invergordon*, *Inverury*, *Inverlochy*.

inveracity (in-vẹ-ras'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *inveracities* (-tiz). [< *in-*[3] + *veracity*.] Lack of veracity or truthfulness; an untruth.

The anile aphorism still triumphs, solemnly devolving from age to age its loathsome spawn of shams and *inveracities*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 145.

inverisimilitude (in-ver'i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *verisimilitude*.] Lack of verisimilitude; improbability. *Coleridge.*

invermination (in-vèr-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *in*, in, + *verminatio*(*n-*), a writhing pain, the disease called worms, < *verminare*, suffer from worms, < *vermis*, a worm: see *vermin*.] In *pathol.*, the state or condition of being infested by worms; helminthiasis. [Rare.]

inversatile (in-vèr'sạ-til), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *versatile*.] In *entom.*, not versatile; not moving on the supporting parts: as, *inversatile* antennæ.

inverse (in-vèrs' or in'vèrs), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *invers*, *envers*, < OF. *invers*, F. *inverse* = Pr. *envers* = Sp. Pg. It. *inverso*, < L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*, turn about, invert: see *invert*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Turned end for end, or in the opposite direction; having a contrary course or tendency; inverted: opposed to *direct*.

The reigning taste was so bad that the success of a writer was in *inverse* proportion to his labour, and to his desire of excellence. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. In *math.*, opposite in nature and effect: said with reference to any two operations which, when both performed in succession upon the same quantity, leave it unaltered: thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication, extraction of roots to the raising of powers, etc. A direct operation produces an unambiguous and possible value, and between two operations the one which combines quantities symmetrically is preferably considered as direct. Addition, multiplication, involution, and differentiation are considered as direct operations; subtraction, division, evolution, and integration as inverse operations. Corresponding to every direct operation there are, generally speaking, two inverse operations: thus, if $F(x, y)$ be the direct operation, the two inverse operations are the one which gives x from $F(x, y)$ and y, and the one which gives y from $F(x, y)$ and x.—**Inverse congruity, current, difference**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inverse curve, line, point**, etc., a curve, line, point, etc., resulting from spherical, quadric, and other varieties of geometrical inversion.—**Inverse ellipsoid of inertia.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Inverse matrix.** See *matrix*.—**Inverse method of fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Inverse method of tangents.** See *tangent*.—**Inverse mood**, in *logic*, an indirect mood.—**Inverse order of alienation**, in the law of judicial or forced sales, a fixed order according to which parcels that the debtor has not aliened shall be first sold, and of those that he has aliened the later shall be sold before the earlier: a rule for the protection of earlier over later grantees.—**Inverse problem**, a problem like finding the equation to the ordinate of a curve when its arc is given in terms of the abscissa.—**Inverse proportion, ratio**, etc. See the nouns.—**Inverse rule of three**, the rule of three as applied to quantities in inverse proportion to one another.

II. *n.* An inverted state or condition; a direct opposite; something directly or absolutely contrary to something else: as, the *inverse* of a proposition.

inversed† (in-vèrst'), *a.* [ME. *enversed*; < *inverse* + *-ed*[2].] Inverted.

The bough to sette is best in germynyng, . . .
But hem to sette *enversed* nought to doone is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Inversed proportion†, laverse proportion. See *proportion*.

inversely (in-vèrs'li), *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; in an inverse ratio or proportion, as when one thing is greater or less in proportion as another is less or greater.

inversion (in-vèr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *inversion* = Sp. *inversion* = Pg. *inversão* = It. *inversione*, < L. *inversio*(*n-*), inversion, < *invertere*, pp. *inversus*, turn about: see *invert*.] The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; a turning end for end, upside down, or inside out; any change of order such that the last becomes first and the first last; in general, any reversal of a given order or relation.

We shall one day give but an ill and lame account of our watching and praying, if, by an odd *inversion* of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it. *South*, Works, VI. x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a change of the natural or recognized order of words: as, "of all vices, impurity is one of the most detestable," instead of "impurity is one of the most detestable of all vices." (*b*) In *rhet.*, a mode of arguing by which the speaker tries to show that the arguments adduced by an opponent tell against his cause and are favorable to the speaker's. (*c*) In *music*: (1) The process, act, or result of transposing the tones of an interval or chord from their original or normal order. The several inversions of a chord are called *first*, *second*, and *third* respectively. See *interval*, 5, and *chord*, 4. (2) The process, act, or result of repeating a subject or theme with all its upward intervals or steps taken downward, and vice versa. Also called *imitation by inversion* or *in contrary motion*. (See *imitation*, 3.) *Retrograde inversion*, however, is the same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *imitation*, 3). (3) In *double counterpoint*, the transposition of the upper voice-part below the lower, and vice versa. Inversion is the test of the correctness of the composition. The transposition may be either of an octave or of any other interval. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) A turning backward; a contrary rule of operation: as, to prove an answer by *inversion*, as division by multiplication or addition by subtraction. (2) Change in the order of the terms. (3) Certain transformations. Also the operation of reversing the direction of every line in a body without altering its length. (*e*) In *geol.*, the folding back of strata upon themselves, as by upheaval, in such a way that the order of succession appears reversed. (*f*) *Milit.*, a movement in tactics by which the order of companies in line is inverted, the right being on the left, the left on the right, and so on. (*g*) In *chem.*, a decomposition of certain sugars and other carbohydrates, induced by the action of a ferment or dilute acid by which the elements of water are added to a carbohydrate, each molecule of which breaks up into two molecules of a different carbohydrate. Thus, cane-sugar in solution, when heated with a dilute acid, takes up water and breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. See *invert-sugar*.—**Circle of inversion**, a circle with respect to which a given curve is its own inverse.—**Geometrical inversion** (usually taken to mean *cyclical* or *spherical inversion*), a transformation by which for each point of a figure is substituted a point in the same direction from a fixed point, called the *center of inversion*, and at a distance therefrom equal to the reciprocal of the distance of the first point.—**Inversion of an organ- or pedal-point.** See *organ-point*.—**Inversion of parts.** See def. (*c*) (2).—**Inversion of subjects.** See def. (*c*) (3).—**Quadric inversion**, in *math.*, a transformation of a figure consisting in substituting for each point one lying in the same direction from a fixed center, and on the polar of the variable point with reference to a quadric surface.—**Tangential inversion**, in *math.*, a transformation by which for every straight line of a figure is substituted a parallel line passing through the pole of the first with reference to a conic.

inversive (in-vèr'siv), *a.* [< *inverse* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to inversion; capable of causing inversion.

invert (in-vèrt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *invertir* = Sp. *invertir* = Pg. *inverter* = It. *invertere*, < L. *invertere*, turn upside down, turn about, upset, invert, < *in*, in, to, toward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, etc.] 1. To turn in an opposite direction; turn end for end, upside down, or inside out; place in a contrary order or position: as, to *invert* a cone or a sack; to *invert* the order of words.

Invert
What beat is boded me, to mischief.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1, 70.

Let no attraction *invert* the poles of thy honesty.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

We begin by knowing little and believing much, and we sometimes end by *inverting* the quantities.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 215.

We *invert* the relation of cause and effect when we consider that our emotions are determined by our imaginative creeds. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 16.

2†. To divert; turn into another channel; devote to another purpose.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

=Syn. 1. *Overthrow*, *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn*.

invert (in'vèrt), *n.* [< *invert*, *v.*] 1. In *arch.*, an inverted arch; specifically, the floor of the lock-chamber of a canal, which is usually in the form of an inverted arch, or the bottom of a sewer.

The bottom of the sewer is called the *invert*, from a general resemblance in the construction to an "inverted" arch. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 445.

2. In *teleg.*, an inverted or reversed insulator.

An effort is at present being made to introduce a form of *invert* in which the bolt passes nearly to the top of the insulating material.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

invertant (in-vèr'tant), *a.* [< *invert* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, same as *inverted*.

invertebracy (in-vèr'tẹ-brā-si), *n.* [< *invertebra*(*te*) + *-cy*.] The condition of being invertebrate, or without a backbone; figuratively, lack of moral stamina; irresolution. [Rare.]

A person may reveal his hopeless *invertebracy* only when brought face to face with some critical situation.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

invertebral (in-vèr'tẹ-bral), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *vertebral*.] Same as *invertebrate*.

Invertebrata (in-vèr-tẹ-brā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *invertebratus*, invertebrate: see *invertebrate*.] That one of two great divisions of the animal kingdom (the other being the *Vertebrata*) which includes animals having no spinal column or backbone. It includes seven of the eight main branches into which *Animalia* are divisible, namely *Protozoa*, *Cœlenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Molluscoidea*, and *Mollusca*, thus leaving only the *Vertebrata* as the remaining subkingdom, of equal rank only with any one of the others, not with them all collectively. The word, however, no longer retains any exact taxonomic

significance, being simply used to designate those animals collectively which are not vertebrated. The primary division of the animal kingdom now made is into *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*, and the *Vertebrata* form one of the divisions of the latter, to be contrasted with any one of the prime divisions of the metazoic *Invertebrata*, not with the *Invertebrata* collectively. Both terms (*Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*) originated with Lamarck, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Also called *Evertebrata*.

invertebrate (in-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *invertebratus*, < L. *in-* priv. + *vertebratus*, vertebrate: see *vertebrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not vertebrate; having no backbone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*. Also *invertebral*, *invertebrated*.—**2.** Figuratively, flaccid, as if from lack of a backbone; wanting strength, firmness, or consistency; weak; nerveless.—**Invertebrate matrix.** See *matrix*.

II. *n.* An invertebrated animal; any one of the *Invertebrata*.

invertebrated (in-vėr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* Same as *invertebrate*, 1.

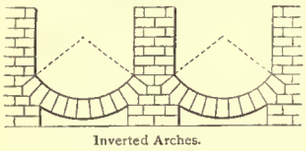
inverted (in-vėr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *invert*, *v.*] Turned in a contrary direction; turned upside down; reversed in order; hence, opposite; contrary.

Such forms have left only their written representatives —"Your obedient servant," "Your humble servant;" reserved for occasions when distance is to be maintained, and for this reason often having *inverted* meanings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 394.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, turned in the other way from what is usual: as, the hands *inverted* when the fingers point downward. Also *invertant*. (*b*) In *bot.*, opposed to the normal or usual position, as ovules attached to the apex of the ovary or its cells, or as flowers with the normally dorsal side ventral. (*c*) In *geol.*, lying apparently in inverse or reverse order, as strata which have been folded back on each other by the intrusion of igneous rocks or by crust movements.


Eagle displayed; wings inverted.

—**Inverted arch**, in *arch.*, an arch with its intrados below the axis or springing line. Inverted arches are used in foundations to connect particular points, and distribute their weight or pressure over a greater extent of surface, as in piers and the like.—**Inverted chord.** See *inversion* (*c*) (1), and *chord*, 4.—**Inverted comma**, in *printing*, a comma turned upside down so as to bring it into a superior position. The beginning of a quotation is marked by a pair of inverted commas or by one alone, as the end is by a pair of apostrophes or by a single apostrophe. (See *quotation*.) A pair of inverted commas is also often used to signify *ditto*, being placed directly under the word to be repeated.—**Inverted counterpoint.** See *inversion* (*c*) (3), *imitation*, 3, and *counterpoint*, 3.—**Inverted-flower**, the name of several little South African plants of the former genus *Parastranthus*, which is now regarded as a section of the genus *Lobelia*. They differ from typical *Lobelia* by having the flowers inverted, whence the name.—**Inverted image.** See *lens*.—**Inverted interval.** See *inversion* (*c*) (1), and *interval*, 6.—**Inverted organ-point** or **pedal-point.** See *organ-point*.—**Inverted oscillating engine.** See *pendulous engine*, under *engine*.—**Inverted position, turn**, etc. See the nouns.


Inverted Arches.

invertedly (in-vėr'ted-li), *adv.* In a contrary or inverted order.

Placing the fore part of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 2, note 38.

invertible[1] (in-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *invert* + *-ible*.] Capable of inversion; susceptible of being inverted. [Rare.]

invertible[2]† (in-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *vertere*, turn, + *-ible*.] Incapable of being turned; inflexible.

An indurate and *invertible* conscience. *Cranmer*.

invertin (in'vėr-tin), *n.* [< *invert* + *-in*[2].] A chemical ferment produced by several species of yeast-plants, which converts cane-sugar in solution into invert-sugar.

invertor (in-vėr'tor), *n.* [< *invert* + *-or*.] That which inverts or changes the direction, as of an electric current; in *elect.*, a commutator.

invert-sugar (in'vėrt-shùg″ăr), *n.* An amorphous saccharine substance, the chief constituent of honey, and produced by the action of ferments or dilute acids on cane-sugar. It is regarded as a mixture of equal parts of dextrose and levulose. A solution of cane-sugar turns the polarized ray of light to the right, while invert-sugar turns it to the left. From this inversion of the action on polarized light the process is called *inversion*, and the product *invert-sugar*.

invest (in-vest'), *v.* [< F. *investir* = Pr. *envestir* = Sp. Pg. *investir* = It. *investire*, < L. *investire*, clothe, cover, < *in*, in, on, + *vestire*, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, *devest*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as if with a garment or vesture; clothe; indue: followed by *with*, and sometimes *in*, before the thing covering: opposed to *divest*.

He commaunded vs to *inuest* our selues *in* the saide garments. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 105.

Invest me *in* my motley. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7, 58.

In the gardens are many fine fountaines, the walls cover'd wth citron trees, which being rarely spread, *invest* the stone-works intirely. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 28, 1644.

In dim cathedrals, dark with vaulted gloom,
What holy awe *invests* the saintly tomb!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2†. To clothe or attire with; put on.

Alas! for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like can not be seene from East to West,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 18.

3. To clothe or indue, as with office or authority; hence, to accredit with some quality or attribute; indue by attribution: followed by *with:* as, to *invest* a narrative *with* the charm of romance; to *invest* a friend *with* every virtue.

Beatrice, the unforgotten object of his early tenderness, was *invested* by his imagination *with* glorious and mysterious attributes. *Macaulay*, Dante.

4. In *law*, to put in possession of something to be held as a matter of right; instate or install: as, to *invest* a man with rank, dignity, etc.

The Queen in requital *invested* him *with* the Honour of Earl of Glenkare and Baron of Valence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 335.

Mary of Orleans . . . had been *invested* in this principality by the three estates in 1694.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

5†. To confer; give; vest.

It *investeth* a right of government. *Bacon*.

6. To surround; hem in or about; especially, to surround with hostile intent, or in such a way as to prevent approach or escape; surround with troops, military works, or other barriers; beleaguer.

I saw a town of this island, which shall be nameless, *invested* on every side, and the inhabitants of it so straitened as to cry for quarter. *Addison*, Husbands and Wives.

Leyden was thoroughly *invested*, no less than sixty-two redoubts . . . now girding the city.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 553.

A person trying to steal into an *invested* town with provisions would be summarily dealt with.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 464.

7. To employ for some profitable use; convert into some other form of wealth, usually of a more or less permanent nature, as in the purchase of property or shares, or in loans secured by mortgage, etc.: said of money or capital: followed by *in:* as, to *invest* one's means *in* lands or houses, or *in* bank-stock, government bonds, etc.; to *invest* large sums *in* books.—**Investing membrane.** See *membrane*.

II. *intrans.* To make an investment: as, to *invest* in railway shares.

investient† (in-ves'tient), *a.* [< L. *investien(t-)s*, ppr. of *investire*, clothe: see *invest*.] Investing; covering; clothing.

This sand, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shells, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell.
Woodward.

investigable[1] (in-ves'ti-gą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *investigabilis*, that can be searched into, < L. *investigare*, search into, investigate: see *investigate*.] Capable of being investigated or searched out; open to investigation.

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable* and may be known. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

A few years since it would have been preposterous to speculate on the present chemical constitution of the sun's atmosphere; it would have been one of the mysteries which no astronomer would consider *investigable*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 21.

investigable[2]† (in-ves'ti-gą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *investigabilis*, that cannot be searched into, unsearchable, < *in-* priv. + **vestigabilis*, that can be searched into, < L. *vestigare*, search into: see *investigate*.] That cannot be investigated; unsearchable.

Woman, what tongue or pen is able
To determine what thou art,
A thing so moving and unstable,
So sea-like, so *investigable*. *Cotton*, Woman.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *investigated*, ppr. *investigating*. [< L. *investigatus*, pp. of *investigare*, track or trace out, search into, investigate, < *in*, in, on, + *vestigare*, follow a track, search, < *vestigium*, a track, foot-track: see *vestige*.] To search into or search out; inquire into; search or examine into the particulars of; examine in detail: as, to *investigate* the forces of nature; to *investigate* the causes of natural phenomena; to *investigate* the conduct of an agent.

He went from one room to another with eyes that seemed to be *investigating* everything, though in reality they saw nothing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxiv.

The philosopher *investigates* truth independently; the sophist embellishes the truth, which he takes for granted.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 797.

=**Syn.** To scrutinize, overhaul, sift, probe into, explore, study.

investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *investigation* = Sp. *investigacion* = Pg. *investigação* = It. *investigazione*, < L. *investigatio(n-)*, a searching into, < *investigare*, search into: see *investigate*.] The act of investigating; the making of a search or inquiry; detailed or particularized examination to ascertain the truth in regard to something; careful research.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories. *Pope*, To Swift.

The intercourse of society—its trade, its religion, its friendships, its quarrels—is one wide judicial *investigation* of character. *Emerson*, 1st ser., p. 259.

=**Syn.** *Inquisition*, *Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*); overhauling, probing. See *inference*.

investigative (in-ves'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *investigate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to investigation; given to investigation; curious and deliberate in research.

We may work simply for the love of discovery—that is, the exercise of the *investigative* instinct and the pleasure of overcoming difficulties; or we may work with the beneficent idea of increasing the sum of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

investigator (in-ves'ti-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *investigateur* = Sp. Pg. *investigador* = It. *investigatore*, < L. *investigator*, one who searches, < *investigare*, search: see *investigate*.] One who investigates or makes careful research.

Not as an *investigator* of truth, but as an advocate labouring to prove his point. *Whately*, Rhetoric.

Investigatores (in-ves″ti-gā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *investigator*, one who searches: see *investigator*.] An extensive heterogeneous group of birds proposed by Reichenbach and adopted by Brehm, having no characters by which it can be defined; the searchers.

investion†, *n.* [< ML. *investio(n-)*, an investing, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] The act of investing; investiture.

We knew, my lord, before we brought the crown,
Intending your *investion* so near
The residence of your despisèd brother,
The lords would not be too exasperate
To injury or suppress your worthy title.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 1.

investitive (in-ves'ti-tiv), *a.* [< L. *investitus*, pp. of *investire*, invest, + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to investiture. See the quotation.

The *investitive* event [is that] by which the title to the thing in question should have accrued to you, and for want of which such title is, through the delinquency of the offender, as it were intercepted.
Bentham, Introd. to Prin. of Morals and Legislation, xvi. 35.

Investitive fact. See *fact*.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tụr), *n.* [< F. *investiture* = Pr. *investitura* = Sp. Pg. *investidura* = It. *investitura*, < ML. *investitura*, investing, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] **1.** The act of investing, as with possession or power; formal bestowal or presentation of a possessory or prescriptive right, as to a fief or to the rights and possessions pertaining to an ecclesiastical dignity: opposed to *divestiture*.

The King claimed the *Investiture* of Bishops to be his Right, and forbad Appeals and Intercourse to Rome.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 35.

Charles had entirely failed in his application to Pope Alexander the Sixth for a recognition of his right to Naples by a formal act of *investiture*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

An excommunication was denounced against all churchmen who should accept *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices from lay hands.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 95.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture* or open delivery of possession.
Blackstone.

2. That which invests or clothes; covering; vestment.

While we yet have on
Our gross *investiture* of mortal weeds. *Trench*.

Let him so wait until the bright *investiture* and sweet warmth of the sunset are withdrawn from the waters.
Ruskin.

Ecclesiastical investiture, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ceremony of conferring possession of the temporalities and privileges of his office upon a bishop or an abbot, by delivering to him the pastoral staff and ring, the symbols of his office. To whom the right of investiture belonged was long a point of conflict between the papacy and the monarchs of Europe. About the tenth century the monarchs controlled the bestowal of these symbols, but Hildebrand (Gregory VII.) in 1075 published a decree forbidding clergymen to receive investiture from a layman under pain

of deposition. This dispute between church and state was settled by the concordat of Worms, in 1122, by which the emperor Henry V. agreed to surrender the right of investiture on condition that the election to the office he held before him or his representative. A similar compromise had been made in 1107 between Henry I. of England and Pope Pascal II. The kings of France continued the contest, and at length secured the right of conferring separate investiture by means of a written instrument. At present, in Roman Catholic countries where the church is supported by the state, special agreements, or concordats, govern investiture; in nearly all these countries the consent of both the Pope and the civil authorities is necessary before investiture.—**Feudal investiture**, the public delivery of the land by the lord to the tenant, which under the feudal system created the estate in fee in the tenant, and the obligation of military or other feudal service in return. See *fealty*.—**Investiture ring**, the ring used in the installation of a pope.

investive (in-ves′tiv), *a.* [< *invest* + *-ive*.] Investing; clothing; encircling.

The horrid fire, all merciless, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.
Mir. for Mags., p. 829.

investment (in-vest′ment), *n.* [= It. *investimento*, < ML. *investimentum*, < L. *investire*, invest: see *invest*.] 1. That with which a person or thing is invested or covered; clothing; vestment; covering.

You, lord archbishop, . . .
Whose white *investments* figure innocence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1, 45.

Such separable *investments* [sheils and cysts] are formed by the cell-bodies of many Protozoa, a phenomenon not exhibited by tissue-cells.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 834.

2. The act of investing, or the state of being invested, as with a right, office, or attribute; endowment; investiture.

What were all his most rightful honours but the people's gift, the *investment* of that lustre, majesty, and honour . . . which redounds from a whole nation into one person?
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

3. A surrounding or hemming in; blockade of the avenues of ingress and egress, as for the besieging of a town or fortress; inclosure by armed force or other obstruction.

I now had my three corps up to the works built for the defence of Vicksburg, on three roads—one to the north, one to the east, and one to the south-east of the city. By the morning of the 19th the *investment* was as complete as my limited number of troops would allow.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 529.

4. An investing of money or capital; expenditure for profit or future benefit; a placing or conversion of capital in a way intended to secure income or profit from its employment: as, an *investment* in active business, or in stocks, land, or the like; to make safe *investment* of one's principal.—5. That which is invested; money or capital laid out for the purpose of producing profit or benefit.

A certain portion of the revenues of Bengall has been, for many years, set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *investment*.
Burke, Affairs of India.

6. That in which money is laid out or invested: as, land is the safest *investment*.

investor (in-ves′tor), *n.* [< *invest* + *-or*.] One who invests or makes an investment.

investure† (in-ves′tūr), *n.* [< *invest* + *-ure*. Cf. *investiture* and *vesture*.] Investiture; investment.

They [the kings of England] exercised this authority both over the clergy and laity, and did at first erect bishopricks, [and] grant *investures* in them.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1531.

investure† (in-ves′tūr), *v. t.* [< *investure*, *n.*] 1. To clothe.

Our monks *investured* in their copes.
Fuller.

2. To put into possession, as of an office.

He . . . hath already *inuestured* hym in the dukedome of Prussia.
Ascham, Itep. of Affairs of Germany.

inveteracy (in-vet′e-rā-si), *n.* [< *inveterate* + *-cy*.] The state of being inveterate; long continuance; firmness or deep-rooted persistence.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them.
Addison.

The wicked, besides the long list of debts already contracted, carries with him an *inveteracy* of evil habits that will prompt him to contract more.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxix.

inveterate† (in-vet′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare* (> It. *inveterare* = Sp. Pg. (refl.) *inveterar* = F. *invétérer*), keep for a long time, in pass. become old, < *in*, in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old: see *veteran*.] To make inveterate; render chronic; establish by force of habit.

Feeling the piercing torments of broken limbs, and *inveterated* wounds.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 23.

Temptations, which have all their force and prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit.
Bentley, Sermons, i.

inveterate (in-vet′e-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *inveterado* = It. *inveterato*, < L. *inveteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Old; long established.

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate: generally, though not always, in a derogatory sense: as, an *inveterate* disease; an *inveterate* enemy.

The sins he is to mortify are *inveterate*, habitual, and confirmed, having had the growth and stability of a whole life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

Friends to congratulate their friends made haste;
And long *inveterate* friends saluted as they passed.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 127.

Some gentlemen have *inveterate* prejudices against any attempts to increase the powers of congress.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 445.

3. Confirmed in any habit; having habits fixed by long continuance: applied to persons: as, an *inveterate* smoker.

Certain it is that Tibullus was not *inveterate* in his prejudices against a social glass.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

4†. Malignant; virulent; showing obstinate prejudice.

Would to God we could at last learn this Wisdom from our enemies, not to widen our own differences by *inveterate* heats, bitterness and animosities among our selves.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Thy most *inveterate* soul,
That looks through the foul prison of thy body.
Banks.

=Syn. 2. Deep-seated, chronic.—3. Habitual, hardened.

inveterately (in-vet′e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an inveterate manner; with obstinacy.

inveterateness (in-vet′e-rāt-nes), *n.* Inveteracy.

As time hath rendred him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice more ready in the execution.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 12.

inveteration (in-vet-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *inveteratio(n-)*, < *inveterare*, keep for a long time: see *inveterate*.] A growing into use by long custom.
Bailey.

invexed (in-vekst′), *a.* [< ML. *invexus*, equiv. to L. *convexus*, arched (see *convex*), + *-ed*².] In *her.*, arched or shaped in a curve: especially applied to a bearing which is so shaped on one side only, the curve being concave or toward the bearing.


A Chief invexed.

invict† (in-vikt′), *a.* [< L. *invictus*, unconquered, < *in-* priv. + *victus*, pp. of *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*.] Unconquered.

Who weena to vanquish Him, makes Him *invict*.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Trophies of Hen. the Great, [i. 151.

invicted† (in-vik′ted), *a.* [< L. *invictus*, unconquered (see *invict*), + *-ed*².] Unconquered.

A more noble worthy, whose sublime
Invicted spirit in most hard assays
Still added reverent statues to his days.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

invidious (in-vid′i-us), *a.* [< L. *invidiosus*, envious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*. Cf. *envious*, a doublet of *invidious*.] 1†. Envious; causing or arising from envy.

The chymist there
May with astonishment *invidious* view
His toils outdone by each plebeian bee.
C. Smart, Omniscience of the Supreme Being.

2†. Enviable; desirable.

Such a person appeareth in a far more honourable and *invidious* state than any prosperous person.
Barrow.

3. Prompted by or expressing or adapted to excite envious dislike or ill will; offensively or unfairly discriminating: as, *invidious* distinctions or comparisons.

What needs, O monarch, this *invidious* praise,
Ourselves to lessen, while our sires you raise?
Pope, Iliad, iv. 456.

As the gentleman has made an apology for his style, . . . we shall not take upon us the *invidious* task of selecting its faults.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

Hence—4†. Hateful; odious; detestable.

He rose, and took th' advantage of the times,
To load young Turnus with *invidious* crimes.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

=Syn. 3. *Invidious*, *Offensive*. *Invidious*, having lost its subjective sense of envious, now means producing or likely to produce ill feeling because bringing persons or their belongings into contrast with others in an unjust or mortifying way: as, an *invidious* comparison or distinction. The ill feeling thus produced would be not envy, but resentment, on account of wounded pride. *Offensive* is a general word, covering *invidious* and all other words characterizing that which gives offense.

invidiously (in-vid′i-us-li), *adv.* In an invidious manner.

invidiousness (in-vid′i-us-nes), *n.* The character of being invidious; offensiveness.

If love of ease surmounted our desire of knowledge, the offence has not the *invidiousness* of singularity.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

invigilance, invigilancy (in-vij′i-lans, -lan-si), *n.* Lack of vigilance; neglect of watching. [Rare.]

invigilate† (in-vij′i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *invigilatus*, pp. of *invigilare*, watch diligently, be very watchful, < *in-* intensive + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] To watch diligently.
Bailey.

invigilation (in-vij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *invigilate* + *-ion*.] The act of watching; watchfulness.

It is certain that no scientific conviction that life was in danger would probably . . . draw forth the same tenderness of *invigilation* for the patient, or force upon him the same degree of self-watchfulness and compliance, as are secured by the constant presence or apprehension of pain.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 21.

invigor, invigour (in-vig′or), *v. t.* [< OF. *envigorer*, *envigourer* (= It. *invigorire*), render vigorous, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *vigor*, strength: see *vigor*.] To invigorate; animate; encourage. [Poetical.]

What pomp of words, what nameless energy,
Kindles the verse, *invigours* every line!
W. Thompson, On Pope's Works.

To *invigour* order, justice, law, and rule.
Dwight, The Country Pastor.

invigorate (in-vig′or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invigorated*, ppr. *invigorating*. [As *invigor* + *-ate*².] To give vigor to; give life and energy to; strengthen; animate.

This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a load-stone might serve to *invigorate* and touch a needle any where.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
And youth *invigorate* that frame again.
Cowper, Hope, l. 34.

invigoration (in-vig-o-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *invigoration*; < *invigorate* + *-ion*.] The act of invigorating, or the state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*.
Norris.

invigour, *v. t.* See *invigor*.

invile† (in-vīl′), *v. t.* [< OF. **enviler*, *enviller* = It. *invilire*, < ML. *invilare*, *inviliare*, render vile (cf. LL. *invilitare*, account vile), < L. *in*, in, + *vilis*, vile: see *vile*.] To render vile.

It did so much *invile* the estimate
Of th' open'd and invulgar'd mysteries,
Which, now reduc'd unto the basest rate,
Must wait upon the Norman subtleties.
Daniel, Musophilus.

invillaged (in-vil′ājd), *a.* [< *in-*² + *village* + *-ed*².] Transformed into a village.

There on a goodly plain (by time thrown downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only scene
In his vast ruines what his state has beene.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

invinate† (in-vī′nāt), *a.* [< L. *in*, in, + *vinum*, wine, + *-ate*¹.] Embodied in wine.

Christ should be impanate and *invinate*.
Cranmer, Works, I. 305.

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *invincible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being invincible; invincibleness; unconquerableness.

Sarah thinks the British are never beaten, while I do not put so much faith in their *invincibility*.
J. F. Cooper, The Spy, i.

invincible (in-vin′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *invincible* = Sp. *invencible* = Pg. *invencivel* = It. *invincibile*, < L. *invincibilis*, < *in-* priv. + *vincibilis*, conquerable: see *vincible*.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; insuperable: as, an *invincible* army; *invincible* difficulties.

And the Romans themselves at this time acknowledg'd they ne're saw a people of a more *invincible* spirit and less afraid of dying than these [Jews] were.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Yorick had an *invincible* dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

It was granted the dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not *invincible*.
W. Bradford, in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 120.

[Some commentators and editors have been of the opinion that this word is used by Jonson, Shakspere, Marlowe, and others as meaning *invisible*, but the instances on which the opinion was formed are somewhat doubtful.

His dimensions to any thick sight were *invincible*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2, 337.]

The Spanish or Invincible Armada. See *armada*, 1.

invincibleness (in-vin′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being invincible; unconquerableness; insuperableness.

Against the *invincibleness* of general custom (for the most part) men strive in faith.
Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, i. 5.

invincibly (in-vin′si-bli), *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably.

inviolability (in-vī″ō-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *inviolabilité* = Sp. *inviolabilidad* = Pg. *inviolabilidade*, < LL. *inviolabilita(t-)s*, inviolability, < L. *inviolabilis*, inviolable: see *inviolable*.] The character or quality of being inviolable.

The declamations respecting the *inviolability* of church property are indebted for the greater part of their apparent force to this ambiguity. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. vii. § 1.

When we speak of the *inviolability* of an ambassador, we mean that neither public authority nor private persons can use any force or do violence to him without offending against the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 92*a*.

inviolable (in-vī′ō-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *inviolable* = Sp. *inviolable* = Pg. *inviolavel* = It. *inviolabile*, < L. *inviolabilis*, invulnerable, imperishable, inviolable, < *in-* priv. + *violabilis*, violable: see *violable*.] 1. Not to be violated; having a right to or a guaranty of immunity; that is to be kept free from violence or violation of any kind, as infraction, assault, arrest, invasion, profanation, etc.: as, an *inviolable* peace or oath; *inviolable* territory; *inviolable* sanctity.

But honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises *inviolable*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

For thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 843.

It is, that you preserve the most
Inviolable secrecy. *Halleck*, The Recorder.

2. That cannot be violated; not subject to violence; incapable of being injured.

The *inviolable* saints,
In cubic phalanx firm, advanced entire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 398.

Th' *inviolable* body stood sincere,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Two lambs, devoted by your country's rite,
To earth a sable, to the sun a white,
Prepare, ye Trojans! while a third we bring
Select to Jove, th' *inviolable* king.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 144.

inviolableness (in-vī′ō-la-bl-nes), *n.* Inviolability.

inviolably (in-vī′ō-la-bli), *adv.* So as to be inviolable; without violation or violence of any kind: as, a sanctuary *inviolably* sacred; to keep a promise *inviolably*.

The path prescrib'd, *inviolably* kept,
Upbraids the lawless sallies of mankind.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

inviolacy (in-vī′ō-lā-si), *n.* [< *inviola(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being inviolate: as, the *inviolacy* of an oath. [Rare.]

inviolate (in-vī′ō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *inviolate* = Sp. Pg. *inviolado* = It. *inviolato*, < L. *inviolatus*, unhurt, < *in-* priv. + *violatus*, hurt: see *violate*.] Not violated; free from violation or hurt of any kind; secure against violation or impairment.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee. *Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heaven's, was kept *inviolate*.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 486.

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the *inviolate* sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

inviolated† (in-vī′ō-lā-ted), *a.* Inviolate; unviolated.

That faculty alone fortune and nature have left *inviolated*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

inviolately (in-vī′ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In an inviolate manner; so as not to be violated; without violation.

Thetre libertye (whiche they had kept *inuiolatelye* by so manye ages). *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 273.

inviolateness (in-vī′ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

invious (in′vi-us), *a.* [< L. *invius*, without a road, impassable, < *in-* priv. + *via*, road, way: see *via*: cf. *devious*, *obvious*.] Impassable; untrodden. [Rare.]

If nothing can oppugnè love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 386.

inviousness (in′vi-us-nes), *n.* The state of being invious or impassable. [Rare.]

Inviousness and emptiness, . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.
Dr. Ward, tr. of More's Pref. to his Philos. Works (1710).

invirility† (in-vi-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *virility*.] Lack of manhood; unmanliness; effeminacy.

Was ever the *invirility* of Nero, Heliogabalus, or Sardanapalus, those monsters if not shames of men and nature, comparable up to that which our artificiall stageplayers continually practise on the stage?
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., v. 3.

inviront†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *environ*. *Boyle*.

invirtued†, *a.* [< *in-*2 + *virtue* + *-ed*2.] Endowed with virtue.

Apolloes sonne by certaine proofe now finds
Th' *invertued* herbes have gainst such poyson power.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

inviscate (in-vis′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inviscated*, ppr. *inviscating*. [< LL. *inviscatus*, pp. of *inviscare* (> It. *inviscare* = Sp. Pg. *enviscar* = Pr. *inviscar*, *enviscar* = F. *invisquer*), smear with bird-lime, < L. *in*, in, on, + *viscum*, viscus, bird-lime: see *viscus*.] To daub or smear with glutinous matter. [Rare.]

Its [the chameleon's] food being flyes, . . . it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

inviscerate† (in-vis′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *invisceratus*, pp. of *inviscerare*, put into the entrails, < L. *in*, in, + *viscera*, entrails: see *viscera*.] To root or implant deeply, as in the inward parts.

Our Saviour seemeth to have affected so much the *inviscerating* this disposition in our hearts, as he claimeth the first introduction of this precept [to love one another].
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 1.

inviscerate†, *a.* [< LL. *invisceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Rooted in the inward parts.

Man sigheth (as the Apostle saith) as burthened with *inviscerate* interests, longing to put on this pure spirituall vesture of filiall love.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xiv. § 3.

inviscid (in-vis′id), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *viscid*.] Not viscid or viscous; without viscosity.

invised†, *a.* [< L. *invisus*, unseen (< *in-* priv. + *visus*, seen), + *-ed*2.] Invisible; unseen; uninspected. [Rare; known only in the following passage.]

The diamond—why, 'twas beautiful and hard,
Whereto his *invised* properties did tend.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 212.

[The meaning 'inspected, tried, investigated' is also suggested by some commentators.]

invisibility (in-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *invisibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *invisibilité* = Pr. *invisibilitat* = Sp. *invisibilidad* = Pg. *invisibilidade* = It. *invisibilità*, < LL. *invisibilita(t-)s*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen: see *invisible*.] 1. The state of being invisible; incapacity of being seen.

And he that challenged the boldest hand unto the picture of an echo must laugh at this attempt, not onely in the description of *invisibility*, but circumscription of ubiquity, and fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

2. That which is invisible.

Atoms and *invisibilities*. *Landor*.

invisible (in-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *invisible*, < OF. *invisible*, F. *invisible* = Pr. *invisible*, *envesible* = Sp. *invisible* = Pg. *invisivel* = It. *invisibile*, < L. *invisibilis*, not visible, unseen, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] I. *a.* 1. Not visible; incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

To us *invisible*, or dimly seen
In these thy lowest works.
Milton, P. L., v. 157.

In vain we admire the lustre of anything seen: that which is truly glorious is *invisible*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

The atom, then, is *invisible;* it never directly comes within the range of our perception.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 175.

We say therefore a line has always two points in common with a conic, but these are either distinct, or coincident, or *invisible*. The word imaginary is generally used instead of *invisible;* but, as the points have nothing to do with imagination, we prefer the word *invisible*, recommended originally by Clifford.
O. Henrici, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 799.

2. Out of sight; concealed or withdrawn from view: as, he keeps himself *invisible*.

I'll come in midst of all thy pride and mirth,
Invisible to all men but thyself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 1.

Invisible church, the church in heaven and in the intermediate state; the church triumphant and the church expectant, as distinguished from the church militant.

Of the Church of God there be two parts, one triumphant and one militant, one invisible and the other visible. In the *invisible Church* are all they who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours.
Bp. Forbes, Explanation of the Nicene Creed (ed. 1888), p. 269.

Invisible green, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.—**Invisible ink**. See *ink*1.

II. *n.* 1. A Rosicrucian: so called because of the secret character of the organization.—2. One who rejects or denies the visible character or external organization of the church; specifically [*cap.*], a name given to certain German Protestants because they maintained that the church of Christ might be, and sometimes had been, invisible.—**The Invisible**, God; the Supreme Being.

Th' Invisible, in things scarce seen reveal'd,
To whom an atom is an ample field.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 61.

invisibleness (in-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being invisible; invisibility.

invisibly (in-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; so as not to be seen.

Dear madam, think not me to blame;
Invisibly the fairy came. *Gay*, Fables, iii.

invision† (in-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *vision*.] Lack of vision; blindness.

This is agreeable unto the determination of Aristotle, who computeth the time of their anopsy or *invision* by that of their gestation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 174.

invita Minerva (in-vī′tạ̈ mi-nėr′vạ̈). [L.: *invitā*, abl. fem. of *invitus*, unwilling; *Minervā*, abl. (absolute) of *Minerva*, Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and genius: see *Minerva*.] Minerva being unwilling or unpropitious—that is, when without inspiration: when not in the vein or mood: used with reference to literary or artistic creation.

invitation (in-vi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *invitation* = Sp. *invitacion* = It. *invitazione*, < L. *invitatio(n-)*, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] 1. The act of inviting; solicitation to come, attend, or take part; an intimation of desire for the presence, company, or action of the person invited: as, an *invitation* to a wedding; an *invitation* to sing.

The tempter now
His *invitation* earnestly renew'd:
What doubts the Son of God to sit and eat?
Milton, P. R., ii. 367.

I was by *invitation* from Monsieur Cassini at the Observatoire Royal. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 52.

2. The written or spoken form with which a person is invited.

He received a list, and *invitations* were sent to all whose names were in it. *Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 11, 1884.

3. A drawing on by allurement or enticement; inducement; attraction; incitement.

The leer of *invitation*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3, 50.

There is no work that a man can apply himself to, no action that he can perform, to which there are greater *invitations*, greater motives—nay, I was going to say, greater temptations of all sorts, than to this of prayer.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. xv.

How temptingly the landscape shines! the air
Breathes *invitation*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

4. In the Anglican communion office, the brief exhortation beginning "Ye that (or who) do truly and earnestly repent you," and introducing the confession. It is first found in the "Order of the Communion" (1548), and in the Prayer-book of 1549, and has been continued, with gradual modifications, in the various revisions of the Prayer-book. Also called, less properly, the *invitory*.

invitatorium (in-vi-tā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *invitatoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of LL. *invitatorius*, invitatory: see *invitatory*.] Same as *invitatory*, *n.*

invitatory (in-vī′tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *invitatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invitatorio*, < LL. *invitatorius*, inviting, < L. *invitator*, one who invites, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] I. *a.* Using or containing invitation.—**Invitatory psalm**, the Venite or 95th Psalm ("O come, let us sing unto the Lord"), said at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the office: so called as inviting to praise. In the breviary offices it is immediately followed by a hymn. Its antiphon is called the *invitatory*.

II. *n.*; pl. *invitatories* (-riz). A form of invitation used in religious worship; something consisting of or containing invitation in church service.

The *invitatory*, "Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church," was new.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—(*a*) A form of exhortation to praise; especially, in the daily office of the Western Church, the variable antiphon to the Venite at matins. In the Anglican matins or morning prayer the versicle "Praise ye the Lord" (founded on the former "Alleluia" or "Laus tibi"), with its response, "The Lord's name be praised," serves as unvarying invitatory. In the Greek Church the invariable invitatory is the triple "O come, let us worship . . . (Δεῦτε, προσκυνήσωμεν . . .)" before the psalms at each of the canonical hours.

Then was sung that quickening call of the royal prophet "Venite, exultemus Domino—Come, let us praise the Lord with joy, &c.," known in those times as now by the name of the *invitatory*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 4.

(*b*) An early name of the Roman introit. (*c*) Any text of Scripture chosen for the day, and used before the Venite or 95th Psalm.

invite (in-vīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invited*, ppr. *inviting*. [< F. *inviter* (OF. *envier*, ult. E. *vie*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *invitar* = It. *invitare*, < L. *invitare*, ask, bid, invite, entertain; origin uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To solicit to come, attend, or do something; request the presence,

company, or action of; summon because of desire, favor, or courtesy: as, to *invite* a friend to dinner; to *invite* one to dance.

Absalom had sheepshearers in Baal-hazor, . . . and Absalom *invited* all the king's sons. 2 Sam. xiii. 23.

No noontide bell *invites* the country round.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 190.

Not to the dance that dreadful voice *invites*,
It calls to death, and all the rage of fights.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 600.

They . . . entered into an association, and the city of London was *invited* to accede.
Goldsmith, Hist. England, xv.

2. To present allurement or incitement to; draw on or induce by temptation; solicit; incite.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To inveigle and *invite* the unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way.
Milton, Comus, l. 538.

I saw nothing in this country that could *invite* me to a longer continuance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 6.

To resent his [Frederic's] affronts was perilous; yet not to resent them was to deserve and to *invite* them.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The outside stations will be the first to *invite* the savages, and if too far away we shall not know of the attack nor be able to come to the rescue.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 423.

=**Syn. 1.** *Convoke, Bid*, etc. See *call*[1].

II. *intrans.* To offer invitation or enticement; attract.

Come, Myrrha, let us on to the Euphrates;
The hour *invites*, the galley is prepared.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

invite (in-vīt′), *n.* [< *invite*, *v.*] An invitation. [Now only colloq.]

The Lamprey swims to his Lord's *invites*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 305.

Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an *invite*). *T. Hook*, Man of Many Friends.

Guest after guest arrived; the *invites* had been excellently arranged. *Dickens*, Sketches, Steam Excursion.

invitement (in-vīt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *invitement* = It. *invitamento*, < L. *invitamentum*, invitation, < *invitare*, invite: see *invite*.] **1†.** The act of inviting; invitation.

Nor would I wish any *invitement* of states or friends.
Chapman.

A fair *invitement* to a solemn feast.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

2. Enticement; allurement; temptation. [Rare.]

The little creature . . . was unable to resist the delicious *invitement* to repose which he there saw exhibited.
Lamb, Elia, p. 189.

inviter (in-vī′tėr), *n.* One who invites.

Friend with friend, th' *inviter* and the guest.
Harte, Supposed Epistle from Boëtius to his Wife.

invitiate (in-vish′i-āt), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *vitiate*, *a.*] Not vitiated; uncontaminated; pure.

E'ers shall be
The *invitiate* firstlings of experience.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

inviting (in-vī′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *invite*, *v.*] **1.** The act of giving an invitation.—**2.** An invitation. [Rare.]

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6, 11.

inviting (in-vī′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *invite*, *v.*] Alluring; tempting; attractive: as, an *inviting* prospect.

A cold bath, at such an hour and under such auspices, was anything but *inviting*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 144.

You cannot leave us now,
We must not part at this *inviting* hour.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

invitingly (in-vī′ting-li), *adv.* In an inviting manner; so as to attract; attractively.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done. *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 123.

invitingness (in-vī′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being inviting; attractiveness.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

invitrifiable (in-vit′ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *vitrifiable*.] Incapable of being vitrified. See *vitrifiable*, *vitrification*.

invocate (in′vō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *invocated*, ppr. *invocating*. [< L. *invocatus*, pp. of *invocare*, call upon: see *invoke*.] **I.** *trans.* To call on or for in supplication; invoke.

Be it lawful that I *invocate* thy ghost
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2, 8.

Look in mine eye,
There you shall see dim grief swimming in tears
Invocating succour. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

II.† *intrans.* To call as in supplication.

Some call on heaven, some *invocate* on hell,
And fates and furies with their woes acquaint.
Drayton, Idea No. 39.

invocation (in-vō-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *invocation* = Pr. *invocacio*, *envocation* = Sp. *invocacion* = Pg. *invocação* = It. *invocazione*, < L. *invocatio*(*n*-), < *invocare*, call upon: see *invoke*, *invocate*.] **1.** The act of invoking or calling in prayer; the form or act of summoning or inviting presence or aid: as, *invocation* of the Muses.

'Tis a Greek *invocation* to call fools into a circle.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5, 61.

There is in religion no acceptable duty which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either presuppose or infer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Any fustian *invocations*, captain, will serve as well as the best, so you rant them out well. *The Puritan*, iii. 4.

2. In *law*, a judicial call, demand, or order: as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into a court. —**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) An invoking of the blessing of God upon any undertaking; especially, an opening prayer in a public service invoking divine blessing upon it; specifically, the words "In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen," "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen," used at the beginning of the Roman mass, before sermons in many Anglican churches, and on other occasions. (*b*) The third part of the prayer of consecration in the communion office of the American Book of Common Prayer, in the Scottish office of 1764 (from which that prayer is derived), and in the Nonjurors' office of 1718, on which, as well as on earlier Scottish and English offices and ancient Oriental liturgies, the Scottish office of 1764 is based. It follows the institution and the oblation, and invokes God the Father to send down the Holy Spirit on the eucharistic elements and on the communicants. A similar form of invocation (*epiclesis*), on which this is modeled, is found in the same sequence in almost all the more important primitive liturgies, and some authorities claim that it was originally universal. It is wanting, however, in the Roman Missal and in the present English Book of Common Prayer. In the first Prayer-book (1549) the invocation preceded the institution. (*c*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions addressed to God in each person and in the Trinity, and to the saints. The invocations are the first of the four main divisions of petitions in these litanies, the others being *deprecations* (with *obsecrations*), *intercessions*, and *supplications*. The response to the invocations addressed to God is "Miserere nobis," "Have mercy upon us," to which the Anglican Prayer-book adds "miserable sinners." The response to the invocations addressed to saints is "Ora (or Orate) pro nobis" ("Pray for us"). The invocations to saints are omitted in the Anglican litany.—**Invocation of saints**, in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other Christian churches, the act or practice of mentioning in prayer, asking the prayers of, or addressing prayers to angels or departed saints, in order to obtain their intercession with God.

invocatory (in-vok′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *invocatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *invocatorio*; as *invocate* + *-ory*.] Making invocation; invoking.

invoice (in′vois), *n.* [Prob. < F. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, OF. *envoy*, a sending, conveyance (lettre d'*envoi*, an invoice): see *envoy*[1].] In *com.*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, etc., with the value or prices and charges annexed. The word does not carry a necessary implication of ownership. In United States revenue law, an invoice sent from abroad is required to be made in triplicate and signed and dated by the seller of the merchandise described therein, and subsequently verified by the American consul or commercial agent of the United States in the port or country of shipment. The three invoices are classified as the *original*, or importer's, the *duplicate*, which is retained by the consul who verified it, and the *triplicate*, which is forwarded to the collector of the port to which the merchandise is consigned.

What English Merchant soever should pass through the Sound, it should be sufficient for him to register an *Invoice* of his Cargazon in the Custom-house Book, and give his Bond to pay all duties at his return.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

The clerk on the high stool at the long mahogany desk behind the railing, hardly lifting his eyes from a heap of *invoices* before him. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 148.

Pro forma invoice. See *pro forma*.

invoice (in′vois), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invoiced*, ppr. *invoicing*. [< *invoice*, *n.*] To write or enter in an invoice; make an invoice of.

Goods, wares, and merchandise imported from Norway, and *invoiced* in the current dollar of Norway. *Madison*.

invoice-book (in′vois-bůk), *n.* A book in which invoices are copied.

invoke (in-vōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *invoked*, ppr. *invoking*. [< F. *invoquer* = Sp. Pg. *invocar* = It. *invocare*, < L. *invocare*, call upon, < *in*, in, on, + *vocare*, call: see *vocal*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To address in supplication; call on for protection or aid: as, to *invoke* the Supreme Being; to *invoke* the Muses.

Whilst I *invoke* the Lord, whose power shall me defend.
Surrey, Ps. lxxiii.

To this oath they did not *invoke* any celestial divinity, or divine attribute, but only called to witness the river Styx. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii.

2. To call for with earnest desire; make supplication or prayer for: as, to *invoke* God's mercy.

No storm-tost sailor sighs for slumbering seas,
He dreads the tempest, but *invokes* the breeze.
Crabbe, The Library.

The King of the Netherlands *invoked* the mediation of the five powers. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 49.

3. In *law*, to call for judicially: as, to *invoke* depositions or evidence. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** To implore, supplicate, adjure, solicit, beseech.

invoker (in-vō′kėr), *n.* One who invokes.

All respectable names, but none of them will in the long run save its *invoker*.
M. Arnold, Schools and Universities, p. 273.

involatile (in-vol′a-til), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *volatile*.] Not volatile; incapable of being vaporized.

The ash or *involatile* constituents of wine.
Encyc. Brit., I. 173.

involuble† (in-vol′ū-bl), *a.* [< *in*-[3] + *voluble*.] Not turning or changing; unchangeable; immutable.

Even Thee, the Cause of Causes,
Sourse of all, . . .
Infallible, *involuble*, insensible.
Sylvester, Little Bartas (trans.), I. 161.

involucel (in-vol′ū-sel), *n.* [= F. *involucelle* = Pg. *involucello*, < NL. *involucellum*, dim. of *involucrum*, involucre: see *involucre*.] In *bot.*, a secondary involucre in a compound cluster of flowers, as in many of the *Umbelliferæ*. See cut under *inflorescence* (fig. 9).

involucella, *n.* Plural of *involucellum*.

involucellate (in-vol-ū-sel′āt), *a.* [< *involucel*(*l*) + *-ate*[1].] Having involucels.

involucellum (in-vol-ū-sel′um), *n.*; pl. *involucella* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *involucel*.

involucra, *n.* Plural of *involucrum*.

involucral (in′vō-lū-kral), *a.* [< *involucre* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an involucre or to an involucrum, or having an involucrum.

Involucratæ (in-vol-ū-krā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hooker and Baker, 1868), fem. pl. of *involucratus*, involucrate: see *involucrate*.] A division of polypodiaceous ferns, containing those tribes which have the sori or fruit-dots furnished with an involucre or indusium.

involucrate (in-vō-lū′krāt), *a.* [< NL. *involucratus*, < *involucrum*, involucre: see *involucre*.] Having an involucre.

involucre (in′vō-lū-kėr), *n.* [= F. *involucre* = Sp. Pg. It. *involucro*, < NL. *involucrum*, < L. *involvere*, roll up, wrap up: see *involve*.] **1.** In *bot.*, any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers. In umbelliferous plants it consists of separate narrow bracts placed in a single whorl; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. In some species of *Cornus*, many *Labiatæ*, and other plants, the involucre is white or variously colored, constituting the showy part of the flower. (See cut.) The same name is given also to the superincumbent covering or indusium of the sori of ferns. (See *indusium*, 2.) In some species of *Equisetum* the involucre is the annulus or annular girdle situated between the uppermost whorl of leaf-sheaths and the whorl of sporangiferous scales. (*Bennett and Murray*, Crypt. Bot., p. 110.) In the *Hepaticæ* it is the sheath immediately surrounding the female sexual organs, originating as an outgrowth of the plant-body. In marine algæ it consists of the ramuli subtending a conceptacle, forming a more or less perfect whorl around it. (*Harvey*, Brit. Marine Algæ, Glossary.)

Involucre subtending the cluster of flowers of Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

2. In *anat.*, a membranous envelop, as the pericardium.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, an involucrum.

involucred (in′vō-lū-kėrd), *a.* In *bot.*, having an involucre, as umbels, etc.

involucret (in-vō-lū′kret), *n.* [< *involucre* + *-et*.] An involucel.

involuciriform (in-vō-lū′kri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *involucrum*, involucre, + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling an involucre. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

involucrum (in-vō-lū′krum), *n.*; pl. *involucra* (-krä). [NL., < L. *involucrum*, that in which something is wrapped, < *involvere*, wrap up: see

involve.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a kind of sheath or involucre about the bases of the thread-cells of acalephs.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *involucre*. (*b*) Same as *velum*. *Persoon.*

involuntarily (in-vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not spontaneously; without one's will.

involuntariness (in-vel'un-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being involuntary.

involuntary (in-vel'un-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *involontaire* = Sp. Pg. *involuntario*, < LL. *involuntarius*, unwilling, < L. *in-* priv. + *voluntarius*, willing: see *voluntary*.] 1. Not voluntary or willing; contrary or opposed to will or desire; unwilling; unintentional: as, *involuntary* submission; an *involuntary* listener.

> The gathering number, as it moves along,
> Involves a vast *involuntary* throng.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 82.

2. Not voluntary or willed; independent of volition or consenting action of the mind; without the agency of the will: as, *involuntary* muscular action; an *involuntary* groan.

> This at least I think evident, that we find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. . . . The forbearance of that action, consequent to such order or command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind is called *involuntary*.
> *Locke.*
>
> Steals down my cheek the *involuntary* tear.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 38.

Involuntary action. See *action*, 7 (*b*).—**Involuntary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy*.—**Involuntary escape.** See *escape*, 3.

involuntomotory (in-vel″un-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [< *involunt(ary)* + *motory*.] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is not subject to the will, as the involuntary muscular action of the heart, intestines, etc.: specifically applied by Remak to that one of the four germ-layers of the embryo which corresponds to the splanchnopleure of other writers. This is the inner division of the mesoblast, distinguished from the voluntomotory or somatopleural division.

> The *involunto-motory*, corresponding to the visceral wall or splanchno-pleure. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

involutant (in-vō-lū'tant), *n.* [< *involute* + *-ant*.] In *math.*, the tepical resultant of the powers and products of powers of two matrices of the same order.

involute (in'vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *involu* = It. *involuto*, < L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvere*, roll up, wrap up: see *involve*.] I. *a.* 1. Rolled up; wrapped up. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, rolled inward from the edge or edges: said of leaves in vernation, of the petals of flowers in estivation, and of the margin of the cup in the *Discomycetes*, etc. Also *involutive*. (*b*) In *conch.*, having the whorls closely wound round the axis, and nearly or entirely concealing it, as the shells of *Cyprœidæ*, *Olividæ*, etc. Also *involved*. (*c*) In *entom.*, curved spirally, as the antennæ of certain *Hymenoptera*.

1, Branch of Poplar, showing involute leaves; 2, outline of transverse section of an involute leaf.

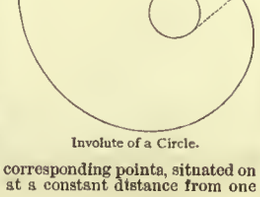
2. Involved; confusedly mingled. [Rare.]

> The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. *Poe*, Marginalia, cxvii.

II. *n.* 1. That which is involved. [Rare.]

> Far more of our deepest thoughts and feelings pass to us through perplexed combinations of concrete objects, pass to us as *involutes* (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly, and in their own abstract shapes.
> *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, i.

2. In *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a flexible and inextensible string when the latter is unwrapped, under tension, from a given curve; or, in other words, the locus of a point in a right line which rolls, without sliding, over a given curve. The curve by unwrapping which a series of involutes is obtained is said to be their common evolute, and any two involutes of a curve constitute a pair of parallel curves, their corresponding tangents being parallel, and their corresponding points, situated on the same normal, being at a constant distance from one another.



Involute of a Circle.

involuted (in'vō-lū-ted), *a.* Same as *involute*.

involution (in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *involution* = Pr. *envolucio* = It. *involuzione*, < LL. *involutio(n-)*, a rolling up, < L. *involvere*, pp. *involutus*, roll up: see *involve*.] 1. The act of involving, infolding, or inwrapping; a rolling or folding in or round.

> Gloom that sought to strengthen itself by tenfold *involution* in the night of solitary woods.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.

> The faculty to be trained is the judgment, the practical judgment at work among matters in which its possessor is deeply interested, not from the desire of Truth only, but from his own *involution* in the matters of which he is to judge. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

3. Something involved or entangled; a complication.

> Such the clue
> Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explain'd!
> Hooks! angles! crooks! and *involutions* wild!
> *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

4†. A membranous covering or envelop; an involucre.

> Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering, commonly called the silly-how, that sometimes is found about the heads of children.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

5. In *gram.*, complicated construction; the lengthening out of a sentence by the insertion of member within member; the separation of the subject from its predicate by the interjection of matter that should follow the verb or be placed in another sentence.

> The long *involutions* of Latin periods. *Lowell.*

6. In *math.*: (*a*) The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to produce a positive integral power of that quantity. Thus, the operation by which the third power of 5 is found, namely, the multiplication of 5 by itself, making 25, and of the product by 5 again, making 125, is *involution*. In this sense *involution* is opposed to *evolution*, 3 (*b*). (*b*) The raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary. In this sense *involution* includes evolution as a particular case. (*c*) A unidimensional continuous series of elements (such as the points of a line), considered as having a definite one-to-one correspondence with themselves, such that infinitely neighboring elements correspond to infinitely neighboring elements, and such that if A corresponds to B, then B corresponds to A: in other words, the elements are associated in conjugate pairs, so that any pair of conjugate elements may by a continuous motion come into coincidence with any other without ceasing, at any stage of the motion, to be conjugate. This is the usual meaning of *involution* in geometry; it dates from Desargues (1639). There are either two real sibi-conjugate or self-corresponding elements in an involution, when it is called a *hyperbolic involution;* or there are none, when it is called an *elliptic involution*. If U = 0, V = 0, W = 0 are three quadratic equations determining three pairs of points in an involution, then these three equations are in a syzygy $\lambda U + \mu V + \nu W = 0$; or if the three equations are $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = 0$, $a'x^2 + b'xy + c'y^2 = 0$, $a''x^2 + b''xy + c''y^2 = 0$, then the syzygy may be thus written:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c \\ a', & b', & c' \\ a'', & b'', & c'' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

The six elements are said to be an *involution of six*, or, if one or two of them are sibi-conjugate, an *involution of five* or *of four* elements. If the points of a line in a plane are in involution, let any conic (or degenerate conic) be drawn through any pair of conjugate points, and another conic through any other pair; then any conic through the four intersections of these conics will cut the line in a pair of conjugate points. That point of an involution which corresponds to the point at infinity is termed the *center of the involution*. (*d*) Any series of pairs of loci represented by an equation $\lambda U + \mu V = 0$, where λ and μ are numerical constants for each locus, and U = 0 and V = 0 are equations to two loci of the same order. (*e*) Any unidimensional continuum of elements associated in sets of any constant number by a continuous law. According as there are two, three, four, etc., in each set, the involution is said to be *quadratic*, *cubic*, *quartic* (or *biquadratic*), etc. (*f*) The implication of a relation in a system of other relations. *Cayley*, On Abstract Geometry, § 29.—7. In *physiol.*, the resorption which organs undergo after enlargement or distention: as, the *involution* of the uterus, which is thus restored to its normal size after pregnancy.—**Center of an involution.** See *center*[1].—**Elliptic involution.** See *elliptic*.—**Involution of six screws,** a system of six screws conferring only five degrees of freedom on a rigid body.—**Mechanical involution,** a relation between a series of pairs of lines such that, taking any three pairs, forces may be made to act along them whose statical sum is zero.—**The involution of notions,** in *logic*, the relation of a notion to another whose depth it includes.

involutive (in'vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< *involute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *involute*, 1 (*a*).

involutorial (in″vō-lū-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *involute* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Of the nature of geometrical involution; connecting a system of objects in pairs.—**Involutorial homology,** a homology whose parameter is −1.—**Involutorial relation,** a relation between two variables, *x* and *y*, such that $y = Fx$ and $x = Fy$: a term introduced by Siebeck.

involve (in-volv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *involved*, ppr. *involving*. [< OF. *involver* = Sp. *envolver* = Pg. *involver* = It. *involvere*, < L. *involvere*, roll in, roll up, wrap up, < *in*, in, on, + *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] 1. To roll or fold in or wrap up so as to conceal; envelop on all sides; cover completely; infold; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to encircle completely: as, a mark *involving* a joint; wings *involving* the body.

> If it [the sun] should, but one Day, cease to shine,
> Th' vnpurged Aire to Water would resolue,
> And Water would the mountain tops *involue*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.
>
> A rolling cloud
> *Involv'd* the mount; the thunder roar'd aloud.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 671.

> The further history of this neglected plantation is *involved* in gloomy uncertainty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 85.

2. To entwine; entangle; implicate; bring into entanglement or complication, literally or figuratively: as, an *involved* problem; to *involve* a nation in war; to be *involved* in debt.

> Judgement rashly giv'n ofttimes *involves* the Judge himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.
>
> Some of serpent kind,
> Wondrous in length and corpulence, *involved*
> Their snaky folds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 433.

> Fearing that our stay till the very excessive heats were past might *involve* us in another difficulty, that of missing the Etesian winds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 43.

> We seem to have certain direct perceptions, and to attain to others by a more or less *involved* process of reasoning. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

3. To bring into a common relation or connection; hence, to include as a necessary or logical consequence; imply; comprise.

> The welfare of each is daily more *involved* in the welfare of all. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 483.

> A knowledge of the entire history of a particle is shown to be *involved* in a complete knowledge of its state at any moment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 3.

> All kinds of mental work *involve* attention.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 13.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*, to raise to any assigned power; multiply, as a quantity, into itself a given number of times: as, a quantity *involved* to the third or fourth power.—**Syn. 2.** *Entangle*, etc. (see *implicate*); twine, intertwine, interweave, interlace.—3. *Imply*, *Involve* (see *imply*); embrace, contain.

involved (in-volvd'), *p. a.* 1. In *conch.*, same as *involute*, 1 (*b*).—2. In *her.*, same as *enveloped*.

involvedness (in-vol'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being involved; involvement. [Rare.]

> But how shall the mind of man . . . extricate itself out of this comprisure and *involvedness* in the bodies, passions, and infirmities?
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

involvement (in-volv'ment), *n.* [< *involve* + *-ment*.] The act of involving, or the state of being involved or implicated; entanglement: as, *involvement* in debt, or in intrigues.

> The spectators were shivering at the Athenian's mishap, and the Sidonian, Byzantine, and Corinthian were striving, with such skill as they possessed, to avoid *involvement* in the ruin. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 363.

invulgar† (in-vul'gär), *v. t.* [< *in-*[2] + *vulgar*.] To cause to become vulgar or common.

> It did so much invile the estimate
> Of th' open'd and *invulgar'd* mysteries.
> *Daniel*, Musophilus.

invulgar† (in-vul'gär), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *vulgar*.] Not vulgar; refined.

> Judg'd the sad parents this lost infant ow'd
> Were as *invulgar* as their fruit was fair.
> *Drayton*, Moses, i.

invulnerability (in-vul″ne-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *invulnérabilité* = Sp. *invulnerabilidad* = It. *invulnerabilità;* as *invulnerable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The quality or state of being invulnerable.

invulnerable (in-vul'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *invulnérable* = Sp. *invulnerable* = Pg. *invulneravel* = It. *invulnerabile*, < L. *invulnerabilis*, invulnerable, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable: see *vulnerable*.] 1. Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, hurt, or harmed.

> Achilles is not quite *invulnerable;* the sacred waters did not wash the heel by which Thetis held him.
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence—2. Not to be damaged or injuriously affected by attack: as, *invulnerable* arguments or evidence.

He exhorted his hearers to lay aside their prejudices, and arm themselves against the shafts of malice or misfortune by *invulnerable* patience. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xviii.

invulnerableness (in-vul'nē-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Invulnerability.

invulnerably (in-vul'nē-ra-bli), *adv.* In an invulnerable manner; so as to be proof against wounds, injury, or assault; of an argument, irrefutably.

invulnerate† (in-vul'nē-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *invulnerado*, < L. *invulneratus*, unwounded, < *in-* priv. + *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate*.] Without wound; unhurt.

Not at all on those [skulls]
That are *invulnerate* and free from blows.
S. Butler, Satire upon Marriage.

invultuation (in-vul-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *invultuatio(n-)*, *invultuacio(n-)*, < **invultuare*, *invultare* (> OF. *envouter*, F. *envoûter*), stab or pierce the face or body of (a person), that is (to medieval superstition the same thing), of an image of him made of wax or clay (see def.), < L. *in*, in, into, + *vultus*, face.] The act of stabbing or piercing with a sharp instrument a wax or clay image of a person, under the belief that the person himself, though absent and unconscious of the act, will thereupon languish and die: a kind of spell or witchcraft believed in in ancient times and in the middle ages. The practice was so common, and belief in its fatal effects so general, that laws were enacted against it. It was called in Anglo-Saxon *stacung*, 'staking.'

invyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *envy*.

inwall (in-wâl'), *v. t.* [Also *enwall*; < *in-*[1] + *wall*[1]; cf. *immure*.] To wall in; inclose or fortify with a wall. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

A mountainous range . . . swept far to the north, and ultimately merged in those eternal hills that *inwall* every horizon. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

inwall (in'wâl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wall*[1].] 1†. An inner wall.

The hinges piecemeal flew, and through the fervent little rock
Thunder'd a passage; with his weight th' *inwall* his breast did knock. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 448.

2. Specifically, the interior wall of a blast-furnace.

inwandering (in'won"dėr-ing), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wandering*.] A wandering in. [Rare.]

This *inwandering* of differentiated cells. *A. Hyatt.*

inward, inwards (in'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *inward*, < AS. *inweard*, adv., < *in*, in, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. The form *inwards* (= D. *inwaarts* = G. *einwärts* = Dan. *indvortes* = Sw. *invertes*) is later, with adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] 1. Toward the inside; toward the interior or center.

Sewed Furres with bones and sinewes for their clothing, which they ware *inward* in Winter, outward in Summer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Primitively, however, in all animals, and permanently in some (e. g. Tortoises), both these joints [the elbow and the knee] are so conditioned as to open *inwards*. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 117.

2. Into the mind or soul.

Celestial Light,
Shine *inward*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 52.

I would ask what else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye *inwards*? *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

[The forms *inward* and *inwards* are used either indifferently or with some reference to euphony.]

inward (in'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *inward*, *inneward*, < AS. *inneweard* (also *innanweard*) (= OHG. *inwart*, *inwarti*, *inwerti*, MHG. *inwart*, *inwerte*), inward, < *inne*, in (< *in*, in), + *-weard*: see *in*[1] and *-ward*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being within; pertaining to the interior or internal parts: as, the *inward* parts of a person or of a country.

So, stubborn Flints their *inward* Heat conceal,
'Till Art and Force th' unwilling Sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Dryden.

To gritty meal he grinds
The bones of fish, or *inward* bark of trees.
J. Dyer, Fleece, i.

2. Pertaining to or connected with the intimate thoughts or feelings of the soul.

So, bursting frequent from Atrides' breast,
Sighs following sighs his *inward* fears confest.
Pope, Iliad, x. 12.

Behold! as day by day the spirit grows,
Thou see'st by *inward* light things hid before;
Till what God is, thyself, his image shows.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 64.

3†. Intimate; familiar; confidential; private.

Sir, the king is a noble gentleman; and my familiar, I do assure you, very good friend. For what is *inward* between us, let it pass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1, 102.

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent.

[He was] so *inward* with my Lord Obrien that, after a few moneths of that gentleman's death, he married his widow. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. Deep; low; muffled; half-audible: as, he spoke in an *inward* voice.

As the dog [in dreams]
With *inward* yelp and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

Inward euthanasia, light, etc. See the nouns.—**Inward part** (of a sacrament), that part of a sacrament which is not perceptible to the senses, as the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, or the gift of regeneration in baptism. Also called *res sacramenti*.—**Inward place**, in *logic*, a place which yields an argument appertaining to the nature and substance of the matter in question.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Internal*, *Interior*, etc. See *inner*.

II. *n.* 1. The inside; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

The thought whereof
Doth, like a poisonous mineral, gnaw my *inwards*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 1, 306.

The little book which in your language you have called Saggi Morali. But I give it a weightier name, entitling it Faithful Discourses, or the *Inwards* of Things.
Bacon, To Father Fulgentio, 1625.

2†. *pl.* Mental endowments; intellectual parts.

To guide the Grecian darts,
Juno and Pallas, with the god that deth the earth embrace,
And most for man's use, Mercurie (whom good wise *inwards* grace),
Were partially, and all employ'd. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx.

3†. An intimate.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: A shy fellow was the duke. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2, 138.

Salute him fairly; he's a kind gentleman, a very *inward* of mine. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

inwardly (in'wärd-li), *adv.* [< ME. *inwardliche*, *inwardlike*, *inwardlie*, *inwardli*, < AS. *inwardlīce* (= OHG. *inwertlīhho*), < *inweard*, inward: see *inward*.] 1. In an inward manner; internally; privately; secretly.

Let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste *inwardly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1, 78.

Thou art *inwardly* desirous of vain-glory in all that thou sayest or dost. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

2. Toward the center: as, to curve *inwardly*.—3†. Intimately; thoroughly.

I shall desire to know him more *inwardly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

4. In a low tone; not aloud; to one's self.

He shrunk and muttered *inwardly*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

Half *inwardly*, half audibly she spoke.
Tennyson, Geraint.

inwardness (in'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *inwardnesse*; < *inward* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being inward or internal; inclosure within.

Such a name [antrum] could not have been given to any individual cave unless the idea of being within, or *inwardness*, had been present in the mind.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 375.

2. Internal state; indwelling character or quality; the nature of a thing as it is in itself.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 28.

3. Inner meaning; real significance or drift; essential purpose.

I should without any difficulty pronounce that his [Homer's] fables had no such *inwardness* in his own meaning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

The true *inwardness* of the late Southern policy of the Republican party. *New York Tribune*, April, 1877.

4†. Intimacy; familiarity; attachment.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1, 247.

And [the Duke of York] did, with much *inwardness*, tell me what was doing. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 23, 1668.

5†. The inwards; the heart; the soul.

ȝhe ben not angwischid in us, but ȝhe ben angwischid in ȝhoure *ynwardnessis*. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. vi. 12.

inwards, *adv.* See *inward*.

inweave (in-wēv'), *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*, pp. *inwoven* (sometimes *inwove*), ppr. *inweaving*. [< *in*[1] + *weave*.] 1. To weave together; intermingle by or as if by weaving.

Down they cast
Their crowns *inwove* with amarant and gold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 352.

The dusky strand of Death *inwoven* here
With dear Love's tie. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 7.

2. To weave in; introduce into a web in the process of manufacture, as a pattern, an inscription, or the like.

inwheel†, **enwheel**† (in-, en-hwēl'), *v. t.* [< *in*[1] + *wheel*.] To encircle.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

inwheel (in'hwēl), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wheel*.] The inner wheel of a mill. *Halliwell.*

inwick (in'wik), *n.* [< *in*[1] + *wick*[3].] In the game of curling, a stroke by which the stone comes very near the tee after passing through a wick.

The stone, in a graceful parabola, curls gently inwards, takes an *inwick* off the inner edge of another, and circles in to lie—a pot-lid in the very tee.
Montreal Daily Star, Carnival No., 1884.

inwit† (in'wit), *n.* [ME. *inwit*, *inwyt*, < AS. *inwit*, consciousness, conscience, < *in*, in, + *wit*, knowledge: see *wit*, *n.*] Inward knowledge; understanding; conscience. This word is best known in the title of a Middle English work in the Kentish dialect, "The Ayenbite of *Inwyt*," that is, Remorse of Conscience, translated in the year 1340 by Dan Michel, a monk, from a French work entitled "Le somme des vices et des vertues."

Inwit in the hed is and helpeth the soule,
For thorw his connynge he kepeth Caro et Anima
In rule and in reson bote recheles hit make.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 49.

inwith†, *prep.* [ME. *inwith*, *inewith*, *iwith*; < *in*[1] + *with*[1]. Cf. *within*.] Within; in.

His wyf and eek his doghter hath he left *inwith* his hous.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

in-wone†, *v. t.* [ME. (= D. MLG. *inwonen* = G. *einwohnen*), < *in*, in, + *wonen*, dwell: see *won*[2].] To dwell in; inhabit; hold.

[She] enfourmet hym fully of the fre rewme,
That the worthy *in-wonet*, as a wale kyng.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13864.

inwood† (in-wūd'), *v. t.* [< *in-*[1] + *wood*[1].] To hide in woods.

He got out of the river, and . . . *inwooded* himself so as the ladies lost the farther marking his sportfulness.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

inwork (in-wėrk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *inworked* or *inwrought*, ppr. *inworking*. [< *in*[1] + *work*.] I. *trans.* To work in or into: as, to *inwork* gold or any color, as in embroidery: commonly used in the past participle.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

And from these dangers you will never be wholly free till you have utterly extinguished your vicious inclinations, and *inwrought* all the virtues of religion into your natures. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To work or operate within. [Rare.]

inworking (in'wėr-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *inwork*, *v.*] Operation within; energy exerted inwardly, as in the mind or soul: as, the *inworking* of the Holy Spirit.

inworn (in-wōrn'), *a.* [< *in*[1] + *worn*, pp. of *wear*.] Worn or worked into; inwrought.

I perswade me that whatever faultines was but superficial to Prelaty at the beginning, is now by the just judgment of God long since branded and *inworn* into the very essence thereof. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

inwrap[1], **enwrap**[1] (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwrapped*, *enwrapped*, ppr. *inwrapping*, *enwrapping*. [< ME. *inwrappen*, *enwrappen*, also *inwlappen*; < *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *wrap*.] 1. To cover by or as if by wrapping; infold; hence, to include.

David might well look to be *inwrapped* in the common destruction. *Bp. Hall*, Numbering of the People.

So when thick clouds *inwrap* the mountain's head,
O'er heav'n's expanse like one black ceiling spread.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 354.

Here comes to me Roland, with a delicacy of sentiment leading and *inwrapping* him like a divine cloud or holy ghost. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; perplex.

The case is no sooner made than resolved, if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madness. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3, 3.

inwrap[2]†, **enwrap**[2]† (in-, en-rap'), *v. t.* [Prob. for **inrap*, **enrap*; < *in-*[2], *en-*[2], + *rap*[2]. Cf. *rapt*.] To transport; enrapture.

For, if such holy song
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.
Milton, Nativity, l. 134.

inwrapment, enwrappment (in-, en-rap'ment), *n.* [< *inwrap*[1], *enwrap*[1], + *-ment*.] 1. The act of inwrapping, or the state of being inwrapped.—2. That which inwraps; a covering; a wrapper.

They wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

inwrapped, enwrapped (in-, en-rapt'), *p. a.* Same as *annodated*.

inwreathe, enwreathe (in-, en-rēŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inwreathed*, *enwreathed*, ppr. *in-*

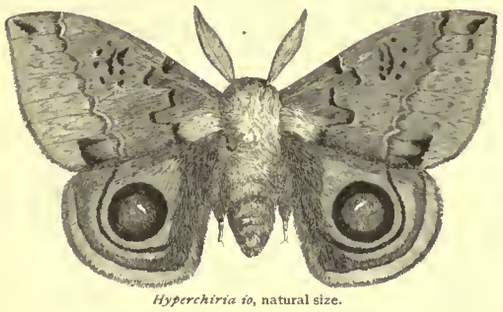
wreathing, enwreathing. [< *in-*[1], *en-*[1], + *wreathe.*] To surround with or as if with a wreath.

> And o'er the hero's head,
> *Inwreath'd* with olive, bears the laurel-crown,
> Blest emblem, peace and liberty restor'd!
> *Mallet,* Amyntor and Theodora.

io[1] (ī'ō), *interj.* [L. *io,* = Gr. *ἰώ,* an exclamation of joy or pleased excitement: cf. *O, oh,* etc.] A Latin interjection, or exclamation of joy or triumph: sometimes used as a noun in English.

> Hark! how around the hills rejoice,
> And rocks reflected *ios* sing.
> *Congreve,* Ode on Namur, st. 10.

Io[2] (ī'ō), *n.* [L. *Io,* < Gr. Ἰώ.] 1. In *myth.,* a daughter of Inachus, metamorphosed into a heifer and caused to be tormented by a terrible gadfly by Hera, in jealous revenge for the favors of Zeus. See *Argus,* I.—2. The innermost of the four satellites of Jupiter.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of vanessoid butterflies. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The peacock butterfly, *Vanessa io:* used both as the technical specific name and as an English word. (*c*) [*l. c.*] A showy and beautiful moth of North America, *Hyperchiria io,* or *Saturnia io,* of yellow coloration, with prominent pink and bluish eyes on the hinder wings. The larva is covered with bunches of stinging spines, and feeds on many plants and trees, as Indian corn, cotton, hops, clover, elm, and cherry. The eggs are laid in clusters on the under side of the leaf.



Hyperchiria io, natural size.

iodal (ī'ō-dal), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *al(cohol).*] An oleaginous liquid (CI_3CHO) obtained by the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine. Its effects are said to be similar to those of chloral.

iodargyrite (ī-ō-där'ji-rīt), *n.* Same as *iodyrite.*

iodate[1] (ī'ō-dāt), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ate*[1].] Any compound of iodic acid with a base. The iodates form deflagrating mixtures with combustibles, and when they are heated to low redness oxygen gas is disengaged, and a metallic iodide remains. None of them have been found native. They are all of very sparing solubility, excepting the iodates of the alkalis. See *iodic.*

iodate[2] (ī'ō-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodated,* ppr. *iodating.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ate*[2].] To combine, impregnate, or treat with iodine.

> One variety of *iodated* paper. *Ure,* Dict., III. 567.

iodic (ī-od'ik), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Containing iodine: as, *iodic* silver.—**Iodic acid,** HIO_3, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalis. Iodic acid is a white semitransparent solid substance, which is inodorous, but has an astringent, sour taste. It is very soluble in water, and detonates when heated with charcoal, sugar, and sulphur. Deoxidizing agents reduce it partly to hydriodic acid, which then reacts upon the remaining iodic acid to form iodine and water. It combines with metallic oxids, forming salts, which are named *iodates,* and these, like the chlorates, yield oxygen when heated, and an iodide remains.

iodide (ī'ō-did or -dīd), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of iodine with an element more electropositive than itself: thus, sodium *iodide,* etc.—**Iodide of ethyl,** ethyl iodide (C_2H_5I), a colorless liquid insoluble in water, having a penetrating ethereal odor and taste, used in medicine, by inhalation, to introduce iodine rapidly into the system.

iodiferous (ī-ō-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding iodine: as, *iodiferous* plants.

iodine (ī'ō-din or -dīn), *n.* [= F. *iodine,* < Gr. *ἰώδης,* like a violet (< *ἰον,* a violet, = L. *viola,* > ult. E. *violet*), + *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, I; atomic weight, 126.9. In *chem.,* a peculiar non-metallic elementary solid substance, forming one of the group of halogens. It exists in the water of the ocean and mineral springs, in marine molluscous animals, and in seaweeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured. At ordinary temperatures it is a solid crystalline body. Its color is bluish-black or grayish-black, with a metallic luster. It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates or in elongated octahedrons. The specific gravity of solid iodine is 4.947. It fuses at 225° F., and boils at 347°. Its vapor, which is very dense, is of an exceedingly rich violet color, a character to which it owes the name of *iodine.* It is a non-conductor of electricity, and, like oxygen and chlorin, is electronegative. It is very sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves copiously in alcohol and in ether, forming dark-brown liquids. It possesses strong powers of combination, and forms with the pure metals and most of the simple non-metallic substances compounds which are named *iodides.* With hydrogen and oxygen it forms iodic acid; combined with hydrogen it forms hydriodic acid. Like chlorin, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Iodine has a very acrid taste, and its odor somewhat resembles that of chlorin. It is an irritant poison, and is of great service in medicine. It is used externally as a counter-irritant, the skin or mucous membrane being painted with the tincture; and also internally, both as iodine and in combination, especially as iodide of potash. Starch is a characteristic test of iodine, forming with it a deep-blue compound. This test is so delicate that a solution of starch dropped into water containing less than a millionth part of iodine is tinged blue.—**Iodine green.** See *green*[1].—**Iodine scarlet.** Same as *pure scarlet* (which see, under *scarlet*).

iodism (ī'ō-dizm), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ism.*] In *pathol.,* a peculiar derangement of the system produced by the excessive use of iodine or its salts.

iodize (ī'ō-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodized,* ppr. *iodizing.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ize.*] 1. In *med.,* to treat with iodine; affect with iodine.—2. In *photog.,* to impregnate, as collodion, with iodine; add iodine or an iodide to.

iodizer (ī'ō-dī-zėr), *n.* [< *iodize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which iodizes.

iodobromite (ī″ō-dō-brō'mīt), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *brom(ide)* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphur-yellow mineral, occurring in isometric crystals at Dernbach, Nassau, consisting of the iodide, bromide, and chlorid of lead.

iodoform (ī'ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + (*chloro*)*form.*] A solid compound (CHI_3) analogous to chloroform, produced by the action of iodine with alkalis or alkali carbonates on alcohol. It forms lemon-yellow crystals, with an odor like that of saffron, which are somewhat volatile at the ordinary temperature, insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It is an anesthetic and antiseptic, and has been considerably used in surgical dressings.

iodoform (ī'ō-dō-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *iodoform, n.*] To apply iodoform to; impregnate with iodoform.

iodoformize (ī'ō-dō-fôr″mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iodoformized,* ppr. *iodoformizing.* [< *iodoform* + *-ize.*] To iodoform.

iodohydric (ī″ō-dō-hī'drik), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydriodic.*

iodol (ī'ō-dol), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + *-ol.*] A yellowish-brown substance (C_4I_4NH) composed of long prismatic crystals, used in medicine as an antiseptic.

iodometric (ī″ō-dō-met'rik), *a.* [< *iod(ine)* + *metric.*] In *chem.,* measured by iodine: used of analytical operations in which the quantity of a substance is determined by its reaction with a standard solution of iodine.

iodyrite (ī-od'i-rīt), *n.* [< *iod(ine)* + Gr. *ἀργυρός,* silver, + *-ite*[2] (cf. *argyrite*).] Native silver iodide, a sectile mineral of a bright-yellow color and resinous or adamantine luster, occurring sparingly in Chili and elsewhere.

iolite (ī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰον,* a violet, + *λίθος,* stone.] A silicate of magnesium, aluminium, and iron, a mineral of a violet-blue color with a shade of purple or black. It often occurs in six-sided rhombic prisms. The smoky-blue peliom and steinheilite are varieties. Iolite is very subject to chemical alteration, and many names have been given to the more or less distinct compounds so formed, as *pinite, fahlunite, gigantolite,* etc. Also called *dichroite* (because the tints along the two axes are unlike) and *cordierite.*

ion (ī'on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰών,* neut. *ἰόν,* ppr. of *ἰέναι,* L. *ire,* go: see *iter.*] One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolyzation. Those elements of an electrolyte which are evolved at the anode are termed *anions,* and those which are evolved at the cathode *cations,* and when these are spoken of together they are called *ions.* Thus, water when electrolyzed evolves two ions, oxygen and hydrogen, the former being an anion, the latter a cation.

-ion. [ME. *-ion, -ioun, -iun* (*-on, -un*), < OF. *-ion, -iun* (*-on, -un*), F. *-ion* (*-on*) = Pr. *-ion, -io* = Sp. *-ion* = Pg. *-ão* = It. *-ione,* < L. *-io*(*n-*), a common suffix forming (*a*) abstract (fem.) nouns from verbs, either from the inf., as *legio*(*n-*), a legion, < *legere,* collect, *optio*(*n-*), a choice, < *optare,* choose, *suspicio*(*n-*), suspicion, < *suspicere,* suspect, etc., or from adjectives, as *communio*(*n-*), communion, < *communis,* common, *unio*(*n-*), union, < *unus,* one, etc.; or (*b*) appellative (masc.) nouns, of various origin, as *centurio*(*n-*), a centurion, *histrio*(*n-*), an actor, etc. See *-tion, -ation,* etc.] 1. A suffix in abstract nouns (many also used as concrete) of Latin origin, as in *legion, opinion, option, region, religion, suspicion, communion, union,* etc.—2. A similar suffix occurring in a few concrete nouns designating persons or things, as in *centurion, histrion, union* (a pearl), *onion, pavilion,* etc.

Ionian (ī-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ionius,* < Gr. Ἰώνιος, < Ἰωνία, Ionia, Ἴωνες, the Ionians.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Ionia or to the Ionians; Ionic.—**Ionian chiton, mode,** etc. See the nouns.—**Ionian school.** Same as *Ionic school* (which see, under *Ionic*).—**Ionian sea,** that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Sicily.

II. *n.* A member of one of the three or (as some count) four great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the others being the Dorians and Æolians, or the Dorians, Æolians, and Acheans. Originally they inhabited Attica, Eubœa, and the district in the Peloponnesus afterward known as Achæa. From Attica they spread over most of the islands (the Ionian Islands) of the Ægean sea, and settled in Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor. They founded various colonies on the shores of the Euxine, Propontis, and the Ægean, and in the west they planted Catana and other colonies in Sicily; Rhegium, Cumæ, etc., in Italy; and Marseilles and others in Gaul. The Asiatic Ionians especially did much to introduce Asiatic civilization and luxury into Greece, and were often reproached by the other Greeks with effeminacy. Also (rarely) called *Iastian,* and in the plural *Iones.*

Ionic (ī-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ionicus,* < Gr. Ἰωνικός, < Ἰωνία, Ionia: see *Ionian.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the Iones or Ionians as a race, or to one of the regions named from them, Ionia or the Ionian Islands: as, the *Ionic* dialect or school; the *Ionic* order.—2. In *anc. pros.,* constituting a foot of two long syllables followed by two shorts, or vice versa; pertaining to or consisting of such feet: as, an *Ionic* foot, colon, verse, or system; *Ionic* rhythm.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*[1].—**Ionic dialect,** the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language (the other two being the Doric and Æolic), including the Attic. Homer's Iliad was written in Old Ionic, the works of Herodotus in New Ionic, and nearly all the great Greek works in its later form, the Attic.—**Ionic foot,** in *pros.,* a foot consisting of four syllables, either two short and two long or two long and two short.—**Ionic meter,** a meter consisting of Ionic feet.—**Ionic mode.** See *mode.*—**Ionic order,** in *arch.,* one of the three Greek orders, so named from the Ionic race, by whom it was held to have been developed and perfected. The distinguishing characteristic of this order is the volute of its capital. In the true Ionic the volutes have the same form on the front and rear, and are connected on the flanks by an ornamented roll or scroll, except in the case of the corner capitals, which have three volutes on their two outer faces, that on the external angle projecting diagonally. The debased Roman form of Ionic gave the capital four diagonal volutes, and carved the sides of the abacus. The spiral fillets of the Greek volute are continued along the face of the capital, beneath the abacus, whereas in the Roman imitation the origin of the fillet is behind the echinus. The shaft, including the base and the capital to the bottom of the volute, is normally about 9 diameters high, and is generally fluted in 24 flutes, separated by fillets. The bases used with this order are various. The Attic base often occurs, and is the most beautiful and appropriate. The architrave is normally formed in three bands, each projecting slightly beyond that below it, the whole crowned by a rich molding. The frieze frequently bears figures in relief. The cornices fall under three classes: the simple but richly molded and strongly projecting Greek cornice, and the less refined dentil and modillion (Roman) cornices. The best examples of the Ionic order are the temple on the Ilissus, and the Erechtheum and the temple of Wingless Victory on the Acropolis of Athens. The details of the Erechtheum are notable for the delicate elaboration of their ornament; but the interior capitals of the Propylæa are, in their simple purity of line, perhaps the noblest remains of the Greek Ionic. The order was probably evolved by the Ionian Greeks from forms found in Assyrian architecture. See also cut under *Erechtheum.*—**Ionic sect** or **school,** the earliest series of Greek philosophers, Thales (who is said to have predicted an eclipse 585 B. C.), Anaximander, Anaximenes (in the sixth century B. C.), all of Miletus, and their later adherents. They are called the early physicists, because they mainly studied the material universe, and that in a rudely observational manner. The characteristic of the school is the prominence they gave to the question out of what the world is made (Thales said water, Anaximenes air), believing apparently that, this answered, the secret of the universe was solved. They made little of efficient causes, and, as distinct from living agents,

Ionic Architecture.—Temple of Wingless Victory, on the Acropolis of Athens.

probably had no conception of such.—**Ionic school of painting**, in the history of ancient Greek art, an important school of painters in the latter part of the fifth and the early part of the fourth century B. C.: so called as distinguished from the Attic and Sicyonian schools. Its greatest masters were Zeuxis and Parrhasius.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) An Ionic foot. (*b*) An Ionic verse or meter.

Ionicize (ī-on′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ionicized*, ppr. *Ionicizing*. [< *Ionic* + *-ize.*] To make Ionic; confer an Ionic form upon.

He essays to dissect out a primitive Aeolic core, afterward *Ionicized*, and enlarged by interpolations and accretions. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 412.

Ionidium (ī-ō-nid′i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰόν*, a violet, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Violaricæ*, tribe *Violeæ*, characterized by the sepals not being extended at the base, and by the five unequal petals, one of which is much larger than the rest. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, with alternate or sometimes opposite leaves and generally solitary axillary or racemed flowers. About 50 species are known, of which 4 are found in tropical Asia and Africa, 6 in Australia, and the rest in America, chiefly tropical. The roots of several of the species contain an emetic, and have been used as a substitute for ipecacuanha. *I. parviflorum* and *I. Papaya* are so used by the South Americans. The so-called white ipecacuanha is *I. Ipecacuanha*. *I. concolor* (*Solea concolor*), the green violet, is a common plant of the eastern United States.

Ionism (ī′ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἰωνισμός*, < *ἰωνίζειν*, speak in Ionic fashion: see *Ionize.*] An Ionic idiom; the use of Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 205.

Ionist (ī′ō-nist), *n.* [< *Ion*(*ize*) + *-ist.*] One who uses Ionic idioms or dialect. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 209.

ionite (ī′ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Ione* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral resin found in Ione valley, Amador county, California.

Ionize (ī′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Ionized*, ppr. *Ionizing*. [< Gr. *ἰωνίζειν*, speak in Ionic fashion, < Ἴωνες, Ionians: see *Ionic.*] To Ionicize. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 234.

Ionornis (ī-ō-nôr′nis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἰόν*, violet (implying purple), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A notable genus of ralliform birds, the American sultans, hyacinths, or porphyry gallinules, family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, containing such species as the purple gallinule of the United States and warmer parts of America, *I. martinica*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

iopterous (ī-op′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰόν*, a violet, + *πτερόν*, a feather.] Having wings of a violet color, as an insect.

iota (ī-ō′tä), *n.* [< L. *iota*, < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, < Phenician (Heb.) *yōdh*. In earlier E. use with extended meaning as *jot:* see *jot*1.] **1.** The name of the Greek letter I, *ι*, corresponding to the Latin and English I, i. In the latter form *ι*, and the Hebrew form י, the letter was the smallest of the alphabet. When following a long vowel (as part of a diphthong), in Greek as now written, it is placed under the vowel to which it is attached, being then called *iota subscript*, as in *ᾳ*, *ῃ*.

2. A very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

You will have the goodness then to put no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xliv.

iotacism (ī-ō′ta-sizm), *n.* [< L. *iotacismus*, < Gr. *ἰωτακισμός*, too much use of iota, repetition of iota, < *ἰῶτα*, iota: see *iota.*] Conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota (English *ē*); specifically, in pronunciation of Greek, the practice of giving the sound of iota (*ι*) also to the vowels *η* and *υ*, and to the diphthongs *ει*, *ῃ*, *οι*, and *υι* indiscriminately. This is the rule in modern Greek. Also called *itacism*. Opposed to *etacism*. Compare *lambdacism*, *rhotacism*.

Unquestionably the most characteristic feature of the present pronunciation is its *iotacism*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 139.

iotacist (ī-ō′ta-sist), *n.* [< *iotac*(*ism*) + *-ist.*] One who advocates the system of Greek pronunciation called iotacism.

ioterium (ī-ō-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ioteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἰός*, poison, + *τερέω*, pierce.] In *entom.*, a poison-gland, as that at the base of the sting in a hymenopterous insect, or at the base of the chelicera in a spider. See cut under *chelicera*.

I O U (ī′ ō′ ū′), *n.* [So called from the letters *I O U* (standing for *I owe you*) used in the acknowledgment.] A memorandum or acknowledgment of debt less formal than a promissory note, and in England sometimes containing only these letters, with the sum owed and the signature of the debtor. It is not a promissory note, because no direct promise to pay is expressed.

Hee teacheth od fellowes play tricks with their creditors, who instead of payments write *I O V*, and so scoffe many an honest man out of his goods.
Breton, Courtier and Countryman, p. 9.

Mr. Micawber placed his *I. O. U.* in the hands of Traddles. . . . I am persuaded that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxxvi.

-ious. A termination consisting of the suffix *-ous* with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i*. It formerly alternated with *-eous*. See *-eous* and *-ous*.

Iowan (ī′ō-wạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Iowa, a State of the United States lying west of the Mississippi.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Iowa.

ipecac (ip′ē-kak), *n.* [An abbr. of *ipecacuanha.*] Same as *ipecacuanha.*—**American ipecac**, an herb of the genus *Gillenia*.—**Indian ipecac**, the root of a twining, shrubby, asclepiadaceous plant, *Tylophora asthmatica*, used in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

ipecacuanha (ip-ē-kak-ū-an′ä), *n.* [< Pg. *ipecacuanha* (= Sp. *ipecacuana*), < Braz. (as usually given) *ipecaaguen*, the native name of the plant, said to mean 'smaller roadside sickmaking plant.'] The dried root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, a small shrubby plant, a native of Brazil, the United States of Colombia, and other parts of South America. There are three varieties, the brown, red, and gray, all products of the same plant, and their differences are due to little more than age, place of growth, or mode of drying. The root is hard, and breaks short and granular (not fibrous), exhibiting a resinous, waxy, or farinaceous interior, white or grayish. It is emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic, and is much used in medicine, in large doses (1.5 grams) as an emetic, in smaller doses as a depressant and nauseant, in still smaller doses as a diaphoretic, and in the smallest as a stimulant to the stomach to check vomiting and produce appetite. Its physiological effects seem to depend on the presence of the alkaloid emetin. The root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha* is the only thing recognized as ipecac by the British or the United States Pharmacopœia, but the name has been applied to various other plants with emetic properties, as to the root of *Psychotria emetica*, also called *Peruvian, striated*, or *black ipecacuanha*, said to contain emetin; also to the roots of various species of *Richardsonia*, called *white, amylaceous*, or *undulated ipecacuanha*. The name *American ipecacuanha* or *ipecacuanha sponge* is given to *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*. *Gillenia* is also called *American ipecac*. See cut under *Cephaëlis*.

Iphidea (i-fid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. as *Iphis* (*Iphid-*) + *-ea.*] **1.** A genus of chrysomelid beetles. *Baly*, 1865.—**2.** A genus of brachiopods. *Billings*, 1874.

Iphigenia (if′i-jē-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iphigenia*, < Gr. Ἰφιγένεια, in legend, daughter of Agamemnon.] **1.** A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Donacidæ*, comprising *Iphigenia brasiliensis* and related species. *Schumacher*, 1817.—**2.** A subgenus of *Clausilia*. *Gray*, 1821.

Iphiona (if-i-ō′nä), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), perhaps irreg. < Gr. *ἰφίων*, a kind of herb.] A genus of composite plants, type of Schultz's division *Iphioneæ* of the *Euconyzeæ*, now referred to the tribe *Inuloideæ*, subtribe *Euinulæ*, and by some regarded as a section of the genus *Inula*, to which the elecampane belongs, but from which it differs by its somewhat double pappus, the outer consisting of short bristles. It embraces about 14 species, inhabiting the Levant, Arabia, central Asia, tropical and South Africa, and the Mascarene islands.

Iphioneæ (if-i-ō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. H. Schultz, 1843), < *Iphiona* + *-eæ.*] A division of the *Compositæ*, typified by the genus *Iphiona*, now embraced in the tribe *Inuloideæ* (which see).

Iphis (ī′fis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Iphis*, < Gr. Ἶφις (Ἰφι-, Ἰφιδ-), a masc. and fem. name.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous crustaceans of the family *Leucosiidæ*. *W. E. Leach*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of click-beetles or elaterids, having several large Madagascan species. *Laporte*, 1836.

Iphisa (if′i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1851); cf. *Iphis.*] A genus of lizards constituting the family *Iphisidæ*. *I. elegans* is a species inhabiting northern Brazil and Guiana, of an olive-brown color marbled with black, the under parts yellowish white. The feet are small, with the inner finger clawless; the eyes are large.

Iphisa elegans.

Iphisidæ (i-fis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iphisa* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American lizards, based by J. E. Gray upon the genus *Iphisa*. It is now merged in the family *Teiidæ*.

Iphthimus (if′thi-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰφθιμος*, strong, < *ἰφι*, strongly, earlier **ϝίφι*, perhaps dat. of *ἰς*, **ϝίς* = L. *vis*, strength, might: see *inion*2, *vim.*] A genus of tenebrione beetles, founded by Truqui in 1837. *I. opacus* is a species about three fourths of an inch long, with coarsely punctured thorax and elytra. It is found under bark.

Ipinæ (i-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1843), < *Ips* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, whose typical genus is *Ips*, mainly characterized by the protuberance of the epistoma.

ipocrasi, *n.* An obsolete form of *hippocras.*

ipocrisie, ipocrite, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *hypocrisy, hypocrite.*

Ipomæa (ip-ō-mē′ä), *n.* [NL., improp. *Ipomœa* (Linnæus), < *Ips*, a name given by Linnæus to *Convolvulus*, bindweed (< Gr. *ἰψ*, a worm: see *Ips*), + Gr. *ὁμοῖος*, like.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, tribe *Convolvuleæ*, characterized by having a 2- to 4-celled ovary, which is 4-ovuled, or rarely 3-celled and 6-ovuled. The capsule is 2- to 4-valved, rarely with an operculum, or rupturing irregularly. The stems are prostrate or erect, herbaceous or woody and climbing, and the leaves alternate, usually entire. The corolla is hypocrateriform or campanulate and 5-lobed. About 400 species have been described, but according to Bentham and Hooker this number should be reduced to 300 good species. They occur in the warm parts of the world. The most important plant of the genus is the sweet potato, furnished by the roots of *I. Batatas*, which is very extensively cultivated in all tropical countries. Jalap, a well-known medicine, is obtained from the roots of *I. purga*, a native of Mexico. The he-jalap, male-jalap, or jalap-tops is *I. Orizabensis*, and *I. Turpethum* is the Indian jalap. The wild potato of the West Indies is *I. fastigiata*, and *I. Pes-Capræ* is the seaside potato of the East and West Indies. *I. Quamoclit*, the cypress-vine, Indian-pink, American red bell-flower, or sweet-william of the Barbados, was originally a native of tropical America, but is now widely naturalized. *I. tuberosa* of the East and West Indies is the Spanish arbor-vine, Spanish woodbine, or seven-year vine. *I. purpurea*, a native of tropical America, is the common morning-glory of cultivation. *I. Nil* is also cultivated for ornament. *I. pandurata* of the eastern United States is the wild potato-vine or man-of-the-earth, the mecha-meck of the North American Indians. *I. Gerrardi* is the wild cotton of Natal. Also written *Ipomea.*

Flowering Branch of Wild Potato-vine (*Ipomæa pandurata*).
a, root; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

ipotamet, ipotaynet, *n.* Middle English forms of *hippotame.*

ippocrast, *n.* An obsolete form of *hippocras.*

Ips (ips), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *ἰψ*, a worm that eats horn and wood; also one that eats vine-buds.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having the antennal club three-jointed, labrum connate with epistoma, anterior coxæ open, and thorax not margined at base. *Ips fasciatus* is a common United States species, shining-black with two pairs of yellow bands on the elytra. *I. ferrugineus* is a European species.

Ips fasciatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

ipse dixit (ip′sē dik′sit). [< L. *ipse dixit*, he himself has said (so): *ipse* (OL. also *ipsus*), he

himself (< *is*, he (see *hc*[1]), + *-pse* for *-pte*, an emphasizing suffix, 'self,' 'same,' connected with *potis*, powerful: see *potent*); *dixit*, 3d pers. perf. ind. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] An assertion without proof; a dogmatic expression of opinion; a dictum.

It requires something more than Brougham's flippant *ipse dixit* to convince me that the office of chancellor is such a sinecure and bagatelle.
Greville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

To acquiesce in an *ipse dixit*. *Whately*.

That day of *ipsedixits*, I trust, is over.
J. H. Newman, Letters (1875), p. 146.

ipsedixitism (ip-sē-dik'sit-izm), *n.* [< *ipse dixit* + *-ism*.] The practice of dogmatic assertion. [Rare.]

It was also under Weigel's influence that he [Pufendorf] developed that independence of character which never bent before other writers, however high their position, and which showed itself in his profound disdain for *ipsedixitism*, to use the piquant phrase of Bentham.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 99.

ipsissima verba (ip-sis'i-mä vėr'bä). [L.: *ipsissima*, neut. pl. of *ipsissimus*, the very same, superl. of *ipse*, he himself, the same (see *ipse dixit*); *verba*, pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The very same words; the self-same words; the precise language, word for word.

It is his [the medical man's] duty to make, on the spot, a note of the words actually used. There should be no paraphrase or translation of them, but they should be the *ipsissima verba* of the dying man.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 7.

ipso facto (ip'sō fak'tō). [L.: *ipso*, abl. neut. of *ipse*, he himself (see *ipse dixit*); *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *fact*.] By the fact itself; by that very fact.

The religion which is not the holiest conceivable by the man who holds it is condemned *ipso facto*.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 6.

i. q. An abbreviation of Latin *idem quod*, 'the same as.'

ir-[1]. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[2] before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-*[1] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[2] or *in*[2].

ir-[2]. Assimilated form (in Latin, etc.) of *in-*[3] before *r*. In the following words, in the etymology, the prefix *ir-*[2] is usually referred directly to the original *in-*[3].

Ir. 1. An abbreviation of *Irish*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *iridium*.

iracund (ī'rą-kund), *a.* [= OF. *iracond* = Sp. Pg. *iracundo* = It. *iracundo*, *iracondo*, < L. *iracundus*, angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Angry; irritable; passionate. [Rare.]

A spirit cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 87.

iracundiously† (ī-rą-kun'di-us-li), *adv.* [< **iracundious* (cf. OF. *iracondicux*), for **iracundous* (cf. OF. *iracondos*) (< L. *iracundus*, angry: see *iracund*), + *-ly*[2].] Angrily; passionately.

Drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

irade (i-rä'de), *n.* [Turk. *irade*, a decree, command, order, will, volition.] A written decree of the Sultan of Turkey.

For the ministers were already obliged to exercise many of the attributes of the Sovereign, and had constantly to act upon their own authority in cases where an imperial *irade* was strictly requisite.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 292.

I-rail (ī'rāl), *n.* An iron rail shaped in section like the letter I; a reversible rail.

irain†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arain*.

Iranian (ī-rā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Iran* (see def.), < Pers. *Īrān*, Iran, Persia (see *Aryan*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Iran or the people of Iran, the ancient name of the region lying between Kurdistan and India, and the modern Persian name of Persia: specifically applied to a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend, Pehlevi, Parsi or Pazend, and cognate tongues.
The word is derived from the legendary history of the Persian race given in Firdusi's "Book of Kings," according to which Iran and Tur were two of three brothers, from whom the tribes Iran (Persians) and Turan (Turks and their cognate tribes) sprang. See *Turanian*.

The word *Iranian*, as yet unappropriated as an alphabetic designation, is perhaps less unsatisfactory than any other name that can be found, since it may fairly be applied to the oldest as well as to the more modern forms of the alphabet of the old Persian empire.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 229.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Iran; a member of one of the races speaking Iranian languages.

For the ornamentation of their buildings, externally, and to some extent internally, the *Iranians*, imitating their Semitic predecessors, employed sculpture.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 102.

Iranic (ī-ran'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Iranicus*, < *Iran*: see *Iranian*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iran or to its inhabitants; Iranian in the widest sense: as, the *Iranic* family of languages.

irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irascibilité* = Pr. *iracibilitat* = Sp. *irascibilidad* = Pg. *irascibilidade* = It. *irascibilità*; as *irascible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty provocations. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 112.

irascible (ī-ras'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *irascible* = Sp. *irascible* = Pg. *irascivel* = It. *irascibile*, < LL. *irascibilis*, < L. *irasci*, be angry, < *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] 1. Susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; choleric: as, an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

Middleton when young was a Dilettante in music; and Dr. Bentley, in contempt, applied the epithet "fiddling Conyers." Had the *irascible* Middleton broken his violin about the head of the learned Grecian, and thus terminated the quarrel, the epithet had then cost Bentley's honour much less than it afterwards did.
D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 395.

2. Excited by or arising from anger; manifesting a state of anger or resentment.

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot*, Alimenta.

I have given it as my opinion that the *Irascible* emotion and the strong antipathies are to a certain extent outbursts of the sentiment of power, resorted to, like the tender outburst, as a soothing and consoling influence under painful irritation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 467.

=Syn. 1. *Irascible, Irritable, Passionate*, hasty, touchy, testy, splenetic, snappish, peppery, fiery, choleric. *Irascible* indicates a quicker and more intense burst of anger than *irritable*, and less powerful, lasting, or manifest bursts than *passionate*.

irascibleness (ī-ras'i-bl-nes), *n.* Irascibility.

irascibly (ī-ras'i-bli), *adv.* In an irascible manner.

irate (ī-rāt'), *a.* [= Pg. *irado* = It. *irato*, < L. *iratus*, angered, angry, < *irasci*, be angry: see *irascible*.] Excited to anger; made angry; enraged; incensed.

Here his words failed him, and the *irate* colonel, with glaring eyes and purple face, . . . stood . . . speechless before his young enemy. *Thackeray*, Virginians, x.

irchen†, **irchon**†, **irchoun**†. Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

ire[1] (ī're), *n.* [< ME. *ire*, *yre*, abbr. of *iren*, iron.] Iron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The cruel *ire*, red as any glede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1139.

He let nine platus of *ire*,
Sumdel thinne and brode.
MS. Laud, 108, f. 92. (*Halliwell*.)

Euerych cart that bryngeth *yre* other ateel, twey paus.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

ire[2] (īr), *n.* [< ME. *ire*, *yre*, < OF. *ire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *ira*, < L. *ira*, anger, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

When Antenor had tolde & his tale endit,
The kyng was caste into a clene *yre*,
And wrothe at his wordes as a wode lion.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.

My gode fader, tell me this,
What thing is *ire*? Sone, it is
That in our englisah wrath is hote.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 280.

Language cannot express the awful *ire* of William the Testy on hearing of the catastrophe at Fort Good Hoop.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

=Syn. *Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

ire[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *iren*; < *ire*[2], *n.*] To anger; fret; irritate.

Eke to noo tree thaire dropping is delite,
Her brere thorne and her owne kynde it *ireth*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

ireful (īr'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *ireful*, *irefull*, *yreful*; < *ire*[2] + *-ful*.] Full of ire; angry; wroth.

An *yreful* body is neuer quyet, nor in rest where he doth dwel
One amonge .x. is ix. to many, his malyce is so cruell.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxx.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans . . . I soon encountered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 16.

Many an *ireful* glance and frown, between,
The angry visage of the Phantom wore.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 105.

irefully (īr'fûl-i), *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner; angrily; wrathfully.

The people . . . began . . . *irefully* to champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

irefulness (īr'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *irefulnesse*; < *ireful* + *-ness*.] The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger; fury.

Some through couetousnes, and some through *irefulnes* and rashnesse, . . . riffled ye goods of the Romane citizens.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 204.

iren†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

Irena (ī-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820; later *Irene*—Boie, 1826), < Gr. Εἰρήνη, a personification of εἰρήνη, peace: see *Irene*.] In *ornith.*, a remarkable genus of old-world passerine birds of uncertain position, type of the subfamily *Ireninæ*; the so-called fairy bluebirds. They are brilliantly blue and black in color, about as large as robins, with stout, somewhat shrike-like bill, whose nasal fossæ

Fairy Bluebird (*Irena puella*).

are densely feathered, with rictal and nuchal bristles, and even tail of 12 feathers. There are several species characteristic of the region from India to the Philippines, as *I. puella*, *I. cyanea*, and *I. turcosa*.

irenarch (ī'rę-närk), *n.* [Also *eirenarch*; < LL. *irenarcha*, *irenarches*, < Gr. εἰρηνάρχης, < εἰρήνη, peace (see *Irene*), + ἀρχή, government, rule, < ἄρχειν, rule.] A justice or guardian of the peace in the eastern part of the Roman empire and under the Eastern and Byzantine empires.

Irene (ī-rē'nē), *n.* [< Gr. Εἰρήνη, a personification of εἰρήνη, peace, quiet.] 1. The fourteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1851.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of acalephs. Also written *Eirene*. *Eschscholtz*, 1820. (*b*) Same as *Irena*.

irenic (ī-ren'ik), *a.* [< Gr. εἰρηνικός, of or for peace, peaceful, < εἰρήνη, peace: see *Irene*.] Promoting or fitted to promote peace; peaceful; pacific: chiefly used in theology. See *irenicon* and *irenics*.

Mark has no distinct doctrinal type, but is catholic, *irenic*, unsectarian, and neutral as regards the party questions within the apostolic church.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

irenica, *n.* Plural of *irenicon*.

irenical (ī-ren'i-kal), *a.* [< *irenic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an irenicon; conciliatory; irenic: as, *irenical* theology.

The bishop of Carlisle, . . . whose thoughtful essays are essentially *irenical*, is an instructive companion.
Science, III. 131.

irenicon (ī-ren'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *irenica* (-kä). [< Gr. εἰρηνικόν, neut. of εἰρηνικός, of or for peace: see *irenic*.] 1. A proposition, scheme, or treatise designed to promote peace, especially in the church.

They must, in all likelihood (without any other *irenicon*), have restored peace to the Church. *South*.

No doubt it [the Gospel of St. John] is an *Irenicon* of the church, in the highest and best sense of the term; . . . but it is not an *Irenicon* at the expense of truth and facts.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

2. *pl.* The deacon's litany (diaconica) or great synapte at the beginning of the liturgy of the Greek Church: named from the petitions "In peace let us pray of the Lord . . . For the peace from above . . . For the peace of the whole world . . . let us pray, etc." (response "Kyrie eleison"), with which it opens.

irenics (ī-ren'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *irenic*: see *-ics*.] Irenical theology: opposed to *polemics*. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, VI. 650.

Ireninæ (ī-rē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irena* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Irena*, of uncertain systematic position. The *Ireninæ* have been considered as related to the drongo-shrikes, and placed under *Dicruridæ*, as by G. R. Gray (1869) and others, and to the bulbuls, *Pycnonotidæ*, as by Jerdon and Blyth; and later they have been referred to *Timeliidæ*.

Iresine (ī-re-sī'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called in ref. to the woolly calyx, < Gr. εἰρεσιώνη, a branch of laurel or olive entwined with fillets of wool, borne in processions at festivals, irreg. < εἶρος, wool.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Amarantaceæ*, tribe *Gomphreneæ*. They are herbs, with opposite petioled leaves and minute acarious white flowers, crowded into cluaters or spiked and branching panicles. About 18 species are known, all natives of

tropical or subtropical America. *I. celosioides*, the blood-leaf, Juba's-bush, or Juba's-brush, is native from Ohio to Buenos Ayres. Several of the species are cultivated for ornament.

irian (ī'ri-an), *a.* [< *iri(s)* + *-an.*] Same as *iridian.* [Rare.]

The iris receives the *irian* nerves. *Dunglison.*

Iriartea (ir-i-är'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from Juan *Iriarte*, an amateur Spanish botanist.] A genus of tree-palms: same as *Ceroxylon.*

Iriarteeæ (ir-i-är-tē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Iriartea* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of palms, typified by the genus *Iriartea.* It embraces three other genera, which are little more than sections of that genus. They are all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil and the United States of Colombia.

Iriartella (ir-i-är-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1862), < *Iriartea* + dim. *-ella.*] A monotypic genus of Amazonian palms, allied to the genus *Iriartea*, from which it differs in having a slender trunk scarcely an inch thick, and seldom more than 20 feet high. The flowers also differ. The only species, *I. setigera*, is called the *blowing-cane palm*, and is employed by the natives of the Amazon and Rio Negro for making thin blow-pipes for the discharge of poisoned arrows.

Iricism† (ī'ri-sizm), *n.* [< *Irish* (Latinized *Iric-*) + *-ism.*] Same as *Irishism.*

A pretty strong circumstance of *Iricism.*
H. Walpole, To Mann, April 25, 1743.

irid (ī'rid), *n.* [< L. *iris* (*irid-*), < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris: see *iris*, 6, 8, 9.] 1. The iris of the eye. [Rare.]

Her friend had quicker vision than herself; and Caroline seemed to think that the secret of her eagle acuteness might be read in her dark gray *irids.*
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. A plant of the natural order *Iridæ.*

Iridaceæ (ir-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Iridæ.*

iridaceous (ir-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-aceous.*] Resembling or pertaining to plants of the genus *Iris.*

Iridæa (ir-i-dē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint Vincent, 1829), < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow: see *iris.*] A genus of rose-spored algæ growing on rocks in the sea, distinguished by its flat, simple, or loosely divided frond, bearing compound cystocarps immersed in its substance. *I. edulis* is called *dulse* in the south of England. (See *dulse.*) It is of nutritious quality, and is eaten by fishermen, either raw or pinched between hot irons.

iridal (ī'ri-dal), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-al.*] Belonging to or resembling the rainbow.

Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the *iridal* colours. *Whewell.*

Irideæ (ī-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Iris* (*Irid-*) + *-eæ.*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, which includes 3 tribes, 57 genera, and about 700 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate or warm regions of the world. The *Irideæ* are most abundant in the Mediterranean region and South Africa, and are not rare in America; there are few in Australia and in Asia. They are perennial herbs, with equitant two-ranked leaves and regular or irregular perfect flowers, which are from a spathe of two or more leaves or bracts. The flowers are usually showy, and furnish some of the most highly prized of cultivated plants, among them *Iris, Ixia, Crocus, Gladiolus*, etc. Also *Iridaceæ.* See cuts under *Crocus* and *Iris.*

iridectomy (ir-i-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, *ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting out a part of the iris, as for the formation of an artificial pupil.

irideremia (ir-i-de-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + *ἐρημία*, solitude, desolation, absence: see *eremic, eremite.*] Absence, partial or complete, of the iris.

irides, *n.* Latin plural of *iris.*

iridesce (ir-i-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *iridesced*, ppr. *iridescing.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-esce.*] To be iridescent; exhibit iridescence.

General plumage of metallic lustre, *iridescing* dark green on most parts. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 427.

iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* [< *iridescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The condition of being iridescent; exhibition of alternating or intermingling colors like those of the rainbow, as in mother-of-pearl, where it is an effect of interference (see *interference*, 5); any shimmer of glittering and changeable colors.

The St. Mark's porches are full of doves, that nestle among the marble foliage, and mingle the soft *iridescence* of their living plumes, changing at every motion, with the tints, hardly less lovely, that have stood unchanged for seven hundred years.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 14.

iridescent (ir-i-des'ent), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-escent.*] Exhibiting or giving out colors like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colors; more generally, glittering with different colors which change according to the light in which they are viewed, without reference to what the colors are; lustrously versicolor; of changeable metallic sheen, as certain birds, insects, minerals, glass, fabrics, etc.

The whole texture of . . . [Chancer's] mind, though its substance seem plain and grave, shews itself at every turn *iridescent* with poetic feeling like shot silk.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 287.

Iridescent glass, glass having a finely laminated surface that reflects light in colors like mother-of-pearl. Ancient glass long buried exhibits this property as a result of partial decay. Modern glass is made iridescent in imitation of the ancient by treatment with metallic fumes while hot, or with acids under pressure; but such glass is uniformly translucent, and has not the laminated structure and more or less marked opacity of the old. Metals and fabrics also have been made iridescent by chemical treatment. Such metals are sometimes called *iriated* metals, while the process is called *iriation.*

iridesis (ī-rid'e-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iridodesis.*

iridian (ī-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the iris of the eye: as, *iridian* colors; *iridian* muscle, nerve, artery. Also, rarely, *irian.*

iridicolor, iridicolour (ir'i-di-kul'ọr), *a.* [< L. *iris* (*irid-*), a rainbow (see *iris*), + *color*, color: see *color.*] In *zoöl.*, reflecting prismatic hues which change as the surface is seen from various directions; iridescent.

iridine (ir'i-din), *a.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Iridescent; rainbow-colored. [Rare.]

The horned-pout, with its pearly *iridine* breast and iron-brown back. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

iriditis (ir-i-dī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *iritis.*

iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called because of the varying tints of its salts when passing from one state of oxidation to the other; < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow: see *iris.*] Chemical symbol, Ir; atomic weight, 193. A metal of silver-white color, belonging to the platinum family, and, so far as known, always present in native platinum. Various analyses of Russian platinum give from a trace to 2½ per cent. of iridium; and analyses of Californian platinum give from 0.85 to 4.20 per cent. of the same. Iridium also occurs combined with osmium, forming what is known as *iridosmium* or *iridosmine*, which also contains more or less ruthenium and rhodium. (See *iridosmium.*) Little is known of the qualities of the metal iridium, except as it has been artificially prepared; and even in this way it has never yet been obtained perfectly free from other metals. Iridium as manufactured by Matthey, to be used in the alloy of platinum and iridium, at the recommendation of the International Commission of Weights and Measures, for the standard kilogram and meter, had (the purest obtained) a specific gravity of 22.38. The alloy thus prepared, which contained about 10 per cent. of iridium, is believed to possess those qualities desirable in a standard weight or measure, which is intended to be preserved for all time, in a higher degree than any other known substance or combination of substances. For the geographical distribution of the various members of this group of metals, see *platinum.*

iridization (ir'i-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *iridize* + *-ation.*] 1. The state of being, or the act or process of rendering, iridescent; exhibition of the colors of the rainbow.

This rainbow was wholly white, without even as much *iridization* as is noticeable in halos.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 288.

2. In *pathol.*, the rainbow-like appearance about a light seen by persons suffering from glaucoma.

iridize (ir'i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iridized*, ppr. *iridizing.* [< *iris* (*irid-*) + *-ize.*] To make iridescent, purposely or by the action of slow decay. See *iridescent glass*, under *iridescent.*

iridochoroiditis (ir'i-dō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris* (*irid-*) + *choroiditis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the iris and the choroid coat of the eye.

iridocyclitis (ir'i-dō-si-klī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris* (*irid-*) + *cyclitis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body of the eye.

iridodesis (ir-i-dod'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *δέσις*, a binding together, < *δεῖν*, bind.] In *surg.*, the operation of drawing a part of the iris into an incision in the sclerocorneal junction, and fastening it there, for the purpose of changing the position of the pupil. Also *iridesis.*

iridodonesis (ir'i-dō-dō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), iris, + **δόνησις*, a shaking (cf. *δονητός*, shaken), < *δονεῖν*, shake.] Tremulousness of the iris, so that it wavers and trembles on the movement of the eye. It is produced by any cause which withdraws the support of the lens from the edge of the iris, as the removal or dislocation of the lens.

iridoplegia (ir'i-dō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the iris.

Iridoprocne (ir'i-dō-prok'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), a rainbow, + *Πρόκνη*, in legend daughter of Pandion, changed into a swallow.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, the type of which is the common white-bellied swallow of the United States, *I. bicolor;* the iris-swallows: so called from the iridescent quality of the plumage. *Coues*, 1878.

iridorhexis (ir'i-dō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *surg.*, an operation for artificial pupil in cases of firm posterior synechia, in which the pupilary edge of the iris is left attached, while an outer portion is removed.

iridosmine (ir-i-dos'min), *n.* [< *irid(ium)* + *osm(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *iridosmium.*

iridosmium (ir-i-dos'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < *irid(ium)* + *osmium.*] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, in different proportions, usually containing also some rhodium, ruthenium, platinum, etc. It crystallizes in the hexagonal system, has a tin-white to steel-gray color, and a specific gravity varying from 19.3 to 21, and is nearly as hard as quartz. It is found in minute flat scales with platinum in the Ural mountains, South America, and Australia, and also in northern California. Iridosmium is fusible with great difficulty, and resists all ordinary chemical reagents. It has a limited use for the pointing of gold pens. Also *osmiridium.*

iridotomy (ir-i-dot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις* (*ἰριδ-*), the iris, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Incision of the iris.

iris (ī'ris), *n.*; pl. *irises, irides* (ī'ris-ez, ī'ri-dēz). [ME. *iris*, a precious stone; = F. *iris* = Sp. Pg. *iris* = It. *iride*, < L. *iris*, < Gr. *ἶρις*, the rainbow (*Ἶρις*, L. *Iris*, the goddess of the rainbow), the iris of the eye, a kind of lily.] 1. The rainbow.—2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddess of the rainbow and messenger of the gods, attached especially to Hera. She was considered as a radiant maiden borne in swift flight on golden wings, and was often represented with the herald's attributes of Hermes—the talaria and caduceus. Hence sometimes used for any messenger.

Let me hear from thee;
For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an *Iris* that shall find thee out.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2, 407.

3. [*cap.*] The seventh planetoid, discovered by Hind at London in 1847.—4. An appearance resembling a rainbow; an appearance of the hues of a rainbow, as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, etc.; any iridescence.

In the Spring a livelier *iris* changes on the burnish'd dove.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5†. A precious stone.

It [a vyne made of fyne gold] hath many clustres of grapes, somme white, somme grene, . . . the white ben of cristalle and of berylle and of *iris.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

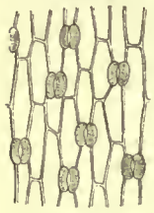
6. In *anat.*, a contractile colored curtain suspended vertically in the aqueous humor of the eye, between the cornea and the lens, separating the anterior and posterior chambers, which intercommunicate through the pupil. The iris gives the color to the eye, by the presence or absence of pigment, and regulates, by contraction and dilatation of its aperture, the amount of light admitted to the eye. The movements of the iris, and consequently the size and shape of the pupil, are effected by two sets of muscular fibers, circular and radiating. The circular fibers which contract the pupil are under the control of the third cranial nerve, while the innervation of the radiating fibers is through the cervical sympathetic. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated by light, and on convergence or on accommodation. The pupil dilates on stimulation of the skin. When its contraction is uniform, the pupil always remains circular, as in man; in other cases, as that of the cat, the pupil is a narrow slit when contracted, though circular when dilated; in others, again, the pupil has a more constant oval, elliptical, oblong, or other shape. Muscular action of the iris is usually automatic, depending upon the stimulus of light; but many animals, as birds, have striped and probably voluntary iridian muscles. Some drugs affect the iris powerfully and specifically: thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. Great as is the range of color in the human iris, from light-bluish and grayish tints through all shades of brown to blackish, it is slight in comparison with that of birds, where not only the browns, but bright reds, greens, and blues are found, and sometimes pure white. The iris of albinos is generally pink, being devoid of pigment, and consequently displaying the color of the delicate blood-vessels. The pupil normally appears black, the dark choroid coat of the back of the eyeball being seen through this aperture. See cuts under *eye*[1].

In these [dark-eyed hawks] the wings are pointed, the second feather in the wing is the longest, and the *irides* are dark-brown. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 6.

7. In *entom.*, the first or inner ring of an ocellated spot, adjoining the pupil, being a light-colored circle with a dark center and outer bor-

der.—8. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, tribe *Moræeæ*, having the perianth 6-parted, the 3 outer divisions spreading or reflexed, and the 3 inner smaller and erect. The pod is 3- to 6-angled. They are perennial herbs with sword-shaped or grassy leaves and generally large and showy purple, yellow, or white flowers. About 100 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia and America. They are widely known in cultivation under the name of *fleur-de-lis* (*flower-de-luce*), *I. Germanica* being the common cultivated form. The wild species are very generally known in America as *blue flag*, *I. versicolor* being the larger blue flag and *I. Virginica* the slender blue flag. *I. verna* of the eastern United States is the dwarf iris, and *I. cristata* of nearly the same range is the crested dwarf Iris. *I. Pseudacorus* of Europe and Russian Asia is the yellow iris or yellow flag. The roots possess astringent qualities, and the seeds when roasted are used in Great Britain as a substitute for coffee. *I. fœtidissima* of western Europe is the fetid iris, gladden, or roast-beef plant. The orris-root of commerce is supplied by *I. florentina*. This root possesses cathartic and emetic properties, and from its agreeable odor is also used in making tooth- and hair-powders. Six extinct species of *Iris* have been described from the Tertiary deposits of Europe (one in Spitzbergen), and several allied forms from lower formations, under the names *Iridium* and *Irites*.

Blue Flag (*Iris versicolor*). 1, inflorescence; 2, rootstock with leaves; *a*, stamen; *b*, stigma; *c*, fruit.


Epidermis of Leaf of *Iris*, showing the stomata.

9. A plant of the genus *Iris*.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads.
Milton, P. L., iv. 698.

We glided winding under ranks
Of *iris*, and the golden reed.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

Iris blue. Same as *bice*.—**Iris diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Iris disease**, in *pathol.*, herpes iris.—**Iris green.** Same as *sap-green*.—**Snake's-head iris**, a plant, *Iris tuberosa*.

irisated (ī'ri-sā-ted), *a.* [< *iris* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rainbow-colored; iridescent.

A variety of hooks were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day, *irisated* shells being applied at noon and in a bright sun, while white ones served early in the morning and late in the evening.
Science, X. 115.

irisation (ī-ri-sā'shon), *n.* [< *iris* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering iridescent; also, iridescence. [Rare.]

iriscope (ī'ri-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἶρις*, a rainbow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A philosophical toy for exhibiting prismatic colors. See the extract.

It [the *iriscope*] consists of a plate of highly polished black glass, having its surface smeared with a solution of fine soap and subsequently dried by rubbing it clean with a piece of chamois-leather. If the breath is directed through a glass tube upon a glass surface thus prepared, the vapor is deposited in brilliant colored rings, the outermost of which is black, while the innermost has various colors, or no color at all, according to the quantity of vapor deposited. The colors in these rings, when seen by common light, correspond with Newton's reflected rings, or those which have black centers, the only difference being that in the plate of vapor, which is thickest in the middle, the rings in the *iriscope* have black circumferences.
Sir David Brewster, Philosophical Transactions (1841), p. 43.

irised (ī'rist), *a.* [< *iris* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Containing or exhibiting colors like those of the rainbow.

The gay can weep, the impious can adore,
From morn's first glimmerings on the chancel floor
Till dying sunset sheds his crimson stains
Through the faint halos of the *irised* panes.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

2. Having an iris: used in composition: as, large-*irised* eyes.

Irish[1] (ī'rish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Irish*, *Irysh*, *Irisshe*, *Irche*, etc. (= D. *Iersch* = G. *Irisch* = Dan. *Irsk* = Sw. *Irisk*; cf. OF. *Ireis*, *Irois*, *Irrois*), < AS. *Īrisc*, Irish, < *Īras* (> Icel. *Irar*), the Irish (*Īraland*, *Irland*, Ireland), < Ir. *Eire*, *Erin*, Erin, Ireland.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ireland, or to the people of Ireland, an island lying west of Great Britain and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Horn gan to schupe drage,
With his *yrisse* felazes.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1290.

Clarendon owns that the Marquis of Montrose was indebted for much of his miraculous success to the small band of *Irish* heroes under Macdonnell.
Moore, Irish Melodies, Pref. to Third Number (note).

The early *Irish* handwriting is of two classes—the round and the pointed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 157.

2†. Pertaining to the Celtic inhabitants (the Gaels) of Scotland; Erse. [Still sometimes used of the Scotch Highlanders.]

Four thousand *Irish* archers brought by the Earl of Argyle. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 63).

Ye *Irish* lords, ye knights an' squires,
Wha represent our brughs and shires,
An' doucely manage our affairs
In parliament.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

Irish bagpipe, a variety of bagpipe peculiar to Ireland, having an air-bellows, three drones, and a softer, sweeter tone than the Scotch bagpipe. See *bagpipe*.—**Irish broom.** See *broom*[1], 1.—**Irish bull.** See *bull*[4].—**Irish Church Act**, an act passed by Parliament for the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland (a branch of the Anglican Church). It received the royal assent July 26th, 1869, and took effect January 1st, 1871.—**Irish daisy**, the common dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.—**Irish duck**, a stout linen cloth made for laborers' frocks and overalls.—**Irish elk.** See *elk*[1].—**Irish furze.** See *furze*, 1.—**Irish gavelkind.** See *gavelkind*.—**Irish harp**, an early form of harp peculiar to Ireland.—**Irish heath.** See *heath*, 2.—**Irish ivy, jaunting-car**, etc. See the nouns.—**Irish Land Act.** Same as *Landlord and Tenant Act* (which see, under *landlord*).—**Irish moss.** See *moss*.—**Irish point.** (*a*) Irish needle-point lace of any sort. (*b*) Irish embroidery of any sort.—**Irish poplin, potato, stew**, etc. See the nouns.—**Irish Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Irish stitch**, a stitch used in wool-work for grounding or filling in. It consists of long parallel stitches covering four or five threads of the canvas at once.—**Irish work**, a name given to embroidery in white on white, used especially for handkerchiefs, etc.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* The inhabitants of Ireland. (*a*) The aboriginal Celtic race of Ireland. See *Celt*[1]. (*b*) The present inhabitants of Ireland, especially the Celtic part, and their immediate descendants in other parts of the world.

So sore were the sawis of bothe two sidis,
Of Richard that regned so riche and so noble,
That whyle he werrid be west on the wilde *Yrisshe*,
Henrri was cotrid on the est half.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 10.

2. The language of the native Celtic race in Ireland. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic family, though its antiquity and importance have been much exaggerated by tradition and patriotism. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. As heretofore printed, the letters, like the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters, are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet in use in Britain in the early middle ages. Gaelic is a comparatively recent form of the Irish spoken by the Celts of Scotland. It differs but slightly from the Irish of the same age. Modern Irish is greatly corrupted in pronunciation, as compared with the Old Irish; but it retains in great part the old orthography. As a living speech it is fast going out of use.

3. English as spoken by natives of Ireland, with characteristic peculiarities (the "Irish brogue"). In an extreme form ("broad Irish") English Irish has some Celtic features; but some peculiarities, for example *baste*, *spake*, for *beast*, *speak*, etc., are merely former English uses retained in Ireland but changed in England.

4†. An old game similar to backgammon, but more complicated. *Halliwell*. Compare *after-game at Irish*, under *after-game*.

Keep a four-nobles nag and a Jack-merlin,
Learn to love ale, and play at two-hand *Irish*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

Abbreviated *Ir.*

irish[2]†, *a.* [< *ire*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Wrathful; choleric.

He was so fulle of cursed rage;
It sette [became] hym welle of his lynage,
For him an *irish* womman bare.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3811.

Irish-American (ī'rish-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to persons of Irish birth or descent living in America.

II. *n.* A person of Irish birth settled in the United States, or a native American of Irish parentage.

Irishism (ī'rish-izm), *n.* [< *Irish*[1] + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish; any Irish peculiarity of speech or behavior; Hibernicism.

Master Willie had not quite got rid of all his *Irishisms*.
Black, Shandon Bells, iii.

Irishman (ī'rish-man), *n.*; pl. *Irishmen* (-men). A man born in Ireland, or one belonging to the Irish race.

Truly, by this that ye saie, it seemes the *Irishman* is a very brave souldiour. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Irishry (ī'rish-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Irishry*, *Irchery*; < *Irish*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. The people of Ireland, or a company or body of Irish people.

The whole *Irishry* of rebels. *Milton.*

The *Irishry* by whom he [Spenser] was surrounded were to the full as savage, as hostile, and as tenacious of their ancestral habitudes as the Scythians.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 143.

2. Highlanders and Islesmen. *Halliwell.*

Irishwoman (ī'rish-wum'an), *n.*; pl. *Irishwomen* (-wim'en). A woman of Ireland or of the Irish race.

Irishworts (ī'rish-wėrts), *n. pl.* Same as *Irish heath* (which see, under *heath*, 2).

iris-root (ī'ris-röt), *n.* Same as *orris-root*.

iris-swallow (ī'ris-swol'ō), *n.* A swallow of the genus *Iridoprocne*.

irite (ī'rīt), *n.* [< *ir*(*idium*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral substance from the Ural, occurring in minute grains and crystals. It was described as a compound of iridium, osmium, iron, and chromium with oxygen, but was later shown to be a mechanical mixture of iridosmium and chromite.

iritic (ī-rit'ik), *a.* [< *iritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with iritis.

iritis (ī-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *iris*, the iris, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the iris of the eye. Also *iriditis*.

irk (ėrk), *v.* [< ME. *irken*, *yrken*, *crken* = MHG. *erken*, feel disgust, < Sw. *yrka*, urge, enforce, press, press upon; perhaps akin to L. *urgere*, urge: see *urge*.] **I.** *trans.* To weary; give pain to; annoy: now chiefly used with the impersonal *it*.

Thys discencion beetwene hys frendes sommewhat *yrked* hym. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 33.

To see this sight, *it irks* my very soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2, 6.

This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 456.

It irk'd him to be here, he could not rest!
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

II.† *intrans.* To feel weary or annoyed.

Swilke tales full sone will make vs *irke*,
And thei be talde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

If I should have said all that I knew, your ears would have *irked* to have heard it.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Who not like them fralie pleasures do forbeare,
But even Christ's easie yoke do *irke* to beare.
Stirling, Domes-day, Fifth Houre.

irk† (ėrk), *a.* [ME. *irk*, *yrk*, *irke*, *erke*; < *irk*, *v.*] Weary; tired.

Yn Goddys servyse are swyche men *yrk*,
When they come unto the kyrke.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

Men therynne shulde hem delite,
And of that deede be not *erke*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4867.

irk† (ėrk), *n.* [< *irk*, *v.*] Weariness; irksomeness.

Pressed close by *irk* and ills of earth,
Man looks above,
And steady tends to clearer light
And purer love.
J. Upham, The Forward, VII., No. 5.

irksome (ėrk'sum), *a.* [< ME. *irkesome*, *irksum*; < *irk* + *-some*.] 1. Wearisome; tedious; burdensome; vexatious; causing annoyance or discomfort, especially by long continuance or frequent repetition.

A sity [sooty?] garment is *yrkesome* to neyhors.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

Hee found . . . a solitarie darknesse: which as naturally it breeds a kind of *irksome* gastfulnesse, so it was to him a most present terrour. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Old habits of work, old habits of hope, made my endless leisure *irksome* to me. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2†. Weary; uneasy.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And wast his inward gall with deepe despight,
Yrkesome of life, and too long lingring night.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

=Syn. 1. *Wearisome*, *Tedious*, etc. See *wearisome*.

irksomely (ėrk'sum-li), *adv.* In an irksome, vexatious, wearisome, or tedious manner.

irksomeness (ėrk'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *irkesumnesse*; < *irksome* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness; tediousness; wearisomeness.

Drunkards,
That buy the merry madness of one hour
With the long *irksomeness* of following time.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Although divine inspiration must certainly have been sweet to those ancient profets, yet the *irksomness* of that truth which they brought was so unpleasant to them that everywhere they call it a burden.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

irne[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*[2] and *run*.

irne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

irnen†, *a.* A Middle English form of *iron*.

iron (ī'ėrn), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *yron*; < ME. *iron*, *iren*, *yron*, *yren*, *irne*, *yrne*, also, with loss of formative *-n* (regarded appar. as inflectional), *ire*, *yre* (see *ire*[1]), < AS. *īren*, older *īsen* (> early ME. *izen*) = MLG. *isen* = OHG. *īsan*, *īsen*, MHG. *īsen*, G. *eisen*; later form

(with term. *-ern* reduced to *-en*) of AS. *īsern* = OS. *īsarn* = OFries. *īsern, īser, irsen, irser,* NFries. *irsen* = D. *ijzer* = MLG. *īsern* = OHG. *īsarn,* MHG. *īsern, īser* = Icel. *ísarn,* later contr. *járn* = Dan. Sw. *jern* = Goth. *eisarn,* iron, = Ir. *iaran, iarun* = Gael. *iarunn* = W. *haiarn* = Bret. *houarn,* pl. *hern* (whence ult. E. *harness,* q. v.), iron; in AS. both noun and adj., but in form adj., and hence, it has been supposed, perhaps orig. as if "*īcen,' < *īs,* ice, in supposed ref. to the 'glancing' or 'shining' of polished iron, as in swords or knives; but this is very doubtful. See *ice.* For the change of orig. *s* to *r*, see *rhotacism.* **I.** *a.* < ME. *iron, iren,* also *irnen, yrnen,* etc., < AS. *īsen,* also *īsern,* for orig. **īsernen* (= D. *ijzeren* = MLG. *īsern* = OHG. *īsarnīn, īsernīn,* MHG. *īserīn, īsern,* G. *eisern;* also OHG. *īsanīn, īsenīn, īsīn,* MHG. *īsenīn, īsīn,* G. *eisen* (obs.) = Goth. *eisarncins*), of iron, < *īsern,* n., iron, + *-en;* the prop. adj. form with reg. adj. suffix *-en*[2], partly reduced in AS., etc., to the form of the noun.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Fe; atomic weight, 56. A metal, the most abundant and the most important of all those used in the metallic form. It was formerly thought that iron did not occur native, except as meteoric iron, but it has recently been found in large quantities in the basaltic lava of Greenland near Ovifak. This, however, is not chemically pure, nor is any iron manufactured from the ore in the large way free from impurities, and the substances thus present in manufactured iron are of great importance in reference to the character of the metal produced. Of all these impurities carbon is the most important, and its relations to iron are both complicated and difficult of explanation. Iron, as prepared by Percy, according to the method indicated by Berzelius, and believed to be as nearly chemically pure as possible, had a specific gravity of 7.8707 before being rolled. Iron deposited from solution by electrolysis, and believed to be pure, had a specific gravity ranging from 7.9405 to 8.107. Iron nearly chemically pure, as obtained by Berzelius, was described by him as being very nearly as white as silver, extremely tenacious, softer than ordinary bar-iron, and scaly in fracture. Iron is put upon the market in three forms, which differ essentially in their properties: (1) *cast-iron,* which is hard, comparatively brittle, and readily fusible, and cannot be forged or welded; (2) *wrought-iron,* which is comparatively soft, malleable, ductile, weldable, and fusible only at a very high temperature; (3) *steel,* which is also malleable and weldable, but fusible, and — what is of great importance — capable of acquiring, by being tempered, a very high degree of hardness, so that it cuts wrought-iron with ease. By the processes ordinarily followed, wrought-iron and steel are made not directly from the ore, but from iron which has been smelted in the blast-furnace or that which has the form of cast-iron. The name *cast-iron,* however, is ordinarily given to iron which has been remelted in the cupola-furnace and cast in any form desired for use. The product of the blast-furnace, out of which wrought-iron and steel are made, is called *pig-iron;* but its qualities are not sensibly changed by simple remelting and casting. Some wrought-iron is, however, made directly from the ore. (See *bloomery.*) The process by which pig-iron is converted into wrought-iron is called *puddling* (which see). Steel, formerly produced almost exclusively from wrought-iron by "cementation," is now largely made from pig-iron by the so-called Bessemer process. This process, introduced within a few years, has in a measure obliterated the distinction between wrought-iron and steel, as by it a material can be produced which is intermediate in character between these, having the tenacity and durability of steel, and to a certain extent capable of being tempered. The most striking feature of the chemical composition of the different grades of iron and steel is the difference in the amount of carbon they contain, pig-iron containing the most, and wrought-iron the least. But while the finer kinds of cutlery-steel — such, for instance, as is used for razors — contain 1.5 per cent. of carbon, so-called "steel rails" made by the Bessemer process contain usually only about four tenths of one per cent. As much as five per cent. of carbon is not uncommonly present in pig-iron. The ores of iron are widely and abundantly disseminated over the earth. Their availability for manufacturing purposes depends largely on the proximity of good and cheap fuel and a market. What may truthfully be called mountains of iron ore remain unused in various parts of the world, because not sufficiently well situated. The valuable ores of iron are all oxids or oxidized combinations; the sulphuret is extremely abundant, but useful only as an ore of sulphur. Great Britain leads the world in the manufacture of iron, more than one third of the total product being made there. The quantity of pig-iron made in Great Britain in 1887 was about 7,500,000 tons. The production of the United States during the same year was a little over 6,500,000 tons. Germany, France, and Belgium are next in importance as producers of this metal. Iron has been known from remote historical times. In the Homeric poems it is recognized, being considered as of more value than copper. Copper, sometimes alloyed with tin, was at that period still generally in use for tools and weapons. The smelting of iron from its ores is not necessarily an indication of advanced civilization, since tribes commonly called savage practise the art, and have done so for an indefinite time, without any communication with more highly developed people. See *steel* and *magnet.*

> Abowte that stoone a grate there is of *irne* stronge made iwys. *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 136.
>
> *Iron!* best of metals! pride of minerals!
> Hart of the earth! hand of the world! which fals
> Heavy when it strikes home. *Dekker,* London's Tempe.

2. A utensil or weapon made of iron: often in combination with a noun or an adjective expressive of its purpose or character: as, a flat-*iron,* grid*iron,* or shooting-*iron* (slang for *pistol*).

> Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons?* Job xli. 7.

Specifically — (*a*) A knife, sword, or other cutting implement.

> Thyn *yrons* kepe in harde and sharpe usage
> For graffyng and for kyttinge I the charge.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.
>
> Come, learn of us, lieutenant; hang your *iron* up;
> We'll find you cooler wars. *Fletcher,* Mad Lover, i. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* Fetters or other chains fastened to the person of a prisoner: as, a mutineer is put in *irons.*

> Neuer for me shalt thow be putte in fetores ne in *Irenes* seth thow wilt me graunte that thow wilt not go with-oute my leve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.
>
> He ordered him into *irons,* without allowing him any food. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 350.

(*c*) In *whaling,* a hand-harpoon; a toggle-iron, used in striking a whale. There are two forms, the *first* and *second irons* (which see, below). (*d*) A brand-iron.

> Give me the *iron,* I say, and bind him here.
> *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 1, 76.
>
> He sent for burning *irons* straight,
> All sparkling hot to see.
> *Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 294).

Berlin iron-castings, peculiarly delicate castings made in Berlin, originally for the purpose of being given in exchange for gold contributed to help pay the expenses of the war for the redemption of the country from the iron grasp of Napoleon. Objects thus given bore the inscription "Ich gab Gold um Eisen" (I gave gold for iron). The beauty and delicacy of these castings were due in part to the fluidity of the iron (made from bog-ore), in part to the excellent quality of the molding-sand (made of infusorial silica), and in part to the skill of the workmen employed in the manufacture, which, however, retains little of its former importance. — **Bessemer iron,** pig-iron suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. — **Bog-iron ore.** See *bog*[1]. — **Brown iron ore.** Same as *limonite.* — **Chromic iron.** Same as *chromite.* — **Clay iron ore.** See *clay, a.* — **Common iron,** the commercial term for iron of the poorest quality. Iron is graded as *common, best, best best,* and *chain-cable iron.* — **Converted iron.** See *convert.* — **Corrugated iron,** common sheet-iron or galvanized iron which has been bent into folds or wrinkled by being passed between two powerful rollers, the ridges of the one corresponding to the grooves of the other, or by hydrostatic pressure upon a movable upper block driven upon a lower one. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half-tube. A single sheet, so thin as to be unable to stand without bending when placed vertically, will after corrugation sustain 700 pounds without bending. Walls and roofs of temporary buildings, railway sheds and bridges, emigrants' houses, churches, sheds for dock-yards, etc., are now extensively made of iron thus treated. From its great lightness and power of resisting violent shocks, light boats have been made of it, and it has been proposed as an advantageous material for life-boats. — **Damascus iron.** See *damascus.* — **Dialyzed iron.** See *dialyze.* — **Dividing-iron,** an implement for cutting glass employed before the use of the diamond was introduced. It was an iron which was heated and drawn along the lines where the division was to be made, the glass if of resistant nature being wet at the required line of separation. — **First iron,** in *whaling,* the toggle-iron first thrown into a whale. — **Forming-iron,** a blacksmiths' swage-block. — **Foundry iron.** See *foundry.* — **Galvanized iron.** See *galvanize.* — **Glazed iron, glazy iron.** See *glaze.* — **Green iron ore.** Same as *dufrenite.* — **Iron pyrites.** See *pyrites.* — **Iron's length,** in *whaling,* the length of the toggle-iron as a measure of distance. — **Italian iron,** an instrument used for fluting linen or lace garments. It consists of a metal tube ending in a cone, and heated usually by a hot iron within. [Eng.; a different device used for the same purpose is called in the United States *fluting-iron.*]

> While the maid was busy crimping or starching, I took an *Italian iron* from the fire, and applied the light scarlet glowing tip to my arm. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xxviii.

Malleable iron-castings, or (as more generally called) **malleable cast-iron,** cast-iron decarburized by packing it with oxid of iron and subjecting it to the temperature of red heat for several days. Iron thus treated and carefully cooled may be bent considerably without breaking, and is malleable in a slight degree. — **Meteoric iron,** iron as found in meteorites, usually combined with from 1 to 10 per cent. of nickel. See *meteorite.* — **Micaceous iron ore,** a variety of hematite or oxid of iron, occurring in masses composed of thin laminæ. — **Muck iron,** iron ready for the roller or squeezer. — **Nodular iron ore.** Same as *eaglestone.* — **Oligiste iron.** Same as *specular iron.* — **Pallas iron.** See *meteorite.* — **Red iron ore,** hematite, especially those varieties which have a non-metallic or submetallic luster. — **Second iron,** in *whaling,* the second toggle-iron of a whaling-boat. It is carried at the head, in the boat-croteh, attached to the tow-line by the rope known as the *short warp* by a bowline knot, and is thrown into the whale, if possible, as soon as the first iron has been darted. If there is not time for this, it is thrown overboard as quickly as possible, to avoid fouling the tow-line. — **Spathic** or **sparry iron ore.** Same as *siderite.* — **Specular iron,** a crystallized variety of hematite. — **Titanic iron ore,** or **titaniferous oxid of iron.** Same as *ilmenite.* — **To be in irons.** (*a*) To have the hands or feet, or both, confined by fetters. (*b*) To have, as a square-rigged vessel, the yards so braced that, some sails being full of wind and some aback, the vessel is temporarily unmanageable.

It is more common for a vessel to come up properly, and then, when the after yards have been swung, to lie dead in the water, or *in irons. Luce,* Seamanship, p. 420.

To have too many irons in the fire, to be engaged in too many undertakings.

> He *hath* more acters in his tragedy, more *irons in the fire. Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 607.
>
> They held it not agreeable to the rules of prudence to *have too many irons in the fire.*
> *Heylin,* Hist. Reformation, I. 261.

Tow-catch iron, or **tow-iron,** the toggle-iron or harpoon used in whaling.

II. *a.* 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron: as, an *iron* gate; an *iron* bar.

> Go, get thee gone, fetch me an *iron* crow.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., iii. 1, 84.
>
> With high *yron* gates, as is reported.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 58.

2. Resembling iron in some respect, either really or metaphorically.

> Such notes as, warbled to the string,
> Drew *iron* tears down Pluto's cheek.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 107.
>
> The wood which grides and clangs
> Its leafless ribs and *iron* horns.
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cvii.

Hence — (*a*) Harsh; rude; severe.

> *Iron* years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*

(*b*) Binding fast; not to be broken.

> Him death's *iron* sleep oppressed. *Phillips.*

(*c*) Capable of great endurance; firm; robust: as, an *iron* constitution.

> E'en hell's grim king Alcides' pow'r confest,
> The shaft found entrance in his *iron* breast.
> *Pope,* Iliad, v. 486.

(*d*) Not to be bent; inflexible.

> Her *iron* will was broken in her mind.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, vi.

Iron age, buff, cement, etc. See the nouns. — **Iron cross.** See *Order of the Iron Cross,* below. — **Iron crown,** the ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, with which many of the emperors of Germany and some other rulers, including Napoleon I., were afterward crowned as successors to their power in Italy: now preserved in the cathedral of Monza, the old capital of Lombardy. It takes its name from a thin band of iron, fabled to have been forged from one of the nails of Christ's cross, inclosed by its hoop of gold. — **Iron division†.** See *division.* — **Iron hat.** [ME. *iren hat* = Icel. *járnhattr.*] (*a*†) Same as *chapel-de-fer.* (*b*) In *mining,* same as *gossan.* [U. S.] — **Iron horse,** a locomotive. — **Iron lacquer, mask, natrolite,** etc. See the nouns. — **Order of the Iron Cross,** a Prussian order founded in 1813 for military services in the wars against Napoleon. In 1870 the order was reorganized. It consists of the great cross, conferred only on a few princes and generals, and two classes comprising several thousand Germans. The original badge was a cross patté of black iron with a silver rim, upon which were the initials F. W. (Frederick William) and the date 1813 or 1815. The modern badge is a modification of this. The ribbon is black with a white border. — **Order of the Iron Crown,** an order founded by Napoleon I. as king of Italy, and adopted by Francis I. of Austria after the fall of Napoleon. It consists of three classes. The badge is a double eagle of Austria resting upon a ring (which represents the iron crown of Monza), and surmounted by an imperial crown; this is attached to an orange ribbon edged with blue.

a, Iron hat, 14th century (from Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français"). *b*, Iron hat, time of Charles I. and Cromwell.

iron (ī'ėrn), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *īsenian,* furnish or mount with iron (= Icel. *járna,* put in irons, mount with iron, shoe (a horse)), < *īsen,* iron: see *iron, n.*] 1. To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff.

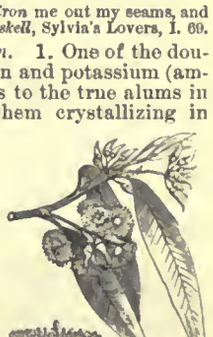
> *Iron* him then, let the rest go free.
> *Middleton,* Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

2. To furnish, mount, or arm with iron: as, to *iron* a wagon. — 3. To smooth with an instrument of iron, especially with a hot flat-iron, smoothing-iron, or box-iron.

> An a man have some 'un to *iron* me out my seams, and look me out my bits. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, I. 69.

iron-alum (ī'ėrn-al'um), *n.* 1. One of the double sulphates of ferric iron and potassium (ammonium, etc.), analogous to the true alums in composition, and like them crystallizing in octahedrons. — 2. The mineral halotrichite.

ironbark-tree (ī'ėrn-bärk-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. cribra,* but more particularly the species *E. resinifera,* a tree with ovato-lanceolate leaves which attains a height of from 150 to 200 feet. From this tree is obtained Botany Bay kino, used in medicine as a substitute for kino. When the bark of the tree is wounded a red juice flows very freely, and hardens in the air into masses of irregular form, inodorous and transparent. Sixty gallons of juice may sometimes be obtained from a single tree. The timber is also very valuable, and is extensively used in ship-building and engineering works. The white ironbark-tree is *E. paniculata,* a species which furnishes a hard, durable wood excellent for railroad-ties, etc. The red-flowered ironbark-tree is *E. Leucoxylon.* It attains a height of 100 feet, and is highly prized by carpenters and ship-builders for its durability. The silver-leafed ironbark-tree is *E. pruinosa,* a tree of moderate size.



Branch of Ironbark-tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*). *a*, flower on larger scale.

iron-black (ī'ėrn-blak), *n.* See *black.*

iron-bound (ī'ėrn-bound), *a.* 1. Bound with iron.

> The old oaken bucket, the *iron-bound* bucket,
> The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well.
> *S. Woodworth*, The Bucket.

2. Faced or surrounded with rocks; rock-bound; rugged: as, an *iron-bound* coast.—3. Hard and fast; rigorous; inflexible as iron.

> The French, though beyond question the best actors in the world, judge from *iron-bound* standards.
> *The American*, VII. 173.

iron-cased (ī'ėrn-kāst), *a.* Cased or clad with iron; iron-clad.

iron-chamber (ī'ėrn-chām″bėr), *n.* The reverberatory or charge-chamber of a puddling-furnace where the metal is heated.

iron-clad (ī'ėrn-klad), *a.* 1. Covered or cased with iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; armor-plated.—2. Figuratively, very rigid or strict; constructed, as a form of words, so as to allow no evasion or escape, or permit no flaw to be detected. [In this use often written *ironclad*.]—**Iron-clad oath.** See *oath*.

ironclad (ī'ėrn-klad), *n.* [< *iron-clad, a.*] A naval vessel cased or covered wholly or partly with thick iron or steel plates, generally having a heavy backing of wood, so armored to resist projectiles or the attacks of rams or other armored vessels. The metal armor is often of great thickness; over parts of H. M. S. Inflexible, for example, the metal is as much as 24 inches thick. Even the thickest armor used, however, is not sufficient to keep out the projectiles of the high-pressure guns of the present day; moreover, its great weight prevents the application of heavy armor except to the most vulnerable parts of the ship. The first armored vessels were built by the French for use during the Crimean war, and the success of the monitors during the civil war in the United States gave a strong impetus to the building of ironclads. Iron-clad ships are now made of very various designs. Many modern vessels have protective iron decks, but the term *iron-clad* has been confined to vessels whose sides are protected. Iron-clad ships are generally armed with two or four heavy breech-loading rifled guns of from 10 to 16 inches caliber, in addition to a secondary battery of smaller breech-loading and rapid-firing guns. They are usually constructed as rams, and their hulls are divided into numerous water-tight compartments.

> No matter how strong an *iron-clad* may be made, or how difficult to penetrate with shot or shell, the bottom of the ship is always a point of weakness.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 222.

iron-clay (ī'ėrn-klā), *n.* See *clay ironstone*, under *clay*.

iron-cloth (ī'ėrn-klôth), *n.* 1. Chain-mail in general. *Hewitt*, I. 238.—2. Chain-mail of modern fabrication, made for cleansing greasy vessels.

ironer (ī'ėr-nėr), *n.* One who or that which irons.

iron-fisted (ī'ėrn-fis″ted), *a.* Close-fisted; covetous. *Imp. Diet.*

iron-flint (ī'ėrn-flint), *n.* Ferruginous quartz; a subspecies of quartz, opaque or translucent at the edges, with a fracture more or less conchoidal, shining, and nearly vitreous.

iron-founder (ī'ėrn-foun″dėr), *n.* One who makes iron castings.

iron-foundry (ī'ėrn-foun″dri), *n.* The place where iron castings are made.

iron-furnace (ī'ėrn-fėr″nās), *n.* A general term for any form of iron-working furnace, as a blast-furnace, puddling-furnace, etc. See *furnace*.

iron-glance (ī-ėrn-glâns), *n.* Specular iron.

iron-grass (ī'ėrn-gras), *n.* The knot-grass or doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

iron-gray (ī'ėrn-grā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *irengray*, < AS. *īsengrǣg* (= Icel. *járngrár* = Dan. *isengraa*), < *īsen*, iron, + *grǣg*, gray: see *iron* and *gray*.] I. *a.* Of a gray hue approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

> Neither was the stranger's dress at all martial. It consisted of a uniform suit of *iron-grey* clothes, cut in rather an old-fashioned form. *Scott*, Monastery, Int. Ep., p. 13.

II. *n.* A hue of gray approaching the color of freshly fractured iron.

iron-gumtree (ī'ėrn-gum″trē), *n.* A very large tree, *Eucalyptus Raveretiana*, a native of Queensland, sometimes attaining a height of over 300 feet and a diameter of 10 feet. It furnishes a very hard dark-colored wood, used for piles, for railroad-ties, and for general building purposes.

iron-handed (ī'ėrn-han″ded), *a.* Exceedingly strong in the hand; hence, rigorously determined or severe; unmerciful.

> The *iron-handed* rule of this great commander at Yedo was felt all over the empire. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 289.

ironhard†, *n.* [< ME. *irenharde*, < AS. *īsenhearde*, ironhard, *Centaurea nigra* (cf. *iren-heard*, hard as iron, < *īren*, iron, + *heard*, hard).] 1. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.—2. Vervain.

iron-hat†, *n.* See *iron hat*, under *iron, a.*

ironhead (ī'ėrn-hed), *n.* The American golden-eye or whistlewing, a duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [North Carolina.]

ironheads (ī'ėrn-hedz), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*: so called in reference to the knobbed involucres.

iron-hearted (ī'ėrn-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

> These *iron-hearted* souldiers are so cold,
> Till they be beaten to a woman's arms.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 1.
>
> Think, ye masters *iron-hearted*,
> Lolling at your jovial boards.
> *Cowper*, Negro's Complaint.

ironic (ī-ron'ik), *a.* [= F. *ironique* = Sp. *irónico* = Pg. It. *ironico* (cf. D. G. *ironisch* = Dan. Sw. *ironisk*), < Gr. εἰρωνικός, dissembling, ironic, < εἰρωνεία, dissimulation, irony: see *irony*[2].] Same as *ironical*.

> I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironick* satire of Juvenal. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 11.

ironical (ī-ron'i-kal), *a.* [< *ironic* + *-al*.] 1. Pretending ignorance; simulating lack of instruction or knowledge. See *irony*, 1. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The circle of this fallacy is very large; and herein may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, for intended expressions receiving inverted significations.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

Hence—2. Conveying or consisting of covert sarcasm; sarcastic under a serious or friendly pretense: as, an *ironical* compliment.

> She asked him, in an angry tone, what he did there; to which he only replied in an *ironical* way by drinking her health. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. Addicted to irony; using disguised sarcasm: as, an *ironical* speaker.

ironically (ī-ron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ironical manner; by way of irony; by the use of irony.

ironicalness (ī-ron'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being ironical.

ironing (ī'ėr-ning), *n.* In *laundry-work*: (*a*) The act of smoothing with hot irons. (*b*) The clothes so smoothed. [Colloq.]

ironing-board (ī'ėr-ning-bōrd), *n.* A smooth board covered with cloth, on which to iron clothing, etc.

ironing-box (ī'ėr-ning-boks), *n.* Same as *box-iron*.

ironing-cloth (ī'ėr-ning-klôth), *n.* A cloth used for ironing on. *Mayhew*.

ironing-machine (ī'ėr-ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for hot-pressing fabrics, clothing, hats, etc. Such machines are made in many forms, and may be arranged in two classes: those using a tailors' goose heated by a gas-jet or by steam (the gas and steam being applied by a flexible pipe), and those employing a cylinder heated by steam or gas. Mechanism is supplied for supporting and guiding the goose over the table. A common form is a cylinder heated by steam, which is rolled by machinery over the fabric to be pressed; in one machine the cylinder is stationary, the table carrying the fabric to be pressed traveling under it. In the hat-ironing machines the goose is of various shapes, and the heated block either moves upon the hat or revolves in a fixed position while the table moves. Sometimes called *ironing-lathe* and *block ironing-machine*.

iron-iodide (ī'ėrn-ī″ō-did), *n.* A crystalline deliquescent salt formed by the union of iron and hydriodic acid, used in medicine as a tonic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

ironish (ī'ėr-nish), *a.* [< *iron* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat like iron; irony. [Rare.]

> Some, who did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, . . . bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste.
> *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon. (John Colet).

ironist (ī'ro-nist), *n.* [< *iron(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who deals in irony. [Rare.]

> A poet or orator . . . would have no more to do but to send . . . to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.
> *Martinus Scriblerus*, xiii.

ironize†, (ī'ro-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. εἰρωνίζειν, dissemble, < εἴρων, dissembler: see *irony*[2].] To render ironical; use ironically.

> If hypocrites why puritaines
> We terme be ask'd, in breefe,
> 'Tis but an *ironized* tearme,
> Good-fellow so spells theefe.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, x.

iron-line (ī'ėrn-līn), *n.* A line in the spectrum, caused if bright by iron in the luminous vapor, or if dark by iron in vapor interposed between the luminous body and the eye, as in the atmosphere of the sun.

iron-liquor (ī'ėrn-lik″ėr), *n.* Iron acetate, used by dyers as a mordant.

> Under the name of "black" and "*iron liquor*," two of these salts are largely manufactured, the acetate of the protoxide and the acetate of the sesquioxide or peroxide.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 31.

iron-man (ī'ėrn-man), *n.* 1. A dealer in or manufacturer of iron.—2. A coal-cutting machine. [Prov. Eng.]

iron-master (ī'ėrn-mās″tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of iron.

> My father apprenticed me to a Birmingham *ironmaster*.
> *Dickens*, Mugby Junction (Tauchnitz ed.), p. 331.

iron-mold (ī'ėrn-mōld), *n.* Discoloration, in cloth or the like, caused by stains from rusted iron.

iron-mold (ī'ėrn-mōld), *v. t.* To stain or discolor, as cloth, by means of iron-rust.

ironmonger (ī'ėrn-mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *iren-mongere, iren-manger*; < *iron* + *monger*.] A dealer in ironware or hardware.

> Buying several things at the *ironmongers*; dogs, tongues, and shovells, for my wife's closet.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1663.

ironmongery (ī'ėrn-mung″gėr-i), *n.* [< *ironmonger* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] The trade of an ironmonger; that which ironmongers deal in.

> I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of *ironmongery* in the trade.
> *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, i.

iron-oak (ī'ėrn-ōk), *n.* Same as *post-oak*.

iron-ocher (ī'ėrn-ō″kėr), *n.* See *ocher*.

iron-red (ī'ėrn-red), *n.* A red of a somewhat orange tint, such as is produced by iron-rust, used especially in decorative art and in pottery.

iron-rust (ī'ėrn-rust), *n.* See *rust*.

iron-sand (ī'ėrn-sand), *n.* 1. In *geol.*, sand made up in considerable part of particles of iron ore, usually magnetite, or titaniferous oxid of iron, or both intermixed. Such sands are not uncommon along the ocean-shores in regions of volcanic or metamorphic rocks.—2. The steel-filings used in fireworks.

iron-saw (ī'ėrn-sâ), *n.* A circular saw for cutting hot iron.

iron-scale (ī'ėrn-skāl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

iron-shrub (ī'ėrn-shrub), *n.* Same as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

iron-sick (ī'ėrn-sik), *a.* *Naut.*, having its iron bolts and spikes very much corroded: said of a wooden ship.

ironside (ī'ėrn-sīd), *n.* A person who or something which has great power of endurance or resistance: specifically used (generally in the plural) as a proper name: as, Edmund *Ironside* or *Ironsides* (an Anglo-Saxon king); Cromwell's *Ironsides* (his special corps of troopers); Old *Ironsides* (a designation of the old United States frigate Constitution).

iron-sided (ī'ėrn-sī″ded), *a.* [< *iron* + *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Rough; unruly. *Halliwell*.

ironsmith (ī'ėrn-smith), *n.* [< ME. *īrensmith*, < AS. *īrensmith, īsensmith* (= G. *eisenschmied* = Icel. *járnsmidhr*), < *īren, īsen*, iron, + *smith*, smith.] 1. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, etc.—2. The barbet of Hainan, *Megalæma faber*: so called from its cry, translating the native name.

> From its loud, peculiar call, the Hainan species has earned among the natives of the island the appellation of "*ironsmith*," whence I have derived its specific name [*faber*]. *R. Swinhoe*, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 420.

iron-stain (ī'ėrn-stān), *n.* 1. A stain made by iron-rust, or by the tincture of iron, as on cloth or clothing.—2. An appearance like the stain of iron produced on the coffee-plant in Venezuela, and apparently also in Jamaica, by the fungus *Depazea maculosa*, in the form of circular or elliptical blotches. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 700.

ironstone (ī'ėrn-stōn), *n.* Any ore of iron which is impure through the admixture of silica or clay.—**Carbonaceous** or **blackband ironstone.** See *blackband*.—**Clay ironstone.** See *clay*.—**Ironstone china**, a hard white pottery made by mingling with the clay pulverized slag of ironstones. It was introduced in 1813 by Charles James Mason. The name was originally intended to refer only to hardness and durability.

iron-strap (ī'ėrn-strap), *n.* In *whaling*, same as *foreganger*, 2.

iron-tree (ī'ėrn-trē), *n.* See *Ixora*.

ironware (ī'ėrn-wār), *n.* Hardware; especially, iron pots, kettles, etc.

ironweed (ī'ėrn-wēd), *n.* Same as *flattop*.

iron-witted† (ī'ėrn-wit″ed), *a.* Dull or heavy-witted; stupid.

> I will converse with *iron-witted* fools,
> And unrespective boys.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2, 28.

ironwood (ī'ėrn-wūd), *n.* One of numerous species of peculiarly hard-wooded trees, be-

longing to many orders and widely distributed. In North America the name commonly denotes *Ostrya Virginica*, the hop-hornbeam or leverwood; but also *Humelia lycioides* (southern buckthorn), *Carpinus Caroliniana* (blue beech), *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Cliftonia ligustrina* (titi, buckwheat-tree), *Hypelate paniculata* (inkwood), and *Olneya Tesota*. The black ironwood of the same territory is *Condalia ferrea*; the red, *Reynosia latifolia*; the white, *Hypelate trifoliata*. Of the other ironwoods may be mentioned the various species of the tropical genus *Sideroxylon*, the Indian *Xylia dolabriformis*, the *Erythroxylon areolatum* of Jamaica, and the Tasmanian *Notelæa ligustrina*. Several species of *Diospyros* (ebony) are called by the same name. Bastard ironwood is the West Indian *Fagara lentiscifolia* (*Zanthoxylum pterota*); also *Trichilia hirta*. The black ironwood of South Africa is *Olea undulata*, and the white is *Toddalia lanceolata*. Many of these woods are valuable in the arts for purposes requiring great firmness or high polish.

iron-worded (ī'ėrn-wėr″ded), *a.* Worded so as to resist attack; of "iron-clad" character. [Poetical.]

> Spurr'd at heart with fiercest energy
> To embattail and to wall about thy cause
> With *iron-worded* proof.
> *Tennyson*, Sonnet to J. M. K.

ironwork (ī'ėrn-wėrk), *n.* Objects and parts of objects made of iron, as locks and keys, utensils, parts of a building, of a vessel, or the like: as, ornamental *ironwork*.

iron-worker (ī'ėrn-wėr″kėr), *n.* A person employed in the manufacture of iron, or of articles of iron.

> The colliers now on strike have forced idleness on the *ironworkers*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

iron-works (ī'ėrn-wėrks), *n. pl.* An establishment, consisting usually of several connected shops, where iron is manufactured, or where it is wrought or cast into heavy work, as cannon, shafting, rails, merchant bars, etc. [The word is sometimes used as a singular.]

> A recent strike in an *iron works*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 167.

ironwort (ī'ėrn-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the labiate genus *Sideritis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Galeopsis*, *G. Tetrahit*.

irony[1] (ī'ėr-ni), *a.* [< ME. **irony, yrony, yrunny;* < *iron* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling iron; also, resembling any of the distinctive qualities of iron.

> Be heuene that is aboone thee braasny and the lond that thou tredist *yrony*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 23.
>
> Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

irony[2] (ī'rọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *ironies* (-niz). [= D. G. *ironie* = Dan. Sw. *ironi*, < F. *ironie* = Sp. *ironía* = Pg. It. *ironia*, < L. *ironia*, < Gr. *εἰρωνεία*, dissimulation, irony, < *εἴρων*, a dissembler, lit. 'one who talks' (but says less or more than he thinks), ppr. of *εἴρειν*, speak, tell, talk.] 1. Simulated ignorance in discussion: a method of exposing an antagonist's ignorance by pretending to desire information or instruction from him. This method of discussion, the Socratic irony, was characteristic of Socrates, with reference to whom the term was first used.

> Socrates at Athens undertook with many sharp and cutting *Ironies* to reprove the vices of his Age.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.
>
> The Athenian's [Socrates's] modest *irony* was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucan's] frontless buffoonry.
> *Bp. Hurd*, Manner of Writing Dialogues, Pref.

Hence—2. Covert sarcasm; such a use of agreeable or commendatory forms of expression as to convey a meaning opposite to that literally expressed; sarcastic laudation, compliment, or the like.

> And call her Ida, tho' I knew her not,
> And call her sweet, as if in *irony*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.
>
> A drayman in a passion calls out "You are a pretty fellow," without suspecting that he is uttering *irony*.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Irony of fate, or **of circumstances**, an apparent mockery of destiny; an occurrence or result the opposite of what might naturally have been expected; a contradictory outcome: as, it was the *irony of fate* that made Joseph the ruler over the land of his captivity. =**Syn. 2.** *Sarcasm*, etc. See *satire*.

iron-yellow (ī'ėrn-yel″ō), *n.* Same as *Mars yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

Iroquoian (ir-ọ-kwoi'an), *a.* [< *Iroquois* + *-an*.] Same as *Iroquois*.

Iroquois (ir-ọ-kwoi'), *n.* and *a.* [A F. form (with term. *-ois*, as in *Illinois:* see *-ese*) of the native Indian name.] **I.** *n.* One of a former confederation of American Indians, situated in central New York, originally composed of five tribes—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—and hence known as the Five Nations. At a later time a sixth tribe, the Tuscaroras, who had migrated from North Carolina, was added. The name is also given to related Indian tribes occupying central and western New York and Upper Canada, and including, besides the Iroquois proper, the Hurons, the Erics, the Neutral Nation, the Andastes, etc. In this sense also known as *Huron-Iroquois*.

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Iroquois or their tribes, or to the Iroquois family of languages.

irour†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *iror, irur* = Pr. *iror*, anger, < L. *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Ire; anger. *Seven Sages*, l. 954.

iroust (ir'us), *a.* [ME. *irous, irus, iros,* < OF. *iros, irous, ireus* = Pr. *iros* = Pg. It. *iroso*, < ML. **irosus*, angry, < L. *ira*, anger: see *ire*[2].] Apt to be angry; passionate; ireful.

> With full *yrous* wreth Gaffrey meued hy,
> He salute non, ne spake to gret ne smal.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4889.
>
> It is greet harme and eek greet pite
> To sette an *irous* man to heigh degree.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 308.

irously† (ir'us-li), *adv.* [ME. *irously;* < *irous* + *-ly*[2].] Angrily.

> And whan derlas saugh with his iye that thei dide so grete damage that were soche mysbelevynge pepie, he rode vpon hem full *Irously*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 243.

irp† (ėrp), *n.* and *a.* [Origin unknown; found only in one piece of Ben Jonson's, and perhaps one of his affected terms.] **I.** *n.* A grimace or contortion of the body.

> Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irpes*, and all affected humours. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

II. *a.* Grimacing.

> If regardant, then maintain your station brisk and *irpe*, shew the supple motion of your pliant body.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

irradiance (i-rā'di-ans), *n.* [< *irradian(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of irradiating; emission of rays of light.—2. An appearance of radiated light; luster; splendor.

> Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
> Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
> *Irradiance*, virtual or immediate touch?
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 617.

irradiancy (i-rā'di-an-si), *n.* Same as *irradiance*.

irradiant (i-rā'di-ant), *a.* [< L. *irradian(t-)s, inradian(t-)s*, ppr. of *irradiare, inradiare*, irradiate: see *irradiate*.] Emitting rays of light.

> So the bright lamp of night, the constant moon,
> Unwearied, does her circling journey run;
> Oft thro' the fleecy cloud *irradiant* bends,
> And to benighted lands her influence lends.
> *Boyse*, To Marcella.

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *irradiated*, ppr. *irradiating*. [< L. *irradiatus, inradiatus*, pp. of *irradiare, inradiare* (> It. *irradiare, inradiare* = Sp. Pg. *irradiar* = F. *irradier*), beam upon, illumine, < *in*, on, + *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To illuminate or shed light upon or into; make luminous or clear; light up; enlighten.

> So much the rather thou, celestial Light,
> Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
> *Irradiate*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.
>
> When the august functions of the Crown are *irradiated* by intelligence and virtue, they are transformed into a higher dignity than words can convey, or Acts of Parliament can confer. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 168.
>
> Those studies that kindle the imagination, and through it *irradiate* the reason. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2. To make splendid or glorious; confer honor or dignity upon; exalt; adorn.

> No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
> Our shrines *irradiate*, or emblaze the floors.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

3. To radiate into; penetrate by radiation.

> Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

II. *intrans.* To emit rays; shine.

> Day was the state of the hemisphere on which light *irradiated*. *Bp. Horne*, Letters on Infidelity, x.

irradiate (i-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *irradiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Illuminated; made brilliant or splendid. [Poetical.]

> Your *irradiate* judgment will soon discover the secrets of this little crystal world.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.
>
> Where *irradiate* dewy eyes
> Had shone, gleam stony orbs. *Shelley*, Alastor.

irradiation (i-rā-di-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irradiation* = Sp. *irradiacion* = Pg. *irradiação* = It. *irradiazione, inradiazione,* < L. as if **irradiatio(n-)*, < *irradiare*, irradiate: see *irradiate*.] 1. The act of irradiating or emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness emitted; enlightenment.

> Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself without the *irradiation* of a candle or the sun than a natural understanding work out its own ignorance in matters of faith.
> *South*, Works, VIII. xiii.
>
> God does give signs, and when he does so, he gives also *irradiations*, illustrations of the understanding, that they may be discerned to be his signs. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.
>
> This is that *irradiation* that dispels the mists of hell.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 32.

2. In *physics*, the phenomenon of the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground. It was explained by Platean as due to the extension of the impression upon the nerves of the retina beyond the outlines of the image; Helmholtz, however, has ascribed it to the want of perfect accommodation in the eye, leading to the formation of diffusion images about the proper image of a bright object, so that it encroaches upon the dark space about it, and hence appears larger than it really is. Irradiation increases with the brightness of the object, diminishes as the illumination of the object and that of the field of view approach equality, and vanishes when they become equal.

irradiative (i-rā'di-ā-tiv), *n.* Something which illuminates or emits light.

irradicate (i-rad'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irradicated*, ppr. *irradicating*. [< L. *in*, in, + *radicare, radicari*, take root: see *radicate*. Cf. *eradicate*.] To fix by the root; fix firmly. *Cleveland*.

irrational (i-rash'ọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irrationnel* = Pr. *irrational* = Sp. Pg. *irracional* = It. *irrazionale, inrazionale,* < L. *irrationalis, inrationalis*, not rational, < *in-* priv. + *rationalis*, rational: see *rational*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not rational; without the faculty of reason; void of understanding; unreasoning.

> He hath eaten and lives,
> And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns,
> *Irrational* till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 766.
>
> Strong passion is brief madness, because the internal commotion of it, usurping consciousness, prevents full and free reflection and adaptation, and, putting the individual out of just ratio with persons and things, makes him *irrational*. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 510.

2. Without the quality of reason; contrary to reason; illogical; unreasonable: as, *irrational* motives; an *irrational* project.

> It would be amusing to make a digest of the *irrational* laws which bad critics have made for the government of poets. *Macaulay*, Moore's Life of Byron.
>
> There is . . . nothing more *irrational* than to criticize deeds as though the doers of them had the same desires, hopes, fears, and restraint with ourselves.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 253.
>
> We are constantly the dupes of an *irrational* attempt to estimate the universe from a purely human point of view. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 243.
>
> Conduct prompted by a series of such unconnected impulses we call *irrational*, as being absolutely unsystematized, and in that sense inconsistent.
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 25.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, not capable of being exactly expressed by a vulgar fraction, proper or improper; surd. In mathematics *irrational* is a translation of Greek *ἄλογον*, inexpressible (by a fraction), opposed to *ῥητόν*. (See *surd*.) Every irrational quantity can, however, be conceived as expressed by an infinite continued fraction or interminate decimal. (*b*) In translations of Euclid, and cognate writings, at once incommensurable with the assumed unit and not having its square commensurable with that of the unit. This is the peculiar meaning given by Euclid to *ἄλογος*, though Plato uses it in sense (*a*), above. (*c*) In *alg.*, noting a quantity involving a variable raised to a fractional power; or, in a wider sense, noting a quantity not rational, not a sum of products of constants and of variables into one another or into themselves.—4. In *Gr. pros.*, incapable of measurement in terms of the fundamental or primary time or metrical unit.

> It was an *irrational* long; and the foot to which it belonged was *irrational* also, the whole length of the foot being expressed by a fractional designation, viz. 3½ short times. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 107.

Geometrically irrational. See *geometrically*.—**Irrational function.** See *function*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Silly, Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); witless, reasonless, thoughtless; brute, brutish; injudicious, illogical.

II. *n.* That which is devoid of reason, as one of the lower animals.

> But for the poor shiftless *irrationals*, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence that they are all ready furnished with such cloathing as is proper to their place and business. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

irrationality (i-rash-ọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *irracionalidad* = Pg. *irracionalidade* = It. *irrazionalità;* as *irrational* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition of being irrational; want of the faculty or the quality of reason; fatuity: as, the *irrationality* of brutes; the *irrationality* of a scheme.

> Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams? *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 187.
>
> The unfading boyishness of hope and its vigorous *irrationality* are nowhere better displayed than in questions of conduct. *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

2. That which is irrational; an irrational thought, action, or thing.

We can see how the human mind arrives by a perfectly natural process at all its later *irrationalities*.
Max Müller, India, p. 236.

Irrationality of dispersion, in *optics*. See *dispersion*, 3.

irrationally (i-rash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an irrational manner; without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

It may not *irrationally* be doubted whether or no, if a man were raised to the very top of the atmosphere, he would be able to live many minutes, and would not quickly die for want of such air as we are wont to breathe here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 105.

irrationalness (i-rash′ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* Irrationality.

irrealizable (i-rē′ạ-lī-zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréalisable* = Sp. *irrealizable* = Pg. *irrealisavel;* as *in-*[3] + *realizable.*] Not realizable; incapable of being realized or defined.

The just motion . . . of suns around that mighty, unseen centre, incomprehensible, *irrealizable*, with strange mental effort only divined.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxvi.

irrebuttable (ir-ē-but′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rebuttable.*] Not rebuttable; incapable of being rebutted or repelled.

Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful, *irrebuttable* fourth section. *Coleridge.*

irreceptive (ir-ē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *receptive.*] Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

irreciprocal (ir-ē-sip′rō-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reciprocal.*] Not reciprocal.

The conduction power of the electrical organ of the torpedo was consequently *irreciprocal*.
Nature, XXXIII. 407.

Irreciprocal conduction, in *elect.*, conduction through electrolytes when a reversal of the current causes a change in its magnitude. Also called *unipolar conduction*.

Irreciprocal conduction is said to occur if a reversal of the direction of a current causes any change in its magnitude. *Philosophical Magazine*, XXVI. 127.

irreciprocity (i-res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *reciprocity.*] Lack of reciprocity or reciprocal action. [Rare.]

Here it seems evident that the *irreciprocity* is due to the gradual formation of a badly-conducting film on the anode.
Philosophical Magazine, XXVI. 133.

Irreciprocity of conduction, in *elect.*, inequality of conduction in different polar directions.

This *irreciprocity of conduction* obtained only for strong currents and for those of short duration.
Nature, XXXIII. 407.

irreclaimable (ir-ē-klā′mạ-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *irreclamavel;* < *in-*[3] + *reclaimable.*] Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be restored or redeemed: as, an *irreclaimable* criminal; *irreclaimable* land.

Such impetuous, ungovernable, *irreclaimable* inclinations to what is vitious.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, x.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue.
Addison, Freeholder.

irreclaimableness (ir-ē-klā′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being irreclaimable.

Enormities . . . which are out of his power to atone for, by reason of the death of some of the injured parties, and the *irreclaimableness* of others.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 407.

irreclaimably (ir-ē-klā′mạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be irreclaimable.

Others, *irreclaimeably* persisting in their rebellion, and sinking more and more into the body and the relish of its joyes and pleasures, are still verging to a lower and more degenerate state.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, The Aerial State.

irrecognition (i-rek-ọg-nish′ọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *recognition.*] Lack of recognition; absence of perception or notice.

In all literary history there is no such figure as Dante, no such homogeneousness of life and works, such loyalty to ideas, such sublime *irrecognition* of the unessential.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 38.

irrecognizable (i-rek′ọg-nī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recognizable.*] Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized.

irreconcilability (i-rek-ọn-sī-lạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *irreconciliabilità;* as *irreconcilable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

There co-exists a kindred *irreconcilability* between the sentiments answering to the forms of co-operation required for militancy and industrialism respectively.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 135.

irreconcilable (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irréconciliable* = Sp. *irreconciliable* = Pg. *irreconciliavel* = It. *irreconciliabile;* as *in-*[3] + *reconcilable.*] **I.** *a.* Not reconcilable; not admitting of reconciliation; that cannot be harmonized or adjusted; incompatible: as, *irreconcilable* enemies or enmities; *irreconcilable* principles.

Since the sense I oppose is attended with such gross *irreconcilable* absurdities, I presume I need not offer any thing further in support of the one, or in disproof of the other *Rogers.*

That *irreconcilable* schism of perdition and apostacy.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

Tertullian had even held the Christian profession to be *irreconcilable* with the office of a Roman emperor.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 13.

Irreconcilable paths, in a surface, paths between two fixed points such that one path cannot be gradually changed into the other without passing beyond the boundary of the surface.

II. *n.* One who refuses reconciliation or compromise; specifically, in *politics*, one who adheres to an apparently hopeless political program, and refuses to accept concessions from opponents: as, the Irish or French *irreconcilables*.

Sleep and I have quarrelled; and although I court it, it will not be friends. I hope its fellow-*irreconcilables* at Harlowe-place enjoy its balmy comforts.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 178.

The Opportunists, as the followers of Thiers and Gambetta were now styled, united with the *irreconcilables* in opposition to the party of order. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 628.

irreconcilableness (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilability; incompatibility; incongruity.

Discourage them from repeating their transgressions, give them a deep sense of the heinous nature of sin, and of God's extreme hatred and utter *irreconcileableness* to it.
Clarke, Evidences, Prop. 13.

irreconcilably (i-rek′ọn-sī-lạ-bli), *adv.* In an irreconcilable manner; so as to preclude reconciliation.

The Bramins are *irreconcileably* divided among themselves upon what are the doctrines of the Shastah.
Mickle, Inq. into the Bramin Philos.

irreconcile† (i-rek′ọn-sīl), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconcile.*] To prevent from being reconciled; make incompatible.

As the object calls for our devotion, so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, iii. 15.

irreconciled† (i-rek′ọn-sīld), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconciled.*] Unreconciled; not brought under reconciliation, or into harmony or consistency.

If a servant . . . die in many *irreconciled* iniquities, you may call the business of the master the author of the servant's damnation. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1, 160.

But gothic, rude,
Irreconcil'd in ruinous design.
W. Thompson, Sickness, ii.

irreconcilement (i-rek′ọn-sīl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *reconcilement.*] The state of being unreconciled or irreconcilable.

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon.
Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture, p. 85.

irreconciliation (i-rek-ọn-sil-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *irreconciliação;* as *in-*[3] + *reconciliation.*] Same as *irreconcilement*.

How *irreconciliation* with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth. *Prideaux*, Euchologia, p. 71.

irrecordable (ir-ē-kôr′dạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrecordevole*, forgetful; < LL. *irrecordabilis, inrecordabilis*, not to be remembered, < *in-* priv. + *recordabilis*, to be remembered: see *recordable.*] Not recordable; not fit or possible to be recorded or remembered. *Coles*, 1717.

irrecoverable (ir-ē-kuv′èr-ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrecouvrable;* as *in-*[3] + *recoverable*[2]. Cf. *irrecuperable.*] **1.** Not recoverable or admitting of recovery; incapable of being recovered: as, an *irrecoverable* debt.

Er. Iodeed yon are a very good Husband of Time.
Ga. No wonder I am of that, which is the most precious Thing in the World, and when past is *irrecoverable*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 90.

2. That cannot be recovered from or made good; irremediable: as, an *irrecoverable* disease; *irrecoverable* danger.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire. *Tillotson.*

In November this year happened a storm at north-west, with a spring tide, so violent as gave apprehensions of some loss *irrecoverable* to the province of Holland.
Sir W. Temple, Mem. from 1672 to 1679.

irrecoverableness (ir-ē-kuv′èr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. *Donne.*

irrecoverably (ir-ē-kuv′èr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Life forsook
My heart, which *irrecoverably* lost
All sense of duty both to thee and Greece.
Glover, Athenaid, xix.

I find, Sir, you are *irrecoverably* fix'd upon this Lady.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

irrecuperable† (ir-ē-kū′pẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrécupérable* = Sp. *irrecuperable* = Pg. *irrecuperavel* = It. *irrecuperabile, irrecuperabile,* < LL. *irrecuperabilis, irrecuperabilis*, irrecoverable, < L. *in-* priv. + **recuperabilis*, recoverable: see *recuperable.*] Not recuperable or admitting of recuperation; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, "*irrecuperable* damage," *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 27.

Assuring his honour, that he feared the danger, if it were not speedily looked to, would be *irrecuperable*.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

irrecuperably† (ir-ē-kū′pẹ-rạ-bli), *adv.* In an irrecuperable manner; irrecoverably; irreparably.

irrecurable†, *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recurable.*] Incurable.

Forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irrecurable* fall.
Ulpian Fulwell, Arte of Flatterie, F 2, b.

irrecured† (ir-ē-kūrd′), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *recure* + *-ed*[2].] Incapable of being cured.

Striking his soul with *irrecured* wound.
Rous, Thule (1598). (*Latham.*)

irrecusable (ir-ē-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrécusable* = Sp. *irrecusable* = Pg. *irrecusavel*, < LL. *irrecusabilis, inrecusabilis*, not to be refused, < *in-* priv. + *recusabilis*, to be refused, < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recusant.*] Not recusable; not to be rejected or set aside.

It is a propositional form, *irrecusable*, both as true in itself and as necessary in practice. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

irredeemability (ir-ē-dē-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irredeemable:* see *-bility.*] Irredeemableness. *Craig.*

irredeemable (ir-ē-dē′mạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *redeemable.* Cf. OF. *irredimible* = Sp. *irredimible* = Pg. *irredimivel* = It. *irredimibile.*] **1.** Not redeemable; that cannot or need not be redeemed or made good by payment or restitution; not to be restored or escaped: as, *irredeemable* paper money; an *irredeemable* loss; *irredeemable* slavery.

It [the word money] is used to describe not only gold and silver, but bank notes, government notes (redeemable or *irredeemable*), . . . and wealth generally.
Cyc. Pol. Sci., II. 882.

2. Beyond the power of redemption; irreclaimable: as, *irredeemable* criminals or crime.

Wrought for his house an *irredeemable* woe.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

irredeemableness (ir-ē-dē′mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irredeemable.

irredeemably (ir-ē-dē′mạ-bli), *adv.* In an irredeemable manner; beyond redemption.

But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it *irredeemably* lost. *H. Blair*, Works, III. iii.

irredentism (ir-ē-den′tizm), *n.* [As *Irredentist* + *-ism.*] The system or political program of the Irredentists.

[Depretis and his supporters declare] the [Pentarchist] protection of Anarchist tendencies, and especially of *irredentism*, to be fraught with danger to peace within and abroad. *New York Evening Post*, June 1, 1886.

Irredentist (ir-ē-den′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *irredentista*, < *irredenta* (*Italia*), unredeemed (Italy), fem. of *irredento*, < L. *in-*, not, + *redemptus* (> It. *redento*), redeemed, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem.*] **I.** *n.* A member of an Italian political party formed in 1878, for bringing about the "redemption" or the incorporation into the kingdom of Italy of all regions situated near Italy where an important part of the population was Italian, but which were still subject to other governments, and hence called *Italia irredenta*.

Capponi himself was not above that pardonable but not very reasonable grievance. He was not an out-and-out *Irredentist* clamouring for Trieste and Istria, the Canton Ticino, Nice, Corsica, and Malta.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 405.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or advocating irredentism.

The ultra-*Irredentist* faction, who would quarrel at one and the same time with England about Malta, with France about Savoy, with Austria about the Tyrol, with Switzerland about the Ticino, and with Turkey and Greece about Albania. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 621.

irreducibility (ir-ē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irreducible:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irreducible.

The fleshy tissue proved to be a mass of omentum, which during its many years of *irreducibility* had become rounded and agglutinated. *Medical News*, LIII. 93.

irreducible (ir-ē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreducible* = Pg. *irreduzivel;* as *in-*[3] + *reducible.*] **1.** Incapable of being reduced to a lower amount or degree; not to be diminished or degraded.

What is it that we must hold fast as the *irreducible* minimum of churchmanship? *The American*, XIV. 134.

2. Incapable of being brought into a different state, condition, or form.

The newly mentioned observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* unto water.
Boyle, Works, I. 50.

Each specific sensation remains *irreducible* to another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 241.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a desired form or condition by manipulation: as, an *irreducible* hernia or fracture.—**Irreducible case, equation, function, integral,** etc. See the nouns.—**Irreducible circuit,** in *math.* See *reducible circuit*, under *circuit*.

irreducibleness (ir-ē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

irreducibly (ir-ē-dū′si-bli), *adv.* So as to be irreducible.

irreductibility (ir-ē-duk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréductibilité;* as *irreductible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] Absence of reductibility; irreducibleness. [Rare.]

M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are a type of *irreductibility;* each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact. *J. S. Mill.*

irreductible (ir-ē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréductible* = It. *irreduttibile;* as *in-*[3] + *reductible.*] Not reductible; irreducible. [Rare.]

irreduction (ir-ē-duk′shon), *n.* The state of being unreduced; failure to reduce: said of a hernia.

This increase in volume was the only cause of *irreduction* [of the hernia]. *Medical News*, LII. 442.

irreflection (ir-ē-flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *irréflexion* = Sp. *irreflexion;* as *in-*[3] + *reflection.*] Want or absence of reflection; thoughtlessness.

It gave to the course pursued that character of violence, impatience, and *irreflection* which too often belongs to the proceedings of the multitude. *Brougham.*

Abiding *irreflection* is quite consistent with increase of general knowledge. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 281.

irreflective (ir-ē-flek′tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reflective.*] Not reflective; wanting the quality or the habit of reflection; thoughtless.

From this day I was an altered creature, never again relapsing into the careless, *irreflective* mind of childhood.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 362.

irreflexive (ir-ē-flek′siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reflexive.*] Not reflexive.

irreformable (ir-ē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *irreformable*, < LL. *irreformabilis, inreformabilis*, unalterable, < *in-* priv. + *reformabilis*, that can be formed again: see *reformable.*] 1. Not reformable; not capable of being formed anew or again; not subject to revision.

Such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are *irreformable* in their own nature, and not because of the consent of the Church. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 677.

2. Not capable of being reformed or corrected; not susceptible of amendment: as, an *irreformable* drunkard.

irrefragability (ir-ref′ra-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfragabilité* = It. *irrefragabilità;* as *irrefragable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

A solemn, high-stalking man, with such a fund of indignation in him, or of latent indignation; of contumacity, *irrefragability.* *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

irrefragable (ir-ref′ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfragable* = Sp. *irrefragable* = Pg. *irrefragavel* = It. *inrefragabile, irrefragabile*, < LL. *irrefragabilis, inrefragabilis*, irrefragable: see *refragable.*] Not refragable; incapable of being broken down or refuted; incontrovertible; undeniable; not confutable: as, an *irrefragable* argument; *irrefragable* evidence; an *irrefragable* opponent.

What a noble and *irrefragable* testimony was this to the power, to the truth of the Messiah!
Bp. Hall, The Ten Lepers.

Yet did not any of these conceive themselves infallible, or set down their dictates as verities *irrefragable.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

He was an *irrefragable* disputant against the errors . . . which with trouble he saw rising in his colony.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 1.

Against so obstinate and *irrefragable* an enemy, what could avail the unsupported allies of genius?
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

=**Syn.** Unanswerable, indisputable, unquestionable, indubitable, irrefutable.

irrefragableness (ir-ref′ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irrefragable; irrefragability.

irrefragably (ir-ref′ra-ga-bli), *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; so as to be irrefragable; incontrovertibly.

Herein he was *irrefragably* true, that there cannot be anything more certain and evident to a man that thinks than that he doth think.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 24.

irrefrangible (ir-ē-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [= It. *irrefrangibile;* as *in-*[3] + *refrangible.*] Not refrangible; not to be broken or violated.

An *irrefrangible* law of country etiquette.
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xx.

irrefrangibly (ir-ē-fran′ji-bli), *adv.* So as to be irrefrangible; fixedly; inviolably.

They knew . . . that the dragons were welded to their vases more *irrefrangibly* than Prometheus to his rock.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 16.

irrefutability (ir-ē-fū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréfutabilité;* as *irrefutable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irrefutable.

On the *irrefutability* of which he had privately prided himself. *The Century*, XXXI. 178.

irrefutable (ir-ē-fū′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréfutable* = Pg. *irrefutavel*, < LL. *irrefutabilis, inrefutabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *refutabilis*, refutable: see *refutable.*] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Yet He not urge them as an *irrefutable* proof, being not willing to lay more stresse upon any thing then 'twil bear.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xi.

That *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 12.

=**Syn.** See list under *irrefragable.*

irrefutably (ir-ē-fū′ta-bli), *adv.* In an irrefutable manner; so as to be irrefutable.

irreg. An abbreviation of *irregular* or *irregularly.*

irregeneracy (ir-ē-jen′e-ra-si), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *regeneracy.*] Unregeneracy. [Rare.]

irregeneration (ir-ē-jen-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *regeneration.*] Lack of regeneration; the state of being unregenerate. [Rare.]

irregular (i-reg′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *irregular*, < OF. *irregulier*, F. *irrégulier* = Pr. *irregular, yregular* = Sp. Pg. *irregular* = It. *irregolare*, < ML. *irregularis*, not regular, < L. *in-* priv. + *regularis*, pertaining to rules (regular): see *regular.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not regular; lacking regularity or method in some respect; not conformable to rule, order, symmetry, uniformity, or a fixed principle; deviating from the normal or usual course or state; devious; unmethodical; uneven: as, an *irregular* figure, outline, or surface; *irregular* verbs; *irregular* troops.

They [the inhabitants of Barbary] are *irregular* in their life and actions, exceedingly subject to choler, speake aloft and proudly, and are often at buffets in the streets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 638.

The numbers of pindarics are wild and *irregular*, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

2. Not regular in action or method; not conformed or conforming to regular rules or principles; hence, disorderly; lawless; improper: as, he is given to *irregular* courses.

Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight
Against the *irregular* and wild Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1, 40.

Now that to steal by law is grown an art,
Whom rogues the sires, their milder sons call smart,
And "slightly *irregular*" dilutes the shame
Of what had once a somewhat blunter name.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Specifically—3. In *human anat.*, being of no determinate shape, as a vertebra: said only of bones. Bones were formerly classed unnaturally in four categories, long, short, flat, and irregular. Most bones fall in the last-named category.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not having a definite form; bilaterally or radially unsymmetrical; not having the form usual in a group; differing in an unusual manner from neighboring parts: as, an *irregular* third joint of an insect's antenna. (*b*) Not arranged in a definite manner, or varying in position or direction: as, *irregular* marks (that is, marks varying in size or distance from one another); *irregular* punctures or striæ. (*c*) In echinoderms, not exhibiting radial symmetry; exocyclic or petalostichous; spatangoid or clypeastroid: specifically said of the heart-urchins and other sea-urchins of the division *Irregularia.* See cut under *petalostichous.*—5. In *bot.*, not having all the members of the same part alike: said of flowers. An irregular flower is one in which the members of some or all of its floral circles—for example, petals—differ from one another in size, shape, or extent of union, as in the bean, the violet, and the larkspur. The term is also used less specifically, and is often not discriminated from *unsymmetrical.*—**Irregular antennæ,** in *entom.*, those antennæ in which one or more joints are very greatly developed beyond the others. But when this irregularity is confined to one sex the antennæ are commonly said to be *deformed.*—**Irregular body.** See *body.*—**Irregular cadence,** an imperfect or deceptive cadence. See *cadence.*—**Irregular determinant,** in the theory of numbers, a determinant of a quadratic form where the forms of the principal genus are not all powers of some one.—**Irregular indorsement, phrase, proof, relation, verb,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Unsettled, variable, changeable, mutable, unreliable; exceptional; fitful, capricious. In regard to conduct or ways of proceeding or managing, *irregular* generally expresses more blame than *unmethodical* or *unsystematic*, and less than *anomalous* or *disorderly;* it expresses less of foolishness than *erratic*, less of oddity than *eccentric*, less of carelessness than *desultory*, and less of moral obliquity than *devious* or *crooked.* It expresses the fact of being out of conformity with rule, but implies nothing more with certainty. Yet the word is sometimes used in a sinister sense, as though it were a euphemism for something worse.

II. *n.* One who is not subject or does not conform to established regulations; especially, a soldier who is not in regular service, or a person practising medicine without belonging to the regular profession.

Some of those nations that in the last and present war are famous for furnishing [Austria's] armies with *irregulars* are known to have a great turn for trade.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, iv.

irregularist† (i-reg′ū-lär-ist), *n.* [< *irregular* + *-ist.*] One who is irregular, or one who favors an irregular course or proceeding. *Baxter.*

irregularity (i-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *irregularities* (-tiz). [< ME. *irregularite*, < OF. *irregularite*, F. *irrégularité* = Pr. *irregularitat* = Sp. *irregularidad* = Pg. *irregularidade* = It. *irregolarità*, < ML. *irregularita(t-)s*, irregularity, < *irregularis*, irregular: see *irregular.*] 1. Lack of regularity; the state of being irregular; deviation from rule, method, order, course, uniformity, etc.; hence, impropriety; disorder; laxity: as, *irregularity* of proceedings; the *irregularity* of a curve; *irregularity* of life or conduct.

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

2. That which is irregular or out of due course; a part exhibiting divergence from the rest; hence, aberrant or immoral action or conduct: as, an *irregularity* on a surface; to be guilty of *irregularities.*

The ill methods of schools and colleges give the chief rise to the *irregularities* of the gentry.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Conclusion.

Grandcourt had always allowed Lush to know his external affairs indiscriminately—*irregularities*, debts, want of ready money. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

3. In *law*, an act or proceeding not wholly beyond the power of the court or party, but done in a manner not warranted by the law or the state of the cause.—4. In *bot.*, want of uniformity in size, shape, or measure of union among the members of the same floral circle.—5. *Eccles.*, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, infraction of the rules governing admission to the clerical office and discharge of its functions; a canonical impediment to reception of orders, exercise of clerical functions, or advancement in the church. Irregularities are classed as (1) *Ex defectu*, from defects of mind, body, birth, age, liberty, the sacrament (that is, of marriage, including previous digamy, etc.), lenity (involved in previous military service, homicide, etc.), and reputation (from notorious crime, judicial sentence, etc.); and (2) *Ex delicto*, from reception of heretical baptism or ordination, heresy, murder, etc. The term is used also in the Church of England, in which persons unable to pass their examinations, those with serious physical defects, under canonical age, notorious offenders, etc., are accounted irregular.

irregularly (i-reg′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an irregular manner; without rule, method, or order.

irregulate† (i-reg′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *in-*[3] + *regulate.*] To make irregular; disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient; which windes, stormes, shores, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

irregulous† (i-reg′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *regula*, rule: see *regular.*] Lawless; irregular; licentious.

Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil, Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 315.

irrejectable† (ir-ē-jek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rejectable.*] Incapable of being rejected.

The former [Calvinists] affirming grace to be irresistibly presented; the latter [Arminians] deny it to be *irrejectable.* *Boyle*, Works, I. 278.

irrelapsable† (ir-ē-lap′sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *relapsable.*] Not liable to lapse or relapse. *Dr. H. More.*

irrelate (ir-ē-lāt′), *a.* [< L. *in-* priv. + *relatus*, related: see *relate.*] Unrelated; irrelative. *De Quincey.*

irrelated (ir-ē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *related.*] Unrelated. [Rare.]

The only reals for him [Hume] were certain *irrelated* sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or becomes.
Mind, XII. 3.

irrelation (ir-ē-lā′shon), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *relation.*] The state or quality of being irrelative; want of relation or connection.

The utter *irrelation*, in both cases, of the audience to the scene . . . threw upon each a ridicule not to be effaced. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 190.

irrelative (i-rel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *relative.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected. *Boyle*, Works, III. 23.

2. In *music*, not having tones in common; not connected or related: as, *irrelative* chords, keys, etc. (that is, chords, keys, etc., that have few or no tones in common).

II. *n.* That which is not relative or connected.

This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any *irrelative*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

irrelatively (i-rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In an irrelative manner; without relation; unconnectedly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 276.

irrelevance (i-rel'ē-vans), *n.* [< *irrelevan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *irrelevancy*.

irrelevancy (i-rel'ē-van-si), *n.* [< *irrelevan(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being irrelevant or inapplicable; want of pertinence or connection.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the *irrelevancy* of his arguments. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

irrelevant (i-rel'ē-vant), *a.* [= OF. *irrelevant;* as *in-*3 + *relevant.*] 1. Not relevant; not having relation; not applicable or pertinent.

Daily occurrences among ourselves prove that the desire to do something in presence of an emergency leads to the most *irrelevant* actions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

To concentrate the mind is to fix it persistently on an object or group of objects, resolutely excluding from the mental view all *irrelevant* objects. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

2. In *law*, having no legitimate bearing on the real question. See *immaterial, incompetent, relevant.*—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacies in things* (3), under *fallacy*.

irrelevantly (i-rel'ē-vant-li), *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

irrelievable (ir-ē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *relievable.*] Not relievable; not admitting relief.

irreligion (ir-ē-lij'on), *n.* [= F. *irréligion* = Sp. *irreligion* = Pg. *irreligião* = It. *irreligione,* < LL. *irreligio(n-), inreligio(n-),* unconscientiousness, irreligion, < L. *in-* priv. + *religio(n-),* religion: see *religion.*] Lack of religion; contempt of religion; impiety.

The two grand relations that concern society are government and subjection: *irreligion* doth indispose men for both these. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 1.

irreligionist (ir-ē-lij'on-ist), *n.* [< *irreligion* + *-ist.*] One who contemns or opposes religion.

irreligiosity†, *n.* [ME. *irreligiosite, irreligiositee,* < OF. *irreligiosite,* F. *irréligiosité* = It. *irreligiosità;* as *irreligious* + *-ity.*] Irreligiousness; irreligion.

The whiche [the Lord] vnto wrathe is stirid vpon his folc, for ther *irreligiosite*. *Wyclif*, 3 Esd. i. 52 (Oxf.).

irreligious (ir-ē-lij'us), *a.* [= F. *irréligieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *irreligioso,* < LL. *irreligiosus, inreligiosus,* irreligious, < L. *in-* priv. + *religiosus,* religious: see *religious.*] 1. Not religious; without religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly.

It seldome or neuer chanceth that any man is so *irreligious* that he dareth eyther hide any thyng that is so taken, or pilfer any thing away that is so pyied. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 158.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South*, Sermons.

2. Profane; wicked: as, *irreligious* conduct.

With our contentious their *irreligious* humour also is much strengthened. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse? *Swift.*

=**Syn.** *Irreligious, Godless, Ungodly, Unrighteous, Impious, Profane, Atheistic,* are words expressing the position or conduct of those who deny the existence of a God or refuse to obey his commandments. *Irreligious* means destitute of religion as a principle, contemning religion and not checked by its restraints; *godless,* acknowledging no God, disregarding God and therefore his commandments, sinful, wicked; *ungodly,* essentially the same as *godless,* but stronger as to both feeling and action; *unrighteous,* disregarding right, contrary to right and by implication (right being with this word viewed chiefly as the personal will of God) not only wrong or unjust, but sinful; *impious,* irreverent or contemptuous toward God, defiant or wanton in irreligion; *profane,* impious by word or deed, irreverent or blasphemous; *atheistic,* holding the doctrine of the non-existence of a God (applied, on account of the natural tendency of men to deny the existence of a God where their spirit or manner of life is condemned by the teachings of the Christian religion, to whatever would be thus condemned or whoever thus denies). See *atheous,* 2.

irreligiously (ir-ē-lij'us-li), *adv.* In an irreligious manner; with impiety; wickedly.

Perhaps no less dangerous to perform holy duties *irreligiously* than to receive holy signs or sacraments unworthily. *Milton*, Civil Power.

irreligiousness (ir-ē-lij'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreligious; want of religious principles or practice; ungodliness.

If we consult the histories of former times, we shall find that saying of Solomon constantly verified, That righteousness doth exalt a nation, but sin doth prove a reproach to it. And more especially the sin of *irreligiousness* and profaneness. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

irremeable (i-rem'ē-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *irremeable* = Pg. *irremeavel* = It. *irremeabile,* < L. *irremeabilis, inremeabilis,* from which one cannot come back, < *in-* priv. + *remeabilis,* that comes back, < *remeare,* come back, < *re-,* back, + *meare,* go, come: see *meatus.*] Not admitting of return; not retraceable. [Rare.]

My three brave brothers in one mournful day
All trod the dark, *irremeable* way.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 312.

irremediable (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrémédiable* = Sp. *irremediable* = Pg. *irremediavel* = It. *irremediabile,* < L. *irremediabilis, inremediabilis,* incurable, < *in-* priv. + *remediabilis,* curable: see *remediable.*] Not remediable; beyond remedy; incapable of being cured, corrected, or redressed: as, an *irremediable* disease; *irremediable* evil.

They had also annexed vnto them, perpetuall transgresyon afore God, though not alwayes afore men, theyr knottes beynge indyssolubie, & their snares *irremedyable*. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 152.

Now that it is over and *irremediable*, I am thinking with a sort of horror of a bad joke in the last number of Vanity Fair. *Thackeray*, Letters, 1847–1855, p. 23.

=**Syn.** Incurable, remediless, irretrievable, irreparable.

irremediableness (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness*. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 13.

irremediably (ir-ē-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* In an irremediable manner; in a manner or degree that precludes remedy or correction.

There is a worse mischief then this, . . . which like the pestilence destroys in the dark, and grows into inconvenience more insensibly and more *irremediably*. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, viii.

irremissible (ir-ē-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrémissible* = Sp. *irremisible* = Pg. *irremissivel* = It. *irremissibile, inremissibile,* < LL. *irremissibilis, inremissibilis,* unpardonable, < *in-* priv. + *remissibilis,* pardonable: see *remissible.*] Not remissible; not capable of being remitted; unpardonable: as, an *irremissible* sin.

If some offences be foul, others are horrible, and some others *irremissible*. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

irremissibleness (ir-ē-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irremissible or unpardonable. *Hammond*, Works, I. 467.

irremissibly (ir-ē-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In an irremissible or unpardonable manner.

irremission (ir-ē-mish'on), *n.* [= Sp. *irremision;* as *in-*3 + *remission.*] The act of refusing or delaying to remit or pardon; the act of withholding remission or pardon.

It is "It shall not be forgiven;" it is not "It cannot be forgiven." It is an *irremission;* it is not an irremissibleness. *Donne.*

irremissive (ir-ē-mis'iv), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *remissive.*] Not remissive or remitting.

irremittable (ir-ē-mit'a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *remittable.*] Not remittable; irremissible; unpardonable.

He [Cockburne] writ also De vulgari sacræ scripturæ phrasi, lib. ii. Whereof the first doth intreat of the sinne against the Holie Ghost, which they call *irremittable* or vnto death. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1569.

irremovability (ir-ē-mö-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *irremoveability;* < *irremovable:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irremovable.

irremovable (ir-ē-mö'va-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *irremoveable;* < *in-*3 + *removable.* Cf. Sp. *irremovible* = Pg. *irremovivel* = It. *irremovibile.*] 1. Not removable; not to be removed; not capable of or subject to removal; firmly fixed; stable.

Of constant devotion and *irremoveable* pietie to his Prince. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 231.

The provision making the Supreme Commissioners . . . *irremovable* for four years was consistent with the general rule of Indian appointments. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

2†. Inflexible; unyielding; immovable.

He's *irremoveable*,
Resolved for flight. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4, 518.

irremovableness (ir-ē-mö'va-bl-nes), *n.* Irremovability.

irremovably (ir-ē-mö'va-bli), *adv.* In an irremovable manner; so as not to admit of removal; fixedly; inflexibly.

Firmly and *irremovably* fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion. *Evelyn*, Misc., News from Brussels.

irremoval (ir-ē-mö'val), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *removal.*] Absence of removal; the state of being not removed. [Rare.]

irremunerable† (ir-ē-mū'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= OF. *irremunerable* = Sp. *irremunerable* = It. *irremunerabile, inremunerabile,* < LL. *irremunerabilis, inremunerabilis,* < L. *in-* priv. + **remunerabilis,* remunerable: see *remunerable.*] Not remunerable; incapable of being rewarded. *Cockeram.*

irrenowned† (ir-ē-nound'), *a.* [Formerly *irrenowmed;* < *in-*3 + *renowned.*] Unrenowned; without renown; of no repute; obscure.

To slug in sleuth and sensuall delights,
And end their daies with *irrenowmed* shame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 23.

irreparability (i-rep″a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irréparabilité* = Sp. *irreparabilidad* = Pg. *irreparabilidade;* as *irreparable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment and the Bonquet.

irreparable (i-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréparable* = Pr. Sp. *irreparable* = Pg. *irreparavel* = It. *irreparabile, inreparabile,* < L. *irreparabilis, inreparabilis,* not to be repaired or recovered, < *in-* priv. + *reparabilis,* that may be repaired: see *reparable.*] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired, rectified, or restored; that cannot be made right or good.

Then be ye sewer of a soden *irreparable* miserable destruction. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

The only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth*, Pref. to Trans. of Ovid.

Irreparable injury, in *law*, an injury which, though not necessarily beyond repair or compensation, is so grave, or so continuing in character, or productive of damage so difficult of estimation, as to constitute a grievance for which the right to recover damages does not afford reasonable redress.=**Syn.** See list under *irremediable*.

irreparableness (i-rep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irreparable.

irreparably (i-rep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In an irreparable manner; irretrievably; irrecoverably: as, *irreparably* lost.

irrepassable† (ir-ē-pas'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *irrepassable;* as *in-*3 + *repassable.*] Not repassable; that cannot be recrossed or passed again.

He had past already (miserable)
Of Styx so black the flood *irrepassable*.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 250.

irrepealability (ir-ē-pē-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irrepealable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irrepealable.

irrepealable (ir-ē-pē'la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *repealable.*] Not repealable; incapable of being repealed or annulled.

'Tis such are the confidents that ingage their *irrepealable* assents to every slight appearance. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

irrepealableness (ir-ē-pē'la-bl-nes), *n.* Irrepealability.

irrepealably (ir-ē-pē'la-bli), *adv.* In an irrepealable manner; so as to be beyond repeal.

Excommunications and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistis, p. 120.

irrepentance (ir-ē-pen'tans), *n.* [< *in-*3 + *repentance.*] Lack of repentance; impenitence.

There are some dispositions blameworthy in men, . . . as unchangeableness and *irrepentance*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 47.

irreplaceable (ir-ē-plā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *replaceable.*] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced; not admitting of replacement or substitution.

Once or twice in a century some author may appear so profoundly original that later times may cherish his works as inestimable and *irreplaceable*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 373.

irrepleviable (ir-ē-plev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *repleviable.* Cf. ML. *irreplegiabilis.*] In *law*, incapable of being replevied.

irreplevisable (ir-ē-plev'i-za-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *replevisable.*] Same as *irrepleviable*.

irreprehensible (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrépréhensible* = Sp. *irreprensible* = Pg. *irreprehensivel* = It. *irreprensibile, inreprensibile,* < LL. *irreprehensibilis, inreprehensibilis,* unblamable, < L. *in-* priv. + LL. *reprehensibilis,* blamable: see *reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be reprehended or censured; blameless.

Whose manners hath ben *irreprehensible* before the world. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 132.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible*. *Bp. Patrick*, Aus. to the Touchstone, p. 126.

irreprehensibleness (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

irreprehensibly (i-rep-rē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an irreprehensible manner; so as to be irreprehensible; without blame.

irrepresentable (i-rep-rē-zen'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *representable.*] Not representable; incapable of being represented; not admitting of representation.

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

irrepressible (ir-ē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrépressible;* as *in-*[3] + *repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

His *irrepressible* wrath at honour's wound!
Passion and madness *irrepressible!*
Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 1129.

Irrepressible conflict. See *conflict.*

irrepressibly (ir-ē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an irrepressible manner or degree; so as to preclude repression.

irreproachable (ir-ē-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [= F. *irréprochable* = Sp. *irreprochable;* as *in-*[3] + *reproachable.*] Not reproachable; not open to reproach or criticism; free from blame.

He was a serious, sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable,* nay, exemplary life. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He was *irreproachable* in his morals.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

=Syn. Unblamable, blameless, spotless, immaculate, faultless.

irreproachableness (ir-ē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irreproachable.

irreproachably (ir-ē-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* In an irreproachable manner; blamelessly.

irreproducible (i-rē-prō-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reproducible.*] Not reproducible; incapable of being reproduced.

Our science is by no means the only one concerned with phenomena which are at present to a large extent *irreproducible.* *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 149.

irreproductive (i-rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *irreproductif;* as *in-*[3] + *reproductive.*] Not reproductive; incapable of reproducing.—**Irreproductive function.** See *function.*

irreprovable (ir-ē-prō'vạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *irreprobabile;* as *in-*[3] + *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not liable to reproof; blameless; unblamable.

These men he [our blessed Saviour] chose to call from their *irreprovable* employment of fishing.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 48.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable.* *Bp. Atterbury,* Character of Luther.

irreprovableness (ir-ē-prō'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being irreprovable.

irreprovably (ir-ē-prō'vạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

irreption† (i-rep'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *irreptio(n-), inreptio(n-),* a creeping in, < L. *irrepere, inrepere,* creep in, < *in,* in, + *repere,* creep: see *reptile.*] A creeping in; stealthy entrance, as of a harmful influence.

By continual watchfulness . . . we shall lessen the inclination, and account fewer sudden *irreptions.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

irreptitious† (ir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *irreptus,* pp. of *irrepere, inrepere,* creep in (see *irreption*), + *-itious,* as in *arreptitious*[2], *surreptitious.*] Creeping in; stealthily introduced; surreptitious. *Castell.*

irreputable† (i-rep'ū-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *reputable.*] Not reputable; disreputable.

Nor does he [Socrates] declare against their [the Athenians'] most predominant and not *irreputable* vices.
Bp. Law, Life and Character of Christ.

irresilient (ir-ē-sil'i-ẹnt), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resilient.*] Not resilient.

irresistance (ir-ē-zis'tạns), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *resistance.*] Non-resistance; passive submission.

Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance.* *Paley,* Evidences, ii. 2.

irresistibility (ir-ē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irrésistibilité* = Sp. *irresistibilidad* = Pg. *irresistibilidade;* as *irresistible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being irresistible.

With what dreadful pomp is Capaneus ushered in here! in what bold colours has the Poet drawn his impetuosity and *irresistibility!*
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x. 1059, note.

irresistible (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrésistible* = Sp. *irresistible* = Pg. *irresistivel* = It. *irresistibile;* as *in-*[3] + *resistible.*] Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; superior to resistance or repulsion.

The Gospel means of grace, powerful as they are, yet are not, and ought not to be, *irresistible.*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

That *irresistible* eloquence which at the distance of more than two thousand years stirs our blood, and brings tears into our eyes. *Macaulay,* Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Irresistible grace. See *grace.*

irresistibleness (ir-ē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irresistible; irresistibility.

For the remotenesse, violence, *irresistiblenesse* of the blow, are the enemies of the church described by the speare and dart. *Bp. Hall,* Defeat of Cruelty.

irresistibly (ir-ē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* In an irresistible manner; so as to be irresistible.

If the doctrine of evolution had not existed, palæontologists must have invented it, so *irresistibly* is it forced upon the mind by the study of the remains of the Tertiary mammalia which have been brought to light since 1859. *Huxley,* On "The Origin of Species."

irresistless† (ir-ē-zist'les), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resistless.* The negative is erroneously duplicated, namely, *in-*[3] and *-less.*] Incapable of being resisted; irresistible. [A barbarous coinage.]

When beauty in distress appears,
An *irresistless* charm it bears.
Yalden, In Allusion to Horace, Odes, ii. 4.

Rome, that shall stretch her *irresistless* reign
Wherever Ceres views her golden grain.
Grainger, tr. of Tibullus's Elegies, ii 5.

irresoluble (i-rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrésoluble* = Sp. *irresoluble* = Pg. *irresoluvel* = It. *irresolubile,* < L. *irresolubilis, inresolubilis,* not to be dissolved, < *in-* priv. + (LL.) *resolubilis,* that may be dissolved: see *resoluble.*] 1. Not resoluble; incapable of being resolved into elements or parts; indissoluble.

It may be here alledged that the productions of chemical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account *irresoluble.* *Boyle,* Works, IV. 74.

2†. Incapable of being released or relieved.

The *irresoluble* condition of our souls after a known sin committed. *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

irresolubleness (i-rez'ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being irresoluble; incapability of or resistance to resolution or separation of parts.

Quercetanus himself, though the grand stickler for the tria prima, has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds. *Boyle,* Works, I. 514.

irresolute (i-rez'ọ-lūt), *a.* [= F. *irrésolu* = Sp. Pg. *irresoluto* = It. *irresoluto, irrisoluto,* < L. *irresolutus, inresolutus,* not loosed, < *in-* priv. + *resolutus,* loosed, resolved: see *resolute.*] Not resolute or firm in purpose; unable to form a resolution; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation.

A lukewarm, *irresolute* Man did never any thing well.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The Scripture therefore alloweth not to the *irresolute* and the inconstant the name of men; they are said to be children, tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

=Syn. Vacillating, hesitating, undecided, unsettled, faltering.

irresolutely (i-rez'ọ-lūt-li), *adv.* In an irresolute or wavering manner.

irresoluteness (i-rez'ọ-lūt-nes), *n.* The state of being irresolute.

irresolution (i-rez-ō-lū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irrésolution* = Sp. *irresolucion* = Pg. *irresolução* = It. *irresoluzione;* as *in-*[3] + *resolution,* after *irresolute.*] Lack of resolution; lack of decision or purpose; vacillation.

I was weary of continual *irresolution,* and a perpetual equipoise of the mind. *Johnson,* Rambler, No. 96.

=Syn. Indecision, hesitancy, wavering, faltering.

irresolvability (ir-ē-zol-vạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irresolvable:* see *-bility.*] Absence of resolvability; the state or quality of being irresolvable.

irresolvable (ir-ē-zol'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resolvable.*] Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved.

The *irresolvable* nebulæ which exhibit bright lines in all probability consist . . . of glowing gas without anything solid in them.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 308.

irresolvableness (ir-ē-zol'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Irresolvability.

irresolved (ir-ē-zolvd'), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resolved.*] Not resolved; irresolute; not settled in opinion; undetermined.

Many ingenious men continue yet *irresolved* in this noble controversy. *Boyle,* Works, III. 198.

While a person is *irresolved,* he suffers all the force of temptation to fall upon him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, IV. xi.

irresolvedly (ir-ē-zol'ved-li), *adv.* Without settled opinion; inconclusively. [Rare.]

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things which some take to be the elements, and others the principles, of all mixed bodies. *Boyle,* Works, III. 198.

irrespective (ir-ē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *respective.*] 1†. Not regarding particular circumstances or conditions.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins.
Hammond.

2. Regardless; not taking account; independent: followed by *of* before an object: also often used adverbially, there being no noun to which it can be directly attached: as, to do one's duty, *irrespective of* consequences.

No abstract intellectual plan of life
Quite *irrespective of* life's plainest laws.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Irrespective of the form of government, frequent wars generate permanent military forces.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

3†. Not showing respect; disrespectful.

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine.
Sir C. Cornwallis, Supp. to Cabala, p. 101.

irrespectively (ir-ē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* Without regard to, or not taking into account, other matters or considerations: with *of,* formerly with *to.*

They advance to such a state of strength as to be able to feed on the solid meat of vertue, which is the discharge of our duty to God and man *irrespectively to* humane praise.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. § 4.

irrespirable (ir-ē-spīr'a-bl), *a.* [< LL. *irrespirabilis, inrespirabilis,* that cannot be breathed, < L. *in-* priv. + **respirabilis,* that may be breathed: see *respirable.*] Not respirable; unfit for respiration: as, an *irrespirable* atmosphere.

irresponsibility (ir-ē-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irresponsabilité;* as *irresponsible* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The character or state of being irresponsible; lack of or freedom from responsibility.

The demands of society and the worry of servants so draw upon the nervous energy of women that they are glad to escape occasionally to the *irresponsibility* of hotel life.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 7.

irresponsible (ir-ē-spon'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *irresponsable;* as *in-*[3] + *responsible.*] 1. Not responsible; not subject to responsibility; not to be held accountable, or called into question: as, an *irresponsible* government; the *irresponsible* control of wealth.

That no unbridled potentate or tyrant, but to his sorrow for the future, may presume such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside-down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

They left the crown what, in the eye and estimation of law, it had ever been, perfectly *irresponsible.*
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Not capable of or chargeable with responsibility; unable to respond to obligation, as an insolvent debtor; not subject to or incurring legal responsibility, as an infant or idiot for his acts; not of a responsible nature or character.

irresponsibly (ir-ē-spon'si-bli), *adv.* In an irresponsible manner; so as to be irresponsible.

irresponsive (ir-ē-spon'siv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *responsive.*] Not responsive; unanswering.

irresponsiveness (ir-ē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being irresponsive, or unable or unwilling to answer.

Insensibility to pain, though usual, is liable to still more frequent exceptions, as also is the *irresponsiveness* to the address of persons other than the operator.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 65.

irrestrainable (ir-ē-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *restrainable.*] Not restrainable; incapable of being restrained or held in check. *Prynne,* Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 91.

irresuscitable (ir-ē-sus'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *resuscitable.*] Incapable of being resuscitated or revived.

irresuscitably (ir-ē-sus'i-ta-bli), *adv.* So as not to be resuscitated.

The inner man . . . sleeps now *irresuscitably* at the bottom of his stomach. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

irretention (ir-ē-ten'shọn), *n.* [< *in-*[3] + *retention.*] Absence of retention; the state or quality of being irretentive; want of power to retain.

From *irretention* of memory he [Kant] could not recollect the letters which composed his name.
De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.

irretentive (ir-ē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retentive.*] Not retentive or apt to retain.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive.* *Skelton,* Deism Revealed, iv.

irretraceable (ir-ē-trā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *retraceable.*] Not retraceable.

irretrievability (ir-ē-trē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *irretrievable:* see *-bility.*] The state or condition

of being irretrievable; incapability of recovery or reparation.

Pathetically shadowing out the fatal *irretrievability* of early errors in life. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

irretrievable (ir-ē-trē′va-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *retrievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable: as, an *irretrievable* loss.

The condition of Glorians, I am afraid, is *irretrievable.* *Spectator*, No. 423.

=Syn. See list under *irremediable.*

irretrievableness (ir-ē-trē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being irretrievable.

irretrievably (ir-ē-trē′va-bli), *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably.

irreturnable (ir-ē-tėr′na-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *returnable.*] Not returnable; incapable of returning or of being returned.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 429.

irrevealable (ir-ē-vē′la-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *revealable.*] Not revealable; incapable of being revealed.

irrevealably (ir-ē-vē′la-bli), *adv.* So as not to be revealed.

irreverence (i-rev′e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *irreverence*, < OF. *irreverence*, F. *irrévérence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *irreverencia* = It. *irreverenza*, *irriverenza*, *inreverenza*, < L. *irreverentia*, *inreverentia*, irreverence, < *irreveren(t-)s*, *inreveren(t-)s*, irreverent: see *irreverent.*] The quality of being irreverent; lack of reverence or veneration; lack of due regard to the authority and character of a superior or an elder; a manifestation of irreverent feeling.

Irreverence is whan men doon not honour ther as hem oughte to doon. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Others affirm (if it be not *irreverence* to record their opinion) that even in wit he [Virgil] seems deficient by many omissions. *Davenant*, Gondibert, Pref., To Mr. Hobbes.

Not the slightest *irreverence* was intended in these miracle-plays, which were only dramatic performances tolerated by the mediæval Church. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 115.

=Syn. Disrespect, incivility, discourtesy, rudeness (all toward elders or superiors).

irreverend (i-rev′e-rend), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *reverend.* Indef. 2 an erroneous form (simulating *reverend*) of *irreverent.*] 1. Not reverend; unworthy of reverence; devoid of dignity or respectability: as, the *irreverend* old age of a miser.—2†. Irreverent.

If any man use immodest speech, or *irreverend* gesture or behaviour, or otherwise be suspected in life, he is likewise admonished, as before. *Strype*, Abp. Grindal, App. ii.

irreverent (i-rev′e-rent), *a.* [< OF. *irreverent*, F. *irrévérent* = Sp. Pg. *irreverente* = It. *irreverente*, *inreverente*, < L. *irreveren(t-)s*, *inreveren(t-)s*, not reverent, < *in-* priv. + *reveren(t-)s*, reverent: see *reverent.*] Not reverent; manifesting or characterized by irreverence; deficient in veneration or respect: as, to be *irreverent* toward one's superiors or elders; an *irreverent* expression.

There are not so eloquent books in the world as the Scriptures; neither should a man come to any kind of handling of them with uncircumcised lips, as Moses speaks, or with an extemporal and *irreverent*, or over-homely and vulgar language. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Sir Gawain — nay,
Brother, I need not tell thee foolish words—
A reckless and *irreverent* knight was he.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

I hope it will not be *irreverent* for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 212.

irreverential (i-rev-e-ren′shal), *a.* [= ML. *irreverentialis* (rare); as *in-*3 + *reverential.*] Pertaining to or marked by irreverence. [Rare.]

Irreverential pleasure. *George Eliot*, Essays.

irreverently (i-rev′e-rent-li), *adv.* In an irreverent manner; without reverence.

Who can with patience hear this filthy, rascally fool speak so *irreverently* of persons eminent both in greatness and piety? *Milton*, Defence of the People of England.

irreversibility (ir-ē-vėr-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *irreversible:* see *-bility.*] The quality or condition of being irreversible; incapability of reversal or inversion.

irreversible (ir-ē-vėr′si-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *reversible.*] 1. Not reversible; incapable of being reversed or inverted.—2. Not to be recalled or annulled.

An uncertain sentence, which must stand eternally *irreversible*, be it good or bad. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 333.

This rejection of the Jews, as it is not universal, so neither is it final and *irreversible.* *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

irreversibleness (ir-ē-vėr′si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being irreversible; irreversibility.

irreversibly (ir-ē-vėr′si-bli), *adv.* In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed or annulled.

irrevocability (i-rev″ō-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irrévocabilité* = Sp. *irrevocabilidad* = Pg. *irrevocabilidade* = It. *irrevocabilità*; as *irrevocable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state of being irrevocable.

irrevocable (i-rev′ō-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *irrévocable* = Sp. *irrevocable* = Pg. *irrevocavel* = It. *irrevocabile*, *inrevocabile*, < L. *irrevocabilis*, *inrevocabilis*, that cannot be called back, < *in-* priv. + *revocabilis*, that can be called back: see *revocable.*] Not revocable; not to be revoked or recalled; that cannot be repealed or annulled: as, an *irrevocable* decree.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom
Which I have pass'd upon her; she is banish'd.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3, 85.

irrevocableness (i-rev′ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* Irrevocability.

irrevocably (i-rev′ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; beyond recall; so as to preclude recall or repeal.

irrevolublet (i-rev′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *revoluble.*] Not revoluble; having no revolution.

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

irrhetorical (ir-ē-tor′i-kal), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *rhetorical.*] Not rhetorical; unpersuasive. [Rare.]

irrigable (ir′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **irrigabilis*, < *irrigare*, irrigate: see *irrigate.*] Capable of being irrigated; that may be made productive by irrigation.

The question of irrigating the arid but *irrigable* portion of our public domain is destined to become a leading one. *Science*, IV. 158.

irrigate (ir′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irrigated*, ppr. *irrigating.* [< L. *irrigatus*, *inrigatus*, pp. of *irrigare*, *inrigare* (> It. *irrigare* = F. *irriguer*), bring water to or upon, wet, irrigate, < *in*, upon, + *rigare*, water, wet, moisten, akin to E. *rain*1, q. v.] 1. To pass a liquid over or through; moisten by a flow of water or other liquid.

Lister for some years *irrigated* a wound with carbolic lotion during the operation, and at the dressings when it was exposed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 679.

Specifically—2. To water, as land, by causing a stream or streams to be distributed over it. See *irrigation.*

irrigation (ir-i-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *irrigation* = Pr. *irrigacio* = Pg. *irrigação* = It. *irrigazione*, < L. *irrigatio(n-)*, *inrigatio(n-)*, a watering, < *irrigare*, *inrigare*, irrigate: see *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening; the covering of anything with water or other liquid for the purpose of making or keeping it moist, as in local medical treatment; especially, the distribution of water over the surface of land to promote the growth of plants. The irrigation of land is often artificially effected by elaborate and costly means, consisting of machinery for raising the water from streams or reservoirs, and ditches through which to distribute it; and many regions depend upon such artificial irrigation for their productiveness.

By *irrigation* is meant the application of the waters of a running stream by a riparian proprietor in the cultivation of his land by artificial means, and not the overflowing of its natural banks by periodical or extraordinary freshets or swellings of the stream beyond the customary quantity flowing therein. *Washburn*, Eas. and Serv. (3d ed.), p. 308.

Bedwork irrigation, a method of irrigation especially applicable to level ground, in which the earth is thrown into beds or ridges.—**Upward irrigation**, a method of irrigation in which the water rises upward through the soil, instead of being carried off through drains, as in the ordinary circumstances.

irrigator (ir′i-gā-tor), *n.* [< *irrigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which irrigates; specifically, an apparatus, such as a fountain-syringe, for washing a wound or a diseased surface, or a surface to be disinfected.

irriguous (i-rig′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *irriguo*, < L. *irriguus*, *inriguus*, supplied with water, < *in*, in, upon, + *riguus*, watered, < *rigare*, water; cf. *irrigate.*] 1. Watered; watery; moist.

Like Gideon's fleece, *irriguous* with a dew from heaven, when much of the vicinage is dry. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 610.

With ale *irriguous*, undismay'd I hear
The frequent dun ascend my lofty dome
Importunate. *Warton*, Oxford Ale, p. 127.

2. Of such a nature as to irrigate; affording irrigation.

Rash Elpenor, who in evil hour
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

irrisible (i-riz′i-bl), *a.* [< *in-*3 + *risible.*] Not risible; incapable of laughter. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

irrision (i-rizh′on), *n.* [= F. *irrision* = Sp. *irrision* = Pg. *irrisão* = It. *irrisione*, *inrisione*, < L. *irrisio(n-)*, *inrisio(n-)*, a mocking, deriding, < *irridere*, *inridere*, laugh at, mock, deride, < *in*, in, on, to, + *ridere*, laugh; cf. *derision.*] The act of sneering or laughing derisively; mockery; derision. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Then he againe, by way of *irrision*, Ye say very true indeed—That will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

To abstain from doing all affronts, . . . and mockings of our neighbour, not giving him appellatives of scorn or *irrision.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

Irrisor (i-rī′sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *irrisor*, *inrisor*, a derider, mocker, scoffer, < *irridere*, *inridere*, laugh at: see *irrision.*] 1. The leading and name-giving genus of birds of the family *Irrisoridæ*, founded by Lesson in 1831. *I. erythrorhynchus*, the best-known species, is glossy-blackish, with

Wood-hoopoe (*Irrisor erythrorhynchus*).

coralline bill and feet, and the lateral tail-feathers white-tipped. *Irrisor* (*Scoptelus*) *aterrimus* and *Irrisor* (*Rhinopomastes*) *cyanomelas* are other examples.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridæ*: as, the black *irrisor;* the Namaqua *irrisor.*

Irrisoridæ (ir-i-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Irrisor* + *-idæ.*] An African family of picarian birds, related to the *Upupidæ*, having a long, slender, curved bill, as in that family, but the tail long and graduated, the head crestless, and the plumage glossy; the irrisors or wood-hoopoes. These birds are of arboreal and scansorial habits, though not yoke-toed; they are restless and noisy, and emit an offensive odor. There are 6 or 8 well-determined species, of the genera *Irrisor*, *Scoptelus*, and *Rhinopomastes.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

irrisory (i-rī′so-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *irrisorio*, < LL. *irrisorius*, *inrisorius*, mocking, < *irrisor*, *inrisor*, a mocker: see *Irrisor.*] Addicted to laughing derisively or sneering at others.

I wish that, even there, you had been less *irrisory*, less of a plesder. *Landor.*

irritability (ir′i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *irritabilité* = Sp. *irritabilidad* = Pg. *irritabilidade* = It. *irritabilità*, < L. *irritabilita(t-)s*, *inritabilita(t-)s*, irritability, < *irritabilis*, *inritabilis*, irritable: see *irritable.*] 1. The quality of being irritable; an irritable state or condition of the mind; proneness to mental irritation; irascibility; petulance: as, *irritability* of temper.

Towards Phœbe, as we have said, she was affectionate, . . . yet with a continually recurring pettishness and *irritability.* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. In *physiol.*, the property of nerve, muscle, or other active tissue of reacting upon stimuli; in muscles, specifically, the property of contracting when stimulated.

The *irritability* of the nerves and muscles is permanently maintained only so long as both are acted upon in their natural positions by the circulating blood. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 106.

3. In *bot.*, that endowment of a vegetable organism by virtue of which a motion takes place in it in response to an external stimulus. Such motion may be obvious in a special organ and sudden, as in the sensitive-plant and Venus's fly-trap, or slow, as in the coiling of a tendril; or it may be internal in the protoplasm, of which while living irritability is a fundamental property, and from which, indeed, the outward motion proceeds. "The external stimulus may be mechanical, simply the contact of a foreign body, or electrical, or chemical; a sudden change from light to darkness, or a variation in the intensity of the illumination, sometimes acts as a stimulus." (*Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 301.) Irritability is nearly the same as sensitiveness. See *sensitive-plant*, *protoplasm.*

irritable (ir′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *irritable* = Sp. *irritable* = Pg. *irritavel* = It. *irritabile*, < L. *irritabilis*, *inritabilis*, easily excited, < *irritare*, *inritare*, excite: see *irritate*1.] 1. Susceptible to mental irritation; liable to the excitement of anger or passion; irascible; petulant.

Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty; others grow morbid and *irritable.* *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 108.

2. Susceptible to physical irritation; capable of being stimulated to action by external agency; liable to contract, shrink, become inflamed, etc., when excited or stimulated: as, *irritable* nerves; an *irritable* wound.—3. Specifically, in *physiol.* and *bot.*, possessing the property of irritability.

Strictly speaking, the glands ought to be called *irritable*, as the term sensitive generally implies consciousness; but no one supposes that the sensitive plant is conscious. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 19.

4. Responding quickly to a stimulus; sensitive; impressible.

One cannot help having an *irritable* brain, which rides an idea to the moon and home again, without stirrups, whilst some folks are getting the harness of words on to its back. *J. H. Ewing*, Dandelion Clocks.

Our modern nerves, our *irritable* sympathies, our easy discomforts and fears, make one think (in some relations) less respectfully of human nature. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 220.

=Syn. 1. *Passionate*, etc. (see *irascible*); fretful, peevish.

irritableness (ir'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being irritable; irritability.

irritably (ir'i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an irritable manner; so as to cause or manifest irritation.

irritament† (ir'i-tạ-ment), *n.* [= OF. *iritement* = Sp. *irritamiento* = Pg. *irritamento* = It. *irritamento*, *inritamento*, < L. *irritamentum*, *inritamentum*, an incitement, provocative, < *irritare*, *inritare*, incite: see *irritate*[1].] An irritating cause or irritant; a provocative; an incentive.

Irregular dispensations . . . are . . . the perilous *irritaments* of carnal and spiritual enmity. *N. Ward*, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 233.

irritancy[1] (ir'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *irritan(t)*[1] + *-cy*.] The state of being irritant or of exciting irritation; the quality of irritating.

irritancy[2] (ir'i-tạn-si), *n.* [< *irritan(t)*[2] + *-cy*.] In *Scots law*, the state of being irritant or of no force, or of being null and void. *Imp. Diet.*

irritant[1] (ir'i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *irritant* = Sp. Pg. It. *irritante*, < L. *irritan(t-)s*, *inritan(t-)s*, ppr. of *irritare*, *inritare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].]

I. *a.* Irritating; exasperating; specifically, producing pain, heat, or tension; causing inflammation: as, an *irritant* poison.

II. *n.* That which irritates or exasperates; specifically, a therapeutic agent that causes pain, heat, or tension, or a poison that produces inflammation.

Many of the Ranunculaceæ are irritant poisons. . . . Clematis is one of the best known *irritants* of this class. *Lindley*, Vegetable Kingdom.

irritant[2] (ir'i-tạnt), *a.* [< LL. *irritan(t-)s*, *inritan(t-)s*, ppr. of *irritare*, *inritare*, make void, invalidate: see *irritate*[2].] Rendering null and void. [Rare.]

The states elected Henry, duke of Anjou, for their king, with this clause *irritant:* that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance. *Sir J. Hayward*, Ans. to Doleman, v.

Irritant clause, in *Scots law*, a clause in a deed declaring void specified acts if done by the party holding under the deed.

irritate[1] (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *irritated*, ppr. *irritating*. [< L. *irritatus*, *inritatus*, pp. of *irritare*, *inritare* (> It. *irritare* = Sp. Pg. *irritar* = F. *irriter*, > E. *irrite*[1]), excite, irritate, incite, stimulate.] 1. To excite to resentment or anger; annoy; vex; exasperate: as, to be *irritated* by an officious or a tedious person.

Not to molest, or *irritate*, or raise
A laugh at his expense, is slender praise.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 318.

2. To excite to automatic action by external agency, as organic tissue; produce motion, contraction, or inflammation in by stimulation: as, to *irritate* the skin by chafing or the nerves by teasing.

When a nerve is *irritated* not far from its termination in a muscle, the effect is but small. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 19.

3†. To give greater force or energy to; excite.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

Music too,
By Spartans lov'd, is temper'd by the law;
Still to her plan subservient melts in notes,
Which cool and soothe, not *irritate* and warm.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

=Syn. 1. *Provoke*, *Incense*, etc. (see *exasperate*); fret, chafe, nettle, sting, annoy, gall, inflame, excite, anger, enrage.

irritate[1]† (ir'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *irritatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Excited; exasperated; intensified.

The heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon.*

irritate[2]† (ir'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *irritatus*, *inritatus*, pp. of *irritare*, *inritare*, make void, invalidate, < L. *irritus*, *inritus*, void, invalid: see *irrite*[2].] To render null and void. *Bramhall.*

irritating (ir'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Causing irritation; vexing; provoking; exasperating.

Poor relations are undeniably *irritating*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 8.

The peasantry of France, though freed from the most oppressive, were still subject to some of the most *irritating* of feudal burdens. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

irritatingly (ir'i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In an irritating manner or degree; so as to irritate.

Her story, it is right to add, is not only fearfully crude, but *irritatingly* well-intentioned also. *Athenæum*, No. 3194, p. 49.

irritation (ir-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irritation* = Sp. *irritacion* = Pg. *irritação* = It. *irritazione*, *inritazione*, < L. *irritatio(n-)*, *inritatio(n-)*, < *irritare*, *inritare*, excite: see *irritate*[1].] 1. The act of irritating, or the state of being irritated; impatient or angry excitement; provocation; exasperation.

It may appear strange that Marlborough should have continued in command in spite of so many causes of *irritation*, but he was implored by his Whig friends to do so. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Stimulation; incitement; a stirring up to activity. [Rare.]

Therefore was nothing committed to historie but matters of great and excellent persons & things, that the same by *irritation* of good courages (such as emulation causeth) might worke more effectually. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 33.

The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the *irritation* and development of the human intellect. *De Quincey.*

3. In *physiol.*, the act of evoking some action, or change of state, in a muscle, nerve, or other living tissue, by some chemical, physical, or pathological agent; the state or action thus evoked.

irritative (ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *irritatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *irritativo;* as *irritate*[1] + *-ive*.] 1. Serving to excite or irritate.

Every irritation produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which change is a "counter-working against the *irritative* cause." *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med.

2. Accompanied with or produced by irritation.—**Irritative fever.** See *fever*[1].

irritatory (ir'i-tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *irritate*[1] + *-ory*.] Exciting; stimulating; irritating. [Rare.]

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 45.

irrite[1]†, *v. t.* [< F. *irriter*, < L. *irritare*, incite, irritate: see *irritate*[1].] To irritate; exasperate; influence; provoke.

Irriting and prouoking men vnto anger. *Grafton*, Edw. V., an. 1.

irrite[2]† (i-rīt'), *a.* [< ME. *irrite*, < OF. *irrite* = Sp. *irrito* = Pg. It. *irrito*, < L. *irritus*, *inritus*, undecided, unfixed, invalid, void, < *in-* priv. + *ratus*, decided, fixed: see *rate*[2].] Invalid; of no force; vain; ineffectual; useless.

These *irrite*, forceless, bugbear excommunications, the ridiculous affordments of a mercenary power, are not unlike those old night-spells which blind people had from mongrel witches. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 180.

irrorate† (ir'ọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *irroratus*, *inroratus*, pp. of *irrorare*, *inrorare*, wet with dew (> It. *inrorare*, *irrorare* = Pg. *irrorar*), < *in*, upon, + *rorare*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew.] To moisten with dew.

irrorate (ir'ọ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *irroratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, dotted with white or light color, as if with dewdrops; in *entom.*, marked with minute dots of color: said especially of the wings of lepidopters when numerous single scales differ from the ground color.

irrorated (ir'ọ-rā-ted), *a.* [< *irrorate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *irrorate*.

irroration (ir-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irroration;* as *irrorate* + *-ion*.] 1†. The act of bedewing, or the state of being moistened with dew.

If during the discharge the *irroration* should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren, while the rest will be found to have been fecundated. *Trans. of Spallanzani's Dissertations.* (*Latham.*)

2. In *entom.*, an ill-defined color-mark formed by scattered dots or scales, as on a butterfly's wing.

irrotational (ir-ọ-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rotational*.] Not rotational; devoid of rotation.

The equations which form the foundations of the mathematical theory of fluid motions were fully laid down by Lagrange and the great mathematicians of the end of the last century, but the number of solutions of cases of fluid motion which had been actually worked out remained very small, and almost all of these belonged to a particular type of fluid motion, which has been since named the *irrotational* type. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 43.

Irrotational motion in *hydrodynamics*, of a fluid, a motion in which the infinitesimal parts have no angular velocity of rotation about their own axes—that is to say, if any infinitesimal spherical particle of the fluid were suddenly to become solidified, it would move without turning, although its path would not generally be rectilinear. Though all the particles of a fluid were moving in parallel straight lines, its motion would not necessarily be irrotational; for if parts moving side by side had different velocities, a solidified particle would rotate.

irrubrical (i-rö'bri-kạl), *a.* [< *in-*[3] + *rubrical*.] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

irrugate† (ir'ọ-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *irrugatus*, *inrugatus*, pp. of *irrugare*, *inrugare*, wrinkle, < *in*, in, upon, + *rugare*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] To lay in folds; wrinkle.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinkle their faces. *Palace of Pleasure*, I., F. 4. (*Nares.*)

irrupted (i-rup'ted), *a.* [< L. *irruptus*, *inruptus*, pp. of *irrumpere*, *inrumpere*, break or burst in, rush in, < *in*, in, + *rumpere*, break, burst: see *rupture*.] Broken violently; disrupted. [Rare.]

irruption (i-rup'shọn), *n.* [= F. *irruption* = Sp. *irrupcion* = Pg. *irrupção* = It. *irruzione*, < L. *irruptio(n-)*, *inruptio(n-)*, a breaking or bursting in, < *irrumpere*, *inrumpere*, pp. *irruptus*, *inruptus*, break in: see *irrupted*.] A bursting in; a breaking or rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

Least evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep.
Milton, S. A., l. 1567.

In 1388 the Austrians made an *irruption* into the territory of Glarus with an army of fifteen thousand men. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 318.

A grand *irruption* of angels follows, filling the sky with song and holy gratulation. *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 12.

=Syn. Foray, raid.

irruptive (i-rup'tiv), *a.* [< *irrupt(ed)* + *-ive*.] Bursting in; rushing in or upon anything.

Storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse, Ode to Justice.

Irvingia (ėr-vin'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), named after Dr. *Irving*, R. N.] A small genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Simarubeæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx 4- or 5-parted, the petals 4 or 5 in number, the stamens 10, and the ovary 2-celled. They are trees with curious annulated branches, alternate simple and entire leaves, and axillary or terminal panicles of small, yellow, odorous flowers. Three species, natives of tropical western Africa, are known. *I. Barteri*, a tree 40 feet high, is the wild mango, dika-bread, or bread-tree of western Africa. The seeds are the part eaten, and also contain an oil or fat similar to cocoa-butter, which is used by the natives in cooking.

Irvingism (ėr'ving-izm), *n.* [< *Irving* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system of religious doctrine and practice peculiar to Edward Irving or the Irvingites, or adherence to that system. See *Irvingite*.

Great writers, of world-wide fame, have devoted themselves to studying Gnosticism and Montanism, but scorn to bestow a thought on Quakerism, *Irvingism*, and above all on Methodism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 112.

Irvingite (ėr'ving-īt), *n.* [< *Irving* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a religious denomination called after Edward Irving (1792–1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was settled in London in 1822, promulgated mystical doctrines, and was excommunicated in 1833. Irving was not the founder of the sect popularly called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed. Its proper name is the *Catholic Apostolic Church*, and it has an elaborate organization derived from its twelve "apostles," the first body of whom was completed in 1835. It recognizes the orders of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or "angels," elders, deacons, etc. It lays especial stress on the early creeds, the eucharist, prophecies, and gift of tongues. It has an extremely ritualistic service and an elaborate liturgy. The adherents are not numerous, and are found chiefly in Great Britain. There are some on the continent of Europe and in the United States.

iry† (īr'i), *a.* [< *ire*[2] + *-y*[1].] Angry.

We flame with that which doth our soules refine;
For in our Soules the *iry* pow'r it is
That makes vs at vnhallowed thoughts repine.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 74.

is (iz). The third person singular present indicative of the verb *be*. See *be*[1]. The form *is* was formerly, and is still dialectally, used for all persons of the singular, and in negro speech also for all persons of the plural. Such use in Chaucer, as in modern authors, is in imitation of dialect speech.

I *is* as ille a milliere as are ye. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 125.

Il hail, by God, Aleyn, thou *is* a fonne. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

-is[1]†. An obsolete form of *-es*[1].

-is[2]†. An obsolete form of *-es*[2].

isaac (ī′zak), *n.* [A corrupted form of *haysuck*, q. v.] The hedge-sparrow. *Halliwell.*

isabel, isabelle (iz′a-bel), *n.* [< F. *isabelle* = It. *isabella* = Pg. *isabel* (Sp. *isabellino*, adj.), a color so called; < *Isabelle*, a woman's name. Color terms are often taken from personal or local names without any particular reason; and there is no need to put faith in the stories which connect the name with that of various Isabelles of history.] A yellowish-gray or grayish-buff color; a kind of drab. A mixture by rotating disks of ⅔ black, ⅓ bright chrome-yellow, and 1/12 white gives an isabel-yellow. Also *isabella, isabel-yellow.*

Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken; this siege, unluckily for her comfort, lasted three years; and the supposed colour of the archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable colour, hence called l'Isabeau, or the *Isabella;* a kind of whitish-yellow-dingy.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 298.

The colour of the Fennec is a very pale fawn, or *isabel* colour, sometimes being almost of a creamy whiteness.
J. G. Wood, Pop. Nat. Hist., p. 73.

isabelite (iz-a-bel′īt), *n.* [< *Isabel*, a woman's name, + *-ite*2.] A West Indian name of the angel-fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris.*

isabella (iz-a-bel′ä), *n.* [See *isabel.*] Same as *isabel.*

Similarly white, but with the ornamental feathers of the head, breast, and back of a rusty *isabella* color, is the buff-backed cattle-egret. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 178.

If, on being removed therefrom and rinsed in cold water, the swatch assumes, when immersed in a solution of acetate of alumina, a deep yellowish tinge (*isabella* colour), the oiling is quite what it should be.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 324.

isabella-wood (iz-a-bel′ä-wůd), *n.* The red bay, *Persea Carolinensis.*

isabelle, *n.* See *isabel.*

isabelline (iz-a-bel′in), *a.* [= Sp. *isabellino*, < NL. *isabellinus;* as *isabel(l)* + *-ine*1.] Resembling isabel; of the hue called isabel.

The upper plumage of every bird . . . is of one uniform *isabelline* or sand color.
Canon Tristram, Ornith. of N. Africa (in the Ibis).

Isabelline bear, the *Ursus isabellinus*, a pale variety of the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), found in the Himalayas.

isabel-yellow (iz′a-bel-yel″ō), *n.* Same as *isabel.*

isabnormal (ī-sab-nôr′mal), *a.* Same as *isoabnormal.*

isadelphous (ī-sa-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having the stamens in the phalanges or bundles equal in number, as some diadelphous flowers.

isagoge† (ī-sa-gō′jē), *n.* [Also *isagogue;* < L. *isagoge, isagoga*, < Gr. *εἰσαγωγή*, an introduction, < *εἰσάγειν*, lead in, introduce, < *εἰς*, into, + *ἄγειν*, lead: see *act.*] An introduction.—**The Isagoge of Porphyry,** an introduction to the book of Categories of Aristotle, written by the Neoplatonist Porphyry in the third century A. D. It treats mainly of the five predicables.

isagogic (ī-sa-goj′ik), *a.* [< L. *isagogicus*, < Gr. *εἰσαγωγικός*, introductory, < *εἰσαγωγή*, introduction: see *isagoge.*] Introductory; especially, introductory to the interpretation of the Bible.

The formal, introductory or *isagogic*, studies have a wide range, requiring, perhaps more than any other, educated faculty and the scientific mind.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 208.

isagogical (ī-sa-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *isagogic* + *-al.*] Same as *isagogic.*

isagogics (ī-sa-goj′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *isagogic:* see *-ics.*] That department of theological study which treats of the books forming the canon of Scripture, individually and collectively, their authorship, the date and place of their composition, their contents, style, inspiration, and any particular questions connected with them. Also called *Biblical introduction.*

isagogue†, *n.* Same as *isagoge.*

Isaianic (ī-zā-yan′ik), *a.* [< *Isaiah* + *-an* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Isaiah, a Hebrew prophet and the traditional author of the book of Isaiah.

The question of the *Isaianic* or non-*Isaianic* origin of the disputed prophecies (especially xl.–lxvi.) must be decided on grounds of exegesis alone.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 379.

isandrous (ī-san′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens similar and equal in number to the divisions of the corolla.

isantherous (ī-san′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνθηρός*, flowery: see *anther.*] In *bot.*, having the anthers equal. *Thomas*, Med. Dict. [Rare.]

isanthous (ī-san′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, having regular flowers.

Isanthus (ī-san′thus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the nearly regular corolla; < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A monotypic genus of North American plants, of the natural order *Labiatæ*, having a 5-lobed regular bell-shaped calyx, and a corolla with a bell-shaped border and 5 nearly equal spreading lobes. The single species, *I. cæruleus*, the false pennyroyal, is a low, much-branched annual plant, with nearly entire lanceolate leaves and small pale-blue flowers on axillary peduncles. It occurs from Maine to Illinois and southward.

isapostolic (ī-sap-os-tol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀποστολικός*, apostolic: see *apostolic.*] Equal to the apostles: an epithet specifically given in the calendar of the Greek Church to bishops of apostolic consecration (for instance, St. Abercius of Hieropolis), holy and eminent women of the apostolic company (as St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thecla), the first preachers of the Christian faith in a country (as St. Nina in Georgia), and persons of royal or princely rank who have promoted the success of Christianity (as St. Constantine and St. Helena).

Isaria (ī-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1829), so called in allusion to likeness of organs; < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal.] The typical genus of fungi of the natural order *Isariacei.* They are floccose in appearance, with an elongated receptacle. They are found on a great variety of substances; some species, as *I. pulveracea* and *I. Sphingum*, attack and destroy various insects. (*E. L. Trouessart*, Microbes (trans.), pp. 48, 49.) From observations of Tulasne, it is now believed that some reputed species of *Isaria*, including *I. Sphingum*, *I. farinosa*, and *I. arachnophila*, are really only conditions in species of other genera.

Isariacei (ī-sā-ri-ā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isaria* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of hyphomycetous fungi, or filamentous molds, containing those genera in which the fertile threads are compacted and have deciduous pulverulent spores at their free apices. The spellings *Isariadeæ, Isarideæ, Isaricæ*, and *Isariei* have been used by different authors, and the group has been called a family, tribe, division, etc., with some variation in its scope.

isarioid (ī-sā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Isaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Isaria.*

isathyd (ī′sā-thid), *n.* [< *isat(in)* + *hyd(rogen).*] A substance formed from isatin by its uniting with one equivalent of hydrogen.

isatic (ī-sat′ik), *a.* [< *Isatis*1 + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to isatin; derived from isatin: as, *isatic* acid ($C_8H_7NO_3$), an acid formed by the action of caustic alkalis upon isatin.

Isatideæ (ī-sā-tid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Isatis*1 (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, typified by the genus *Isatis*, characterized by having the silique short, indehiscent, inarticulate, often crustaceous, winged, and 1-celled and 1-seeded or rarely 2-seeded. Also written *Isatidæ.*

isatin (ī′sā-tin), *n.* [< *Isatis*1 + *-in*2.] A compound ($C_8H_5NO_2$) obtained by oxidizing indigo. It forms hyacinth-red or reddish-orange crystals of a brilliant luster. Its solutions stain the skin, and give it a disagreeable odor.

Isatis1 (ī′sā-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *isatis*, < Gr. *ἰσάτις*, an herb with a milky juice used in healing wounds, a coloring plant, woad.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, the type of the tribe *Isatideæ*, having the pod large, orbicular, oblong or linear, corneous, and with the margin coriaceous or foliaceous. They are annual or perennial erect herbs, with entire leaves, and the cauline sagittate in outline. About 30 (or, according to some authors, 60) species are known. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia. One species, *I. tinctoria*, called *woad* or *asp-of-Jerusalem*, was cultivated by the ancient Britons to stain the skin blue, but it is now cultivated in few localities. *I. indigotica* is still cultivated as a dye-plant in the north of China.

isatis2 (ī′sā-tis), *n.* [< NL. *isatis*, a specific name, *Canis isatis*, bestowed by J. G. Gmelin (1760): said to be from a vernacular name.] The white or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus.*

The *isatis*, or Arctic fox.
J. D. Godman, Amer. Nat. Hist. (2d ed.), I. 268.

Iscariotical (is-kar-i-ot′i-kal), *a.* [< *Iscariot* (see def.) + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to Judas Iscariot, that one of Christ's twelve apostles who betrayed him; Judas-like; treacherous.

In the Evangelical and reformed use of this sacred censure, no such prostitution, no such *Iscariotical* drifts are to be doubted, as that Spiritual doom and sentence should invade worldly possession.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

isch†, **ische**†, *v. i.* See *ish.*

ischæmia, ischæmic. See *ischemia, ischemic.*

ischemia, ischæmia (is-kē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχαιμος*, stanching blood, styptic, < *ἴσχειν*, hold, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, local anemia produced by vasoconstriction or by other local obstacles to the arterial flow.

Rothmund mentions two . . . cases of *ischæmia* of the retina. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 363.

ischemic, ischæmic (is-kē′mik), *a.* [< *ischemia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with ischemia.

ischesis (is-kē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσχειν*, hold, restrain, a form of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic.*] Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion. *Dunglison.*

ischia, *n.* Plural of *ischium.*

ischiadic (is-ki-ad′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *ischiadica*, < L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, of or relating to the hips, having gout in the hips, < *ἰσχιός* (*ἰσχιαδ-*), gout in the hips, sciatica, prop. adj. (sc. *νόσος*, disease), < *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, the hips: see *ischium.*] Same as *ischiatic.*

ischiagra (is-ki-ag′rä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *ἄγρα*, a taking: see *podagra, chiragra*, etc.] In *pathol.*, gout in the hip; ischialgia.

ischial (is′ki-al), *a.* [< *ischium* + *-al.*] Same as *ischiatic.*—**Ischial callosity.** See *callosity.*

ischialgia (is-ki-al′ji-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the ischium; sciatica.

ischiatic (is-ki-at′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *ischiatico;* var. of *ischiadic*, taken as < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, + *-atic*1. Cf. *sciatic, sciatica.*] Of or pertaining to the ischium; sciatic. Also *ischiadic, ischial.*—**Ischiatic symphysis,** a remarkable union of right and left ischia which occurs in some birds, as the American ostrich.

ischiatocele (is-ki-at′ō-sēl), *n.* An improper form of *ischiocele.*

ischiocapsular (is″ki-ō-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *ischium* + L. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule.*] Ischiatic and capsular: applied to that part of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint which is connected with the ischium.

ischiocaudal (is″ki-ō-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ischium*, hip-joint, + L. *cauda*, tail: see *caudal.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tail: applied to a muscle connecting these parts.

II. *n.* A muscle which in some animals passes from the ischium to the tail.

ischiocavernosus (is″ki-ō-kav-ėr-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *ischiocavernosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *ischiocavernous.*] A muscle of the penis, arising chiefly from the ischium, and inserted into the crus penis. Also called *erector penis* and *erector clitoridis.*

ischiocavernous (is″ki-ō-kav′ėr-nus), *a.* [< NL. *ischiocavernosus*, < *ischium* + L. *cavernosum* (*corpus*).] Pertaining to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum of the penis. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 346.

ischiocele (is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia through the sciatic notch. Also improperly *ischiatocele.*

ischiocerite (is-ki-os′ė-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*2.] One of the joints of the developed antenna of a crustacean, borne with the scaphocerite upon the basicerite, and bearing the merocerite. See *antenna*, 1.

A basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate, . . . here called the scaphocerite, is articulated; while to its inner portion an *ischiocerite* is connected, bearing a merocerite and carpocerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 273.

ischiococcygeal (is″ki-ō-kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< *ischiococcygeus* + *-al.*] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the coccyx; ischiocaudal: as, an *ischiococcygeal* muscle.

ischiococcygeus (is″ki-ō-kok-sij′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *ischiococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < *ischium* + *coccygeus.*] A muscle which in some animals connects the ischium and the coccyx.

ischiofibular (is″ki-ō-fib′ū-lär), *a.* [< *ischium* + *fibula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the fibula, or connecting these bones, as the long head of the human bicipitosus or biceps femoris muscle.

ischio-iliac (is″ki-ō-il′i-ak), *a.* [< *ischium* + *ilium* + *-ac.*] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the ilium.

ischion (is′ki-on), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ischium.*

ischiopodite (is-ki-op′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] The third joint of a developed endopodite, between the basipodite and the meropodite. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See cut under *endopodite.*

ischiopubic (is″ki-ō-pū′bik), *a.* [< *ischium* + *pubis* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining both to the ischium and to the pubis.

When the two ventral pieces are united at the *ischiopubic* symphysis, as they are in the Marsupialia, many Rodents, Artiodactyla, and Perissodactyla, the pelvis is elongated in form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 486.

2. Containing or consisting of both ischium and pubis; being a pubo-ischium: as, the *ischiopubic* bone of reptiles.

ischiorectal (is′ki-ō-rek′tal), *a.* [< *ischium* + *rectum* + *-al.*] Connecting, situated between, or otherwise pertaining to the ischium and the rectum.—**Ischiorectal fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns.

ischiorrhogic (is′ki-ō-rō′jik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχιορρωγικός*, limping, lit. with broken hips, < *ἰσχίον*, hip-joint, hip, + *ῥώξ* (*ῥωγ-*), a break, broken bit, < *ῥηγνύναι*, perf. *ἔρρωγα*, break.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of iambic trimeter which has not only a spondee or trochee for an iambus in the sixth or last place, as in the choliamb, but a spondee in the fifth place also (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | – – – ⏓ for ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏓). The word *ischiorrhogic*, literally 'broken at the hip-joint,' was meant to describe the meter as 'lame' (see *choliamb*) or unrhythmical at a point short of the extremity or last foot. This meter was employed, like the choliamb, in scoptic poetry. The word has been used in a transferred sense by Hermann and other modern writers to describe any iambic verse with spondees in the inadmissible (even) places, especially a tripody in the form ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓ ⏑ ⏓.

II. *n.* A verso or line having this peculiarity.

ischiosacral (is′ki-ō-sā′kral), *a.* [< *ischium* + *sacrum* + *-al.*] Connecting or pertaining to the ischium and the sacrum; sacrosciatic; sacro-ischiac: as, an *ischiosacral* ligament.

ischiotibial (is′ki-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* [< *ischium* + *tibia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tibia, or connecting these bones, as the semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles of man.

ischiovertebral (is′ki-ō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *ischium* + *vertebra* + *-al.*] Pertaining both to the ischium and to the spinal column.

The ureter [of the porpoise] lies between the *ischio-vertebral* fascia and the peritonæum.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 346.

ischium (is′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *ischia* (-ä). [NL., also *ischion*, < Gr. *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, hip, the hips, perhaps < *ἰσχύς*, strength, force.] 1. In *anat.*, the posterior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates, the lowermost of the three parts forming the os innominatum. It is the posterior one of two divisions of the distal part of the primitive cartilaginous rod, subsequently expanded and variously modified in shape, and normally ankyloses at the acetabulum with both ilium and pubis to form the os innominatum, with or without additional union with the other pelvic bones. It is sometimes united with its fellow of the opposite side, or with vertebræ. In man it forms the lowermost part of the haunch-bone, on which the body rests in a sitting position. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *innominatum*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

2. In *Crustacea*, the third joint of the normally 7-jointed leg; the ischiopodite.—**Ramus of the ischium**, a branch of the ischium which unites with the ramus of the pubis to bound the obturator foramen.—**Tuber ischii**, the tuberosity of the ischium, upon which the body rests in sitting. See cut under *innominatum*.

Ischnosoma (isk-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσχνός*, thin, slender, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of fishes: same as *Ostcoglossum*. *Spix*, 1829.—2. A large and wide-spread genus of staphylinids or rove-beetles: synonymous with *Myectoporus*. *Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of crustaceans. *Sars*, 1866.

ischuretic (is-kū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *ischury* + *-etic.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of relieving ischuria.

II. *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischuria.

ischuria (is-kū′ri-ä), *n.* [= F. *ischurie* = Sp. *isuria* = Pg. *ischuria* = It. *iscuria*, < LL. *ischuria*, < Gr. *ἰσχουρία*, retention of urine, < *ἰσχουρεῖν*, suffer from retention of urine, < *ἰσχειν*, hold, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a stoppage of urine, whether due to retention or to suppression.

ischury (is′kū-ri), *n.* Same as *ischuria*.

iset†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ice*.

I'se (īz). 1. A vulgar colloquialism in Scotland and the northern part of England for *I shall*.—2. A vulgar contraction for *I is*, as used for *I am*, by negroes and others in the southern United States.

-ise[1]. [Early mod. E. also *-ize;* < ME. *-ise*, < OF. *-ise*, ult. < L. *-itia:* see *-ice*.] A termination of French origin, as in *merchandise:* also spelled *-ice*, as in *cowardice*, and formerly *-ize*, as in *hazardize*, etc.

-ise[2]. [Also sometimes *-ize;* < ME. *-isen*, rare form of *-issen*, *-ishen*, etc.: see *-ish*[2].] A termination of some verbs of French origin, equivalent to and of the same origin as *-ish*[2], as in *advertise*, *divertise*, *franchise*, *enfranchise*, etc. It merges with *-ise*[3], equivalent to *-ize*.

-ise[3]. A termination of verbs, more usually spelled *-ize* (which see).

isenergic (ī-se-nėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *energic*.] In *physics*, denoting equal energy: as, *isenergic* lines.

isentropic (ī-sen-trop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἐντροπή*, a turning about, < *ἐντρέπειν*, turn about, < *ἐν*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] **I.** *a.* In *physics*, of equal entropy.—**Isentropic lines**, lines of equal entropy. They denote the successive states of a body in which the entropy remains constant.

II. *n.* An isentropic line: usually in the plural, *isentropics*.

isepipteses (ī-sep-ip-tē′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πτῆσις*, a flight, < *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] Lines on a chart or diagram connecting the different points simultaneously reached by birds of a given species in their migrations.

isepiptesial (ī-sep-ip-tē′si-al), *a.* [< *isepipteses* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to isepipteses.

iserin, iserine (ē′zėr-in), *n.* [= Sp. *iserina;* as *Iser*(*wiese*) (see def.) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A variety of titanic iron occurring in rounded grains in the diluvium of Iserwiese, a locality of Bohemia.

Isertia (ī-sėr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. C. D. von Schreber, 1774), named after P. E. *Isert*, a German surgeon.] A genus of Central and South American shrubs or trees, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Mussændeæ*, type of the old tribe *Isertieæ*, having flowers with long tubular corollas, the limb divided into 5 or 6 woolly segments, large opposite and usually coriaceous leaves, and 2 large stipules. The flowers are very showy, being scarlet or sometimes white or yellow.

Isertieæ (ī-sėr-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Isertia* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isertia*, which is now included in the tribe *Mussændeæ*. Also *Isertideæ* (Lindley) and *Isertiæ* (Richard).

ish† (ish), *v. i.* [< ME. *ischen*, *isshen*, *issen*, *iken*, < OF. *issir*, *eissir*, < L. *exire*, go out: see *exit* and *issue*.] To go out; issue.

The shippes were a-rived, and the knyghtes *isseden* owte, and alle the other peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 42.

ish (ish), *n.* [< *ish*, *v.* Cf. *issue*, *n.*] Issue; liberty and opportunity of going out.—**Ish and entry.** In *Scots law*, the clause "with free ish and entry," in a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the grantor, who is by the clause laid under that burden.

-ish[1] (ish). [< ME. *-ish*, *-issh*, *-isch*, < AS. *-isc* = OS. *-isk* = OFries. *-isk* = D. *-sch* = LG. *-isch* = OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = Icel. *-skr* = Sw. *-sk*, *-isk* = Dan. *-sk* (also Rom., < HG. or LG.: It. Sp. Pg. *-esco* = F. *-esque*, also in part *-ais*, *-ois*, OF. *-ais*, *-eis*, *-ois*, see *-esque*, *-ese*), a common formative of adjectives (which are sometimes in AS. also used as nouns) from nouns, signifying 'of the nature of,' as in *mennisc*, of the nature of man, human (see *mannish*, *mensk*), *folcisc*, popular (< *folc*, folk), etc., or 'of the nativity or country of,' being the reg. formative of patrial adjectives, as in *Englisc*, of the Angles (< *Engle*, *Ængle*, Angles: see *English*), *Frencisc*, French, *Scyttisc*, Scottish, *Grēcisc*, Greekish, etc.] A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, used as a regular formative of adjectives. (*a*) Of adjectives from common nouns, signifying 'of the nature of,' 'being like' the object denoted by the noun, as animals, as in *apish*, *bearish*, *cattish*, *doggish*, *eelish*, *hoggish*, *mutish*, *owlish*, *piggish*, *snakish*, *brutish*, etc.; or persons or supposed beings, as *babyish*, *boyish*, *childish*, *girlish*, *devilish*, *dunceish*, *foolish*, *foppish*, *ghoulish*, *impish*, *roguish*, etc.; or places, as *hellish;* or acts or qualities, as *snappish*, etc. In most of these words it has acquired by association with the noun a more or less depreciative or contemptuous force; and so in some other words, as *mannish*, *womanish*, in which the noun has no depreciative sense. (*b*) Of adjectives from proper nouns of country or people, being the regular formative of patrial adjectives, as in *English*, *Scottish*, *Irish*, *Spanish*, *Netherlandish*, *Romish*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, *Greekish*, etc., the suffix in some adjectives of older date being contracted to *-sh* or (especially when *t* precedes) to *-ch*, as in *Welsh* (formerly also *Welch*), *Scotch*, *Dutch*, *French*, etc. Some recently formed adjectives of this type, used colloquially or made up on occasion, have often a depreciative or diminutive implication (as in (*c*)), as in *New-Yorkish*, *Bostonish*, *Londonish*, etc. (*c*) Of adjectives from adjectives, with a diminutive force, expressed by 'rather,' 'somewhat,' as *blackish*, *bluish*, *coldish*, *coolish*, *hottish*, *palish*, *reddish*, *tallish*, *whitish*, *yellowish*, etc., rather black, somewhat black, blue, cold, etc.; also colloquially in occasional adjectives from nouns, as *fallish*, *Novemberish*, etc., somewhat like fall, November, etc.

-ish[2]. [< ME. *-ishen*, *-ischen*, *-issen*, < OF. *-iss-*, *-is-*, a term. of the stem of some parts (ppr., etc.) of certain verbs, < L. *-escere*, *-iscere*, a term. of inceptive verbs, the formative *-esc-*, *-isc-* (*-sc-*, Gr. *-σκ-*) being ult. cognate with E. *-ish*[1]. See *-esce*, *-escent*, etc.] A termination of some English verbs of French origin, or formed on the type of such verbs, having no assignable force, but being merely a terminal relic. It occurs in *abolish*, *astonish*, *banish*, *demolish*, *diminish*, *establish*, *finish*, *minish*, *punish*, *stablish*, etc. In some verbs it appears in another form *-ise*, as in *advertise*. See *-ise*[2].

Ishmaelite (ish′mā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Ishmael* + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of Ishmael, Abraham's son, who, as is related in Genesis (xxi. 14), was driven into the wilderness with his mother, Hagar. His twelve sons were "princes" or heads of tribes. The Arabs regard him as their ancestor.

They had golden earrings, because they were *Ishmaelites*.
Judges viii. 24.

2. One resembling Ishmael, whose hand was "against every man, and every man's hand against him" (Gen. xvi. 12); one at war with society.

Jos's tents and pilau were pleasant to this little *Ishmaelite*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxvii.

Ishmaelitish (ish′mā-el-ī-tish), *a.* [< *Ishmaelite* + *-ish*[1].] Like the Ishmaelites; partaking of the nature of an Ishmaelite.

ishpingo (ish-ping′gō), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?)] The Santa Fé cinnamon, *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

Isiac (ī′si-ak), *a.* [< L. *Isiacus*, < Gr. *Ἰσιακός*, < *Ἶσις*, Isis: see *Isis*.] Relating to Isis: as, the *Isiac* mysteries; *Isiac* priests.—**Isiac table**, a plate of copper, of unknown origin, bearing representations of most of the Egyptian deities, with Isis in the middle. It first came to notice in the collection of Cardinal Bembo, after the sack of Rome by the troops of the emperor Charles V. in 1527. It was assumed to be a genuine relic of Egyptian antiquity. It is now in the royal gallery of Turin. Comparison with the print of it by Vico, published in 1559, shows it to be much mutilated.

isiclet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *icicle*.

isidia, *n.* Plural of *isidium*.

isidiiferous (ī-sid-i-if′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing isidia, or isidioid excrescences. Also *isidiophorous*.

They [pycnides] are very common on the margin of the thallus of *isidiiferous* states of Peltigera canina and P. rufescens, where they have often been mistaken for spermogones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

isidioid (ī-sid′i-oid), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of isidia, or provided with isidia. Also *isidiose*.

The *isidioid* condition in crustaceous thalli is the basis of the old pseudo-genus Isidium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

isidiophorous (ī-sid-i-of′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isidium* + Gr. *-φορός*, < *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *isidiiferous*.

isidiose (ī-sid′i-ōs), *a.* [< *isidium* + *-ose.*] Same as *isidioid*.

isidium (ī-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *isidia* (-ä). [NL.] In *bot.*, one of certain coral-like or wart-like excrescences produced upon the thalli of some foliaceous and crustaceous lichens. They are elevated, stipitate, sometimes branched, but always of the same color and texture as the thallus, and answer the same purpose as soredia.

Nylander observes (Flora, 1868, p. 353) that the *isidia* in the Collemacei (more especially in Collema) "show very clearly under the microscope the entire history of the evolution of the thallus from its first origin from a cellule containing a single gonimium to a minute true nostoc, and ultimately to the perfect texture of a Collema."
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 557.

Isidorian (is-i-dō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Isidorus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to any one of the name of Isidorus or Isidore; specifically, pertaining to St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville A.D. 600–636, author of the encyclopedic work called the "Origines," and of numerous historical, antiquarian, and theological writings, among them two books on the ecclesiastical offices, containing among other things an account of the Spanish liturgy. A collection of canons and decretals made in his time is known as the *Isidorian collection*, and the interpolated collection (now called the *pseudo-Isidorian* or *false decretals*), made two centuries later, passed in the middle ages by the same name.—**Isidorian liturgy, office, rite.** Same as *Mozarabic rite* (which see, under *Mozarabic*).

isinglass (ī′zing-glȧs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating E. *glass*, of MD. *huysenblas*, later *huizenblas* (D. *huisblad*) = G. *hausenblase* = Dan. *husblas* = Sw. *husbloss*, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder,' < MD. *huysen*, *huizen* = MLG. *husen* = G. *hausen*, etc., sturgeon (see *huso*), + MLG. *blase* = G. *blasen*, etc., bladder: see *blaze*[4].] 1. The purest commercial form of gelatin, a substance of firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes. Isinglass is manufactured especially from the sounds of some species of Russian sturgeon, and in the United States from the sounds of cod, hake, squeteague, sea-trout, sturgeon, and other fishes, and from the skins of some of them. An inferior quality is made from clean scraps of hide, etc., or from the purified jelly obtained from skins, hoofs, horns, etc. In the preparation of creams and jellies isinglass is in great request. It is also used in fining liquors of the fermented kind, in purifying coffee,

in making mock pearls, and in stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, etc. With brandy it forms a cement for mending broken porcelain and glass. It is likewise used as an agglutinant to glue together the parts of musical instruments, and for binding many other delicate fabrics. It is used in the manufacture of fine glues and sizes, adhesive plasters, court-plasters, diamond cement, and imitation glass, in refining wines and liquors, in adulterating milk, and in lustering silk ribbons. Grades are known as *lyre, leaf,* and *book isinglass.* In the East Indies, China, and Japan, isinglass, or its equivalent, is prepared from various algæ or seaweeds — the same in part which furnish the material of the bird's-nests prized as a delicacy by the Chinese. Such is the origin of the important *Bengal isinglass* or *agar-agar.* Japanese isinglass is afforded by species of *Gelidium,* and is said to produce a firmer jelly than any other gelatin. These various products are used not only for food, but in the arts for stiffening, varnishing, and gluing.

2. Mica: so called from its resemblance to some forms of the gelatin.—**Book isinglass,** the commercial name for the packages into which isinglass is folded.—**Leaf isinglass,** a variety of isinglass made by cleansing, drying, and scraping the tissues of the sturgeon.—**Long** and **staple isinglass,** the same material as leaf isinglass, but twisted into different forms.—**Ribbon isinglass,** an inferior variety of isinglass.

isinglass-stone (ī'zing-glȧs-stōn), *n.* See *mica.*

ising-star† (ī'zing-stär), *n.* [Irreg. < *ising(lass)* + *star.*] A bit of shining mica. [Poetical.]

Some had lain in the scoop of the rock,
With glittering *ising-stars* inlaid. *Drake,* Culprit Fay.

Isis.
Egyptian Cavo-rilievo.

Isis (ī'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἶσις, < Egypt. *Hes,* a deity, the female counterpart of Osiris (Hesiri).] In *Egypt. myth.,* the chief female deity; the sister, wife, and counterpart or female form of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. She is distinguished by the solar disk and cows' horns on her head, often surmounted by a diminutive throne, and bears the lotus scepter. By the Greeks she was identified with Io. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature-goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular at Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a peculiar metallic rattle, the sistrum.

She [Cleopatra]
In the habiliments of the goddess *Isis*
That day appear'd. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 6, 16.

Islam (is'läm or -lam), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Islam* = Turk. *islām,* < Ar. *islām,* obedience to God, submission, the orthodox faith, < *salama,* be free, be safe, be devoted to God. Cf. *Moslem, Mussulman,* and *salaam,* from the same source.] 1. The religious system of Mohammed.

They [Ali and Hussein] filled a void in the severe religion of Mahomet, . . . supplied a tender and pathetic side in *Islam.*
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism, A Persian Passion-Play.

2. The whole Mohammedan world.

Ali was hardly dead before he became enshrined in legend and in myth. . . . Hence the great schism which from the first divided the camp of *Islam.*
J. Darmesteter, The Mahdi (trans.), p. 23.

Islamic (is-lam'ik), *a.* [< *Islam* + *-ic.*] Belonging or relating to Islam.

Persians were the leaders and shapers of *Islamic* culture. *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 541.

Islamism (is'lam-izm), *n.* [= F. *Islamisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Islamismo;* as *Islam* + *-ism.*] The faith of Islam; the true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

In these reaches I found *Islamism* of a purer form, and the people more learned in civilized ways.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 190.

Islamite (is'lam-īt), *n.* [< *Islam* + *-ite*2.] A Mohammedan.

Thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of Houris bow'd to see
The dying *Islamite.* *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

Islamitic (is-la-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Islamite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Islam or the Islamites; Mohammedan.

Islamize (is'lam-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Islamized,* ppr. *Islamizing.* [< *Islam* + *-ize.*] To conform to Islam; Mohammedanize.

We find most distinctly-marked African ideas of a Supreme Deity in the West, where intercourse with Moslems has actually *Islamized* or semi-*Islamized* whole negro nations, and the name of Allah is in all men's mouths.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 362.

island[1] (ī'land), *n.* [Prop. *iland,* the *s* having been ignorantly inserted in the 16th century, in conformity with *isle*[1] (which is, however, wholly unrelated, and in which the *s* is also a late insertion: see *isle*[1]); early mod. E. *iland, ylond* (also occasionally *ylelond,* etc.), < ME. *iland, yland, ylond,* < AS. *īgland, īglond, īland, ēgland, ēglond, ēigland, *iégland* (also *eáland:* see below) (= OFries. *ālond, eiland,* East Fries. *eiland* = MD. *eyland, eylland, eiland* = MLG. *eilant, elant, olant, einlant, eiglant,* LG. *eiland* = MHG. *eilant, einlant,* G. *eiland:* the MHG. G. being prob. < LG.) = Icel. *eyland* = Norw. *öeland* = Dan. *öland* (= Sw. *Öland,* Öland), an island, < *īg, ēg, ēig, *iég,* an island (OLG. *ey* = Fries. *ooge,* an island, = OHG. *awa, auwa, ouwa, owa,* MHG. *ouwe, owe,* G. *aue,* a meadow near water, = Icel. *ey* = Dan. Sw. *ö,* an island), a word existing unrecognized in mod. E. as an element in local names, as in *Angles-ea, Angles-ey, Aldern-ey, Batters-ea, Chels-ea, Cherts-ey, Orkn-ey, Thorn-ey, Whitn-ey,* etc. (and in Scand. names, *Faroe* (*Farö*), *Öland, Thursö,* etc.), as well as in the derived *eyot, ait,* an island (see *ait*); prob. orig. an adj., 'belonging to water,' 'in water,' < *eá* (**eahw-*) = OHG. *aha* = Goth. *ahwa* = L. *aqua,* water (see *aqua* and *ewe*[2]), + *land,* land: see *land*[1]. The superfluous second element *land* was appar. added when the word *īg* was passing out of use; the var. *eáland* (as if < *eá,* water, + *land,* land) was an explanatory sophistication of the proper compound *īgland.* Other sophistications of the word appear in the confusion with *isle* (early mod. E. *ylelond,* as if < *ile*[1] (*isle*[1]) + *land*[1]), and in the MLG. MHG. form *einlant,* as if the 'land alone' (< *ein,* = E. *one,* + *lant* = E. *land*[1]).] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake: in contradistinction to *mainland* or *continent.*

And than we sayled by Alango, Nio, with many mo *ylelondes* that belonge vnto the Roodes.
Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

My sovereign, with the loving citizens,
Like to his *island* girt in with the ocean, . . .
Shall rest in London. *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8, 20.

2. Something resembling an island: as, an *island* of floating ice.

The shapely knoll,
That softly swell'd and gaily dress'd appears
A flowery *island,* from the dark green lawn
Emerging. *Cowper,* Task, iii. 630.

3. A hill rising out of low ground or swampy land, a small clump of woodland in a prairie, or the like. [Southern and southwestern U. S.]

At the summit of the hill is a beautiful grove, or *island* of timber, where the heroes that fell at the battle of San Jacinto sleep their last sleep.
A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 252.

Coral island. See *coral.*—**Floating island.** (*a*) An island formed in a lake or other inland water, when of natural origin, by the aggregation of a mass of earth held together by driftwood and interlacing roots. Sometimes such islands are large enough to serve for gardens or pasture-grounds. Artificial floating islands have been formed by depositing lake- or river-mud on rafts of wickerwork covered with reeds. Both natural and artificial floating islands were used for market-gardens by the ancient Mexicans; and artificial ones, secured to the banks of rivers and lakes, abound in southern China, where they are most commonly used for raising rice. (*b*) A meringue of white of egg and sugar floating in divisions upon soft custard.—**Island of Reil,** in *anat.,* a triangular cluster of cerebral convolutions (the gyri operti, or hidden gyri) situated in the Sylvian fissure, immediately out from the lenticular nucleus. See *insula,* and cut under *gyrus.*—**Islands of the Blessed,** or the **Happy Islands,** in *Gr. myth.,* imaginary islands said to lie in the remote western part of the ocean, whither after death the souls of the virtuous were supposed to be transported.

island[1] (ī'land), *v. t.* [< *island*[1], *n.*] 1. To cause to become or appear like an island; insulate. [Chiefly used in the past participle.]

She distinguished . . . a belt of trees, such as we see in the lovely parks of England, but *islanded* by a screen . . . of a thick bushy undergrowth. *De Quincey,* Spanish Nun.

On a winter morning, when the mists are lying white and low and thin upon the plain, when distant hills rise *islanded* into the air, and the outlines of lakes are just discernible through fleecy haze.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 112, note.

2. To dot as with islands. [Rare.]

A fair expanse
Of level pasture, *islanded* with groves,
And banked with woody risings.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

Not a cloud by day
With purple *islanded* the dark-blue deep. *Southey.*

Island[2]†, **Island dog**†. See *Iceland, Iceland dog.*

islander[1] (ī'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *eilander* = G. *eiländer;* as *island*[1] + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of an island.

That pale, that white-faced shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides
And coops from other lands her *islanders.*
Shak., K. John, ii. 1, 25.

Islander[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelander.*

Islandic†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Icelandic.*

islandish† (ī'lan-dish), *a.* [< *island*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Insular. *Davies.*

Our *Islandish* Monarchy.
Dr. Dee (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 65).

islandy† (ī'lan-di), *a.* [< *island*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to islands; full of islands. *Cotgrave.*

islay (is'lā), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Prunus ilicifolia,* a native of the California coast-ranges from San Francisco bay south.

isle[1] (īl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ile, yle;* < ME. reg. *ile, yle,* also *ille, ylle, ilde, ydle,* rarely *isle,* < OF. reg. *ile* (later *isle,* the silent *s* being inserted, as also in later ME., in imitation of the Latin *insula*), or of the earliest form *isle* (the *s* being at the earliest OF. period actually pronounced), F. *île* = Pr. *isla, illa, ilha* = Sp. *isla* = Pg. *ilha* = It. *isola,* < L. *insula,* an island; supposed to be < *in,* in, + *salum,* the main sea, = Gr. *σάλος,* surge, swell of the sea. The word has no connection with *island*[1], with which it has been confused.] 1. An island. [Now chiefly poetical.]

After hym com Galehaut, the sone of the feire Geaunt that was lorde of the fer oute *ylles,* and brought in his company xxti men. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

Summer *isles* of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. In *entom.,* same as *islet,* 2.—**Emerald Isle.** See *emerald.*

isle[1] (īl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *isled,* ppr. *isling.* [< *isle*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To cause to become or appear like an isle; insulate; island. [Poetical.]

Isled in sudden seas of light,
My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight,
Bursts into blossom in his sight. *Tennyson,* Fatima.

II. *intrans.* To dwell on an isle. *Davies.*

Lion and stoat have *isled* together, knave,
In time of flood. *Tennyson,* Gareth and Lynette.

isle[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *aisle.*

isle[3]†, *n.* [Also (Sc.) *aizle;* < ME. *isyl,* < AS. *ysla, ysela,* coals, ashes.] A hot coal; an ember: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Isyl of fyre, favilla. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 266.

Ich haue ayueged and gabbe me aiuuen theroffe and pine me seluen on asshen and on *iselen.*
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 65.

islesman (īlz'man), *n.*; pl. *islesmen* (-men). An islander; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

The *Isles-men* carried at their backs
The ancient Danish battle-axe.
Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

Isles of Shoals duck. See *duck*[2].

islet (ī'let), *n.* [< OF. *islet, illet,* m., *islete, islette, illette,* f., = Sp. *isleta* = It. *isoletta,* f., < ML. *insuletum,* n., dim. of L. *insula,* an island: see *isle*[1] and *-et.*] 1. A little isle or island.

Where *islets* have been formed on the reef, that part which I have called the "flat," and which is partly dry at low water, appears similar in every atoll.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 33.

The cressy *islets* white in flower. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

2. Any small spot or space surrounded by something of different character or color: as, an *islet* of verdure in a desert; the *islets* on an insect's wing.

A but less vivid hue
Than of that *islet* in the chestnut-bloom
Flamed in his cheek. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

ism (izm), *n.* [< *-ism,* this suffix being commonly used in words expressing doctrine, theory, or practice.] A doctrine, theory, system, or practice having a distinctive character or relation: chiefly used in disparagement: as, this is the age of *isms;* to set up an *ism.*

It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism nor any of the other *isms.* *Southey,* Letters (1809), II. 182.

This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century — something like the *ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. Alas, compared with any of the *Isms* current in these poor days, what a thing!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 15.

That land [New England] in which every *ism* of social or religious life has had its origin — that land whose hills and valleys are one blaze and buzz of material and manufacturing production. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 458.

-ism. [= F. *-isme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ismo* = D. G. *-ismus* = Dan. *-isme* = Sw. *-ism,* < L. *-ismus,* < Gr. *-ισμός,* term. of nouns signifying the practice or teaching of a thing, from verbs in *-ίζειν,* being < *-ιζ-* + *-μος,* a common noun-formative: see *-ize.*] A suffix implying the practice, system, doctrine, theory, principle, or abstract idea of that which is signified or implied by the word to which it is subjoined: as, *dogmatism, spiritualism, socialism, Atticism, Americanism, Gallicism, terrorism, vandalism, republicanism, Mormonism,* being especially common in nouns so formed from names

of persons and designating theories, as *Benthamism*, *Comtism*, *Darwinism*, etc., or theories associated with practice, especially in words of temporary use, as *Cæsarism*, *Jacksonism*, *Grantism*, etc., such temporary words being formed as occasion requires, in unlimited numbers. Such words are usually accompanied by a noun of the agent in *-ist*, and an adj. in *-istic*, and often by a verb in *-ize*. See these suffixes.

Ismailian, Ismaelian (is-mā-il'i-an, -el'i-an), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael* (see def.), + *-ian*.] A member of a sect of Shiite Mohammedans who maintained that Ismail was the seventh and last of the true imams, and that their chief was his vicegerent on earth. Their doctrines, like those of their existing representatives, the Druses and Ansars of Syria, departed widely from orthodox Mohammedanism, and were made known in detail only to the initiated. The Ismailians founded the Fatimite dynasty of Egypt and Syria (see *Fatimite*), and the sect of Assassins was an offshoot from them.

Ismailism, Ismaelism (is'mā-il-izm, -el-izm), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael*, + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Ismailians.

Under the Fatimite Caliph Hákim, a new religion sprang out of *Ismailism*, that of the Druses, so called from its inventor, a certain Darazi or Dorzi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 594.

Ismailite, Ismaelite (is'mā-il-īt, -el-īt), *n.* [< *Ismail, Ismael*, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Ismailian*.

Ismailitic, Ismaelitic (is'mā-i-lit'ik, -el-it'ik), *a.* [< *Ismailite, Ismaelite*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Ismailism.

The eminent men who revealed to the poet in Cairo the secrets of the *Isma'ilitic* faith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

ismatic (iz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *ism* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to isms or an ism; addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

ismatical (iz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *ismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ismatic*. [Rare.]

ismaticalness (iz-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being addicted to isms or theories. [Rare.]

The Ism is the difficulty. This governs their action; this they would thrust upon us. Their *Ismaticalness* conceals and extrudes the Christian. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

iso-. [L., etc., *iso-*, < Gr. *ισο-*, combining form of *ἴσος*, Attic *ἶσος*, Epic also *ἴσος*, equal, the same (in number, size, appearance, etc.), like.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'equal.'

isoabnormal (ī'sō-ab-nôr'mal), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *abnormal*.] A line, either imaginary or drawn on a map of any part of the earth's surface, connecting places which have the same thermic anomaly, or deviation of the observed mean temperature of a certain period (month, season, or year) from the normal temperature, or that which is due to a locality in respect of its latitude alone. Also *isabnormal*.

Dove has published an elaborate set of maps constructed on this principle, in which he shows by a system of Thermic *Isabnormals* the deviations from the mean of each month, and of the year, on the different parts of the globe. *Buchan*, Handy-book of Meteorology, p. 126.

isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βάρος*, weight: see *barometer*.] In *phys. geog.*, a line connecting places on the surface of the globe at which the barometric pressure is the same. For places not situated at the sea-level, a correction must be applied to each barometric observation corresponding

Isobars.

to the elevations of the stations, before the isobar connecting such stations can be drawn. Isobars may be purely imaginary lines; but generally, that the distribution of the pressure may be seen at a glance, they are drawn upon some kind of map or chart of the regions covered by the observations. Isobars may be such as indicate the distribution of barometric pressure at a certain specified day and hour, or they may give the mean pressure for any period of time, as for the entire year or for the summer or winter months. Also called *isobarometric line*.

A study of the *isobars* at different seasons throws light upon all periodical occurrences in the way of winds and currents. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 117.

isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), *a.* [< *isobar* + *-ic*.] Indicating equal weight or pressure, especially the pressure of the atmosphere: in the latter use equivalent to *isobarometric*.

isobarism (ī'sō-bär-izm), *n.* [< *isobar* + *-ism*.] Equality or similarity of weight.

isobarometric (ī-sō-bar-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *barometric*.] In *phys. geog.*, indicating equal barometric pressure. Also *isobaric*.—**Isobarometric line.** Same as *isobar*.

isobathytherm (ī-sō-bath'i-thėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βαθύς*, deep, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A line connecting points in a vertical section of any part of the ocean which have the same temperature. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, 1876.

isobathythermal (ī-sō-bath-i-thėr'mal), *a.* [< *isobathytherm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an isobathytherm; isobathythermic.

isobathythermic (ī-sō-bath-i-thėr'mik), *a.* [< *isobathytherm* + *-ic*.] Relating to an isobathytherm; having the same degree of temperature at the same depth of the sea.

isobilateral (ī'sō-bī-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *bilateral*.] In *bot.*, having the flanks of the organ flattened surfaces: applied to a particular kind of bilaterally symmetrical organs, as the leaves of some species of *Iris*, in contradistinction from *bifacial* or *dorsiventral* organs, or those with an evident upper and under surface, as in most leaves.

isobrious (ī-sob'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βριάν*, be strong, make strong.] In *bot.*, growing or seeming to grow with equal vigor in both lobes: applied to a dicotyledonous embryo. Also *isodynamous*.

isobront (ī'sō-bront), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *βροντή*, thunder.] A line on a map or chart connecting those places at which a given peal of thunder is heard simultaneously.

The *isobronts*, or the lines uniting the places where the first peal of thunder was simultaneously heard. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9154.

Isocardia (ī-sō-kär'di-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of heart-cockles, of the family *Isocardiidæ*. They have a cordate ventricose shell, with separated involute divergent beaks, the cardinal teeth 2 and the laterals 1 or 2 in each valve. The extinct species are numerous, and there are five living species. *I. cor* is an example. *Glossus* is a synonym.

Heart-cockle (*Isocardia cor*).

Isocardiidæ (ī'sō-kär-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isocardia* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Isocardia*; the heart-cockles. They have the shell cordiform and ventricose, and the beaks sometimes subspiral, 2 cardinal and 1 or 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. *Isocardia cor*, the heart-shell or ox-horn cockle, occurs in the European seas. *Glossidæ* is a synonym. Also *Isocardiadæ*.

Isocarpæ (ī-sō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division sometimes made of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, consisting of those in which the carpels are of the same number as the divisions of the calyx and corolla, as in the *Ericaceæ*, *Primulaceæ*, etc.

Isocarpeæ (ī-sō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-eæ*.] The first of the two classes into which Kützing divided all algæ. It included the tribes *Gymnospermeæ* and *Angiospermeæ*.

isocellular (ī-sō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + NL. *cellula*, cell.] Consisting of equal or similar cells: as, an *isocellular* protozoan: opposed to *heterocellular*.

isocephaly (ī-sō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A rule or principle illustrated in ancient Greek art, in accordance with which, for the sake of symmetry, natural proportions were somewhat sacrificed in certain reliefs, etc., notably in friezes, and the heads of all the figures, whether mounted or on foot, standing or seated, were carved upon nearly the same level. Also *isokephaly*.

Isocephaly.—Example from the frieze of the Parthenon.

isocercal (ī-sō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κέρκος*, tail.] Having the end of the vertebral column straight, and not bent up, as a fish.

The *isocercal* tail without a caudal fin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 121.

isocercy (ī'sō-sėr-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κέρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, the condition of having an isocercal tail.

isochasm (ī'sō-kazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χάσμα*, a gap, chasm.] An isochasmic line.

isochasmic (ī-sō-kaz'mik), *a.* [< *isochasm* + *-ic*.] Indicating equality as regards frequency of auroral displays.—**Isochasmic curves**, imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through points having the same annual number of auroras.

It will be noticed that, eastward from England, the *isochasmic curves* tend rapidly northward, Archangel being only on the same auroral parallel as Newcastle. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

isochela (ī-sō-kē'lä), *n.*; pl. *isochelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χηλή*, claw.] In sponges, an anchorate or anchor-shaped flesh-spicule; a curved spicule with equal ends extended on the surface of a rotation ellipsoid, and having both these ends flat and expanded. See cut under *ancora*[1].

isochimal (ī'sō-kī-mal), *a.* [< *isochime* + *-al*.] Of the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isocheimal*.—**Isochimal line.** Same as *isochime*.

isochime (ī'sō-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χεῖμα*, winter: see *hiemal*.] In *phys. geog.*, a line drawn on the map through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature. Also spelled *isocheim*.

isochimenal (ī-sō-kī'me-nal), *a.* Same as *isochimal*.

isochimonal, isocheimonal (ī-sō-kī'mō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χειμών*, winter, + *-al*.] Same as *isochimal*.

isochor (ī'sō-kôr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χώρα*, space, room.] A curve of equal volume upon a diagram in which the rectangular coördinates represent pressure and temperature.

isochoric (ī-sō-kor'ik), *a.* [< *isochor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to equal volume or density: as, an *isochoric* curve.

isochromatic (ī'sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color: see *chromatic*.] 1. Having the same color: said of the two series of oval curves of the interference figures of biaxial crystals. Each curve in the one series has one corresponding to it both in form and color in the other. The two curves or lines that have the same tint are called *isochromatic lines*. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.

Beside these [dark bands], there are also variable bands, which correspond to the brushes which cross the *isochromatic* curves. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 78.

2. In *photog.*, same as *orthochromatic*.

isochronal (ī-sok'rō-nal), *a.* [As *isochronous* + *-al*.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times. Two pendulums which vibrate in the same time are isochronal; also, the vibrations of a pendulum in the curve of a cycloid have the same property, being all performed in the same time, whether the are be large or small. Also *isochronous*.—**Isochronal line**, a line in which a heavy body descends without acceleration or retardation.

isochronally (ī-sok'rō-nal-i), *adv.* So as to be isochronal; with uniformity or equality of time. Also *isochronously*.

isochronic (ī-sō-kron'ik), *a.* [As *isochronous* + *-ic*.] Occurring at regular intervals of time.

isochronism (ī-sok'rō-nizm), *n.* [As *isochronous* + *-ism*.] The character of being isochronous; the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

isochronon (ī-sok'rō-non), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχρονον*, neut. of *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in time: see *isochronous*.] An equal time-keeper; a clock designed to keep perfectly accurate time.

isochronous (ī-sok'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*, equal in age or time, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] Same as *isochronal*.

isochronously (ī-sok'rō-nus-li), *adv.* Same as *isochronally*.

isochroous (ī-sok'rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόχροος*, like-colored, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *χρόα*, color.] Being of the same color throughout; whole-colored.

isoclinal (ī-sō-klī'nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *isocline* + *-al*.] I, *a.* Of equal inclination: applied in geology to strata which incline or dip in the same direction. See *monoclinal*.

The flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are *isoclinal*, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction. *A. Geikie*, Text Book of Geology, p. 980.

Isoclinal Lines for 1890.

Isoclinal lines, in *magnetism*, lines drawn upon a map through points at all of which the dip of the needle is the same.

II. *n.* Same as *isocline*.

The directiona of the isogonals, *isoclinals*, and lines of equal horizontal force have been found.
Nature, XXXIX. 565.

Also *isoclinic*.

isocline (ī′sō-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline: see *cline*.] In *geol.*, a fold in which the strata are so appressed that the limbs or flanks (the parts on each side of the axis of the fold) are isoclinal, or dip in the same direction. See *monocline*. Also called *overturn*, or *overturned anticlinal*.

isoclinic (ī-sō-klin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *isocline* + *-ic*.] Same as *isoclinal*.

The *isoclinic* lines of the globe run round the earth like the parallels of latitude, but are irregular in form.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 117.

The whole region . . . would have to be surveyed in order to permit the tracing out of *isoclinics*.
Science, IX. 217.

isoclinostat (ī-sō-klī′nō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A link-work for dividing any angle into equal parts. Also *isoklinostat*.

isocolic (ī-sō-kō′lik), *a.* [< *isocolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *rhet.*, containing successive clauses of equal length: as, an *isocolic* period.—2. In *anc. pros.*, consisting of series or members all of the same magnitude: as, an *isocolic* system. See *isocolon*.

isocolon (ī-sō-kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *isocola* (-lä). [< Gr. *ἰσόκωλον*, neut. of *ἰσόκωλος*, of equal members or clauses, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *κῶλον*, a member, limb, clause: see *colon*[1].] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure which consists in the use of two or more clauses (cola) in immediate succession having the same length or number of syllables. If the equality is only approximate, the figure is properly called *parison* or *parisosis*. (*b*) A period containing successive clauses of equal length. —2. In *anc. pros.*, a period or system consisting of cola or series of the same length throughout.

isocrymal (ī′sō-krī-mal), *n.* [< *isocryme* + *-al*.] A line, imaginary or drawn upon a map or chart of any region, connecting points at which the temperature is the same during some specified coldest portion of the year. The word was introduced by J. D. Dana, and used by him with reference to the mean temperature of the ocean surface "for the coldest thirty consecutive days of the year."

It is unnecessary to remark particularly upon the fitness of the other *isocrymals* for the purpose of illustrating the geographical distribution of marine species.
Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci. (2), xvi. 157.

isocryme (ī′sō-krīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κρυμός*, cold, chill (cf. *κρίος*, cold, frost): see *crystal*.] Same as *isocrymal*.

The *isocryme* of 68° is the boundary line of the coral-reef seas. *Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci. (2), xvi. 156.

isocyclous (ī-sō-sī′klus), *a.* [< NL. *isocyclus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cyclo*[1].] Composed of successive equal or similar rings.

isocyclus (ī-sō-sī′klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *κύκλος*, circle.] An animal the body of which consists of a series of equal or similar rings. *Sir R. Owen*.

isodactylous (ī-sō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *isodactylus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *δάκτυλος*, digit.] In *zoöl.*, having the toes or digits of equal length or otherwise alike: its opposite is *anisodactylous*.

Isodia (ī-sō′di-ä), *n. pl.* [< MGr. *εἰσόδια*, neut. pl. of Gr. *εἰσόδιος*, pertaining to entrance, < *εἴσοδος*, entrance, in MGr. the feast of the entrance of the Virgin Mary into the temple, < *εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, way.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the feast of the Presentation of the Theotocos or Blessed Virgin Mary in the temple, observed November 21st. See *presentation*. Also written *Eisodia*.

isodiabatic (ī-sō-dī-a-bat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *διαβατικός*, able to pass through, < *διάβατος*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] Pertaining to the transmission to or from a body of equal quantities of heat. Thus, isodiabatic parts of isothermal curves are parts which represent changes of pressure and density of the same body during the transmission of equal quantities of heat, the temperature remaining constant.

isodiametric (ī-sō-dī-a-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] Having equal diameters, or being of equal diameter. Specifically—(*a*) In *crystal.*, pertaining to crystals having equal lateral axes, as crystals of the tetragonal or hexagonal systems, which are optically uniaxial. (*b*) In *bot.*, having the diameter similar throughout, as organs or cells.

The tissue when fully formed consists of *isodiametric* roundish or polyhedral cells. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 3.

isodiametrical (ī-sō-dī-a-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *isodiametric* + *-al*.] Same as *isodiametric*.

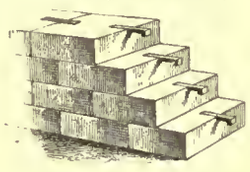
There are cells which are especially concerned in assimilation, and which may be either *iso-diametrical* or elongated in a direction either parallel to or at right angles with the axis. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 109.

isodicon (ī-sod′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *isodica* (-kä). [< MGr. *εἰσοδικόν*, neut. of *εἰσοδικός*, pertaining to the entrance, < Gr. *εἴσοδος*, entrance: see *Isodia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion or brief anthem succeeding the third antiphon and accompanying the *Little Entrance*. See *entrance*. Also written *eisodicon*.

isodimorphism (ī″sō-dī-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dimorphism*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between the members of two dimorphous groups.

isodimorphous (ī″sō-dī-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + E. *dimorphous*.] In *crystal.*, having the quality of isodimorphism.

isodomon, isodomum (ī-sod′ō-mon, -mum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόδομον*, neut. of *ἰσόδομος*, built alike, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *δέμειν*, build, > *δόμος*, *δομή*, a building: see *dome*[1].] One of the varieties of masonry used in the best period of Greek architecture, in which the blocks forming the courses were of equal thickness and equal length, and so disposed that the vertical joints of an upper course came over the middle of the blocks in the course below it. See *pseudisodomon*.



Isodomon, with blocks secured by dowels.

isodomous (ī-sod′ō-mus), *a.* [< *isodomon* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of isodomon.

A great part of the city-wall, built in fine Hellenic *isodomous* masonry, and a large square central fortress with a circular projecting tower, are the only remains now traceable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 735.

isodont (ī′sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having the teeth all alike, as a cetaceau; having the characters of the *Isodontia*.

Isodontia (ī-sō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental mammals, consisting of the *Cetacea* of Cuvier minus the herbivorous cetaceans (sirenians) of that author; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

isodynamic (ī″sō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος*, having equal power or force: see *isodynamous*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal power or force; relating to equality of force.—**Isodynamic lines**, in *magnetism*, lines connecting those places where the intensity of the force of terrestrial magnetism is equal. They have a certain general resemblance in form and position to the isoclinal lines.

Isodynamic Lines for 1890.

II. *n.* An isodynamic line.

isodynamous (ī-sō-dī′na-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσοδύναμος*, having equal power or force, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *δύναμις*, power, force: see *dynam*, *dynamic*.] Having equal force; of equal size; in *bot.*, same as *isobrious*.

Isoëteæ (ī-sō-et′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Isoëtes* + *-eæ*.] An order of vascular cryptogamous plants, related to the *Selaginellaceæ*, containing the single genus *Isoëtes*.

Isoëtes (ī-sō′e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *isoetes*, small houseleek or aye-green, < Gr. *ἰσοέτης*, equal in years (neut. *τὸ ἰσοέτες*, an annual plant), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἔτος*, a year.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, belonging to the natural order *Isoëteæ*. They are small grass-like or rush-like aquatic or semi-aquatic plants, in which the plant-body consists of an exceedingly restricted stem, which gives off a dense mass of roots from below and sends up a compact tuft of leaves above. The sporangia are sessile in the axils of the leaves, and some contain macrospores (megaspores) and some microspores. The genus comprises about 50 species, and has a very wide geographical distribution, occurring in Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and North and South America. The species, which are generally known as *quillworts*, are of no especial value. *I. lacustris* is known in England as *Merlin's-grass*. Some half-dozen species have been found in a fossil state, chiefly in the Tertiary of Europe, but one occurs in the Eocene of Colorado, one in the Upper Jurassic of Bavaria, and another in the Oölite of Yorkshire, England. These lower forms are usually distinguished by the name *Isoëtites*.

Quillwort (*Isoëtes Engelmanni*).
a, sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the macrospores or megaspores; *b*, sporangium cut longitudinally, showing the microspores.

isogamous (ī-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Characterized by isogamy. The isogamous algæ are the *Zygnemeæ*, *Desmidieæ*, etc.

isogamy (ī-sog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the conjugation of two gametes of similar form, as in certain algæ. Compare *oögamy*.

isogenous (ī-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσογενής*, equal in kind, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γένος*, kind: see *-genous*.] Of the same or a similar origin; homologous, in a broad sense, as formed from the same or corresponding tissues of the embryo. Thus, parts of the nervous system of worms, molluska, and vertebrates are *isogenous*, being derived from the epiblast.

isogeny (ī-soj′e-ni), *n.* [As *isogen-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, similarity or identity of origin; origination in or derivation from the same or corresponding tissues; evolutionary homology, in a broad sense.

It is well to use words which will express our meaning exactly, and hence a general homology may be indicated by the word *isogeny*, indicating a general similarity of origin. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xvii.

isogeotherm (ī-sō-jē′ō-thėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *θέρμη*, heat.] In *phys. geog.*, an imaginary line or surface under the earth's surface passing through points having the same temperature.

isogeothermal (ī-sō-jē-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [< *isogeotherm* + *-al*.] In *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or having the nature of an isogeotherm.

isogeothermic (ī-sō-jē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< *isogeotherm* + *-ic*.] Same as *isogeothermal*.

isognathous (ī-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *odontog.*, having the molar teeth alike in both jaws: opposed to *anisognathous*.

isogon (ī′sō-gon), *n.* [= Sp. It. *isogono*; < Gr. *ἰσογώνιος*, having equal angles, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *math.*, a figure whose angles are equal.

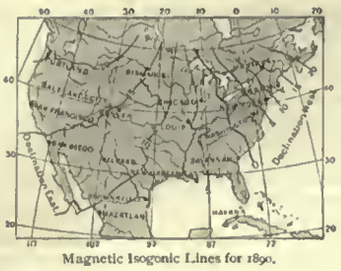
isogonal (ī-sog′ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *isogon* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal angles.

II. *n.* An isogonic line.

isogonic[1] (ī-sō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *isogon* + *-ic*.] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines**, in *magnetism*, lines on the earth's surface at every point of which the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same for a given period. See cut on following page.

On the globe the *isogonic lines* run for the most part from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic polar region. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 117.

isogonic[2] (ī-sō-gon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *biol.*, exhibiting isogonism; producing identical generative individuals from different stocks, as hydroids of different families may do.



Magnetic Isogonic Lines for 1890.

isogoniostat (ī-sō-gō′ni-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσογώνιος*, equiangular (see *isogon*), + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] A linkwork for regulating the motion of a train of prisms.

isogonism (ī-sog′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *isogon-ic*[2] + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, production of similar or identical sexual organisms or reproductive parts from diverse stocks.

Medusæ of identical structure, which one would place in the same genus, may form the sexual generations of hydroid stocks belonging to different families (*isogonism*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 240.

isogram (ī′sō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*[2], and cf. *diagram*, etc.] A diagram exhibiting a family of curves for the purpose of showing a relation between three variables.

isographic (ī-sō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *isography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to isography.

isographically (ī-sō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an isographic manner; as regards, or by means of, isography.

The laborious process of *isographically* charting the whole of Argelander's 324,000 stars.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 437.

isography (ī-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσόγραφος*, writing like, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *γράφειν*, write.] The imitation of handwriting.

Isogynæ (ī-soj′i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] A division of dicotyledonous plants, including the *Primulaceæ*, *Ericaceæ*, etc., in which the carpels equal the sepals and petals in number. They are coextensive with the *Isocarpæ*.

isogynous (ī-soj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, having the pistils, or the carpels of which the single pistil is composed, equal in number to the sepals.

isogyrous (ī-sō-jī′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*.] In *bot.*, forming a complete spire. [Rare.]

isohalsine (ī-sō-hal′sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ine*[1].] A line connecting points of equal salinity in the waters of the ocean. Such lines may be drawn to indicate either the distribution of the saline matter (about three fourths of which in the main ocean consists of common salt) at and near the surface, or its variations in depth. In the latter case, the isohalsines are plotted upon a plane surface representing a vertical section of the ocean between the desired points.

isohyetal (ī-sō-hī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσος*, equal, + *ὑετός*, rain: see *hyetal*.] **I.** *a.* Marking equality of rainfall: as, an *isohyetal* curve. Isohyetal lines may be drawn to connect places having the same amount of annual or of seasonal rainfall. An isohyetal map or chart is more generally called a *rainfall chart*.

II. *n.* An isohyetal line or curve.

isokephaly (ī-sō-kef′a-li), *n.* See *isocephaly*.

isoklinostat, *n.* See *isoclinostat*.

isolable (is′ō- or ī′sō-la-bl), *a.* [< *isol-ate* + *-able*.] That can be isolated; specifically, in *chem.*, capable of being obtained pure, or uncombined with any other substance.

It [identity] is quite accurately distinguishable from difference in known matter, but it is not *isolable* from difference. *B. Bosanquet*, Mind, XIII. 359.

isolate (is′ō- or ī′sō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *isolated*, ppr. *isolating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *isoler* = Pg. *isolar*, < It. *isolare*, < ML. *insulare*, pp. *insulatus*, detach, separate: see *insulate*.] 1. To set or place apart; detach or separate so as to be alone: often used reflexively: as, he *isolated himself* from all society.

It is . . . possible to dissect out a nerve with a muscle attached, to keep it alive for a time, and thus to inquire what an *isolated* nerve will do.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 56.

2. In *elect.*, same as *insulate*, 3.—3. In *chem.*, to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations.

isolate (is′ō- or ī′sō-lāt), *a.* [< *isolate*, *v.*] Isolated; detached.

The New Moon swam divinely *isolate*
In maiden silence. *Lowell*, Endymion, I.

isolated (is′ō- or ī′sō-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

I am not teaching man's *isolated* energy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 17.

2. In *chem.*, pure; freed from combination.—**Isolated bitangent.** See *bitangent*.

isolating (is′ō- or ī′sō-lā-ting), *p. a.* Employing the principle or producing the effect of isolation: specifically applied in philology to monosyllabic languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root.

Such languages [agglutinative], constituting the small minority of human tongues, are wont to be called *isolating*, i. e. using each element by itself, in its integral form. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

isolation (is-ō- or ī-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *isolation*; as *isolate* + *-ion*.] The state of being isolated or alone.

Isolation from the rest of mankind.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

O God-like *isolation* which art mine,
I can but count thee perfect gain.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

isolator (is′ō- or ī′sō-lā-tor), *n.* [< *isolate* + *-or*.] An insulator.

isologous (ī-sol′ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion: see *logos*.] Having similar proportions or relations: specifically applied in chemistry to a series of hydrocarbons each member of which differs in composition from the next above it in the same series by having two less hydrogen atoms. Thus, ethane (C_2H_6), ethylene (C_2H_4), and acetylene (C_2H_2) form an *isologous* series.

The number of *isologous* groups actually known and studied is comparatively small.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1122.

isologue (ī′sō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion.] A member of an isologous series of hydrocarbons.

isomastigate (ī-sō-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip.] Having the flagella alike or similar, as an infusorian, in which there may be two or more such flagella: distinguished from *heteromastigate*.

isomer (ī′sō-mėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*.] In *chem.*, a compound that exhibits the properties of isomerism with reference to some other compound. Also *isomeride*.

Isomera (ī-som′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *isomerous*.] A primary division of coleopterous insects, characterized by having (with a very few exceptions) the same number of tarsal joints on the posterior legs as on the others. The *Isomera* include the five series *Adephaga*, *Clavicornia*, *Serricornia*, *Lamellicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

isomere (ī′sō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*. Cf. *isomer*.] In *zoöl.*, a part or segment of the limb of one animal which is homologous with or corresponds to a part in another animal. Thus, the distal end of a bird's tibia is an *isomere* of proximal tarsal bones of a mammal. See *isotome*, and *membral segment* (under *membral*).

The lines . . . are isotomes, cutting the limbs into morphologically equal parts, or *isomeres*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 229.

isomeria (ī-sō-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts: see *isomerous*.] A distribution into equal parts. *Kersey*, 1708.

isomeric (ī-sō-mer′ik), *a.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.

As I learn from one of our first chemists, Prof. Frankland, protein is capable of existing under probably at least a thousand *isomeric* forms.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., App., p. 483.

2. In *zoöl.*, of, pertaining to, or forming an isomere: as, *isomeric* segments of the limbs.

isomerical (ī-sō-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *isomeric* + *-al*.] Same as *isomeric*.

isomerically (ī-sō-mer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an isomeric manner; as regards isomerism.

isomeride (ī-som′e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *isomer*.

isomerism (ī-som′e-rizm), *n.* [< *isomer-ous* + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, identity or close similarity of composition and molecular weight, with difference of physical or of both chemical and physical properties. There are three different cases of isomerism: first, where compound bodies have the same ultimate composition and the same molecular weight, but differ in physical properties and in their behavior toward the same reagents, being essentially distinct substances; second, where compounds have the same composition, the same molecular weight, and the same general reactions, but differ in certain physical or chemical properties; third, where compounds differ solely in certain physical properties. The facts of isomerism are generally explained by assuming a difference in the arrangement of the atoms which form the isomeric molecules.

Allotropy stands in the same relation to elements that *isomerism* does to compounds.
Frankland and Japp, Inorganic Chemistry, p. 111.

isomeromorphism (ī-sō-mer-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts (see *isomerous*), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, isomorphism between substances having the same atomic proportions.

isomerous (ī-som′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσομερής*, having equal parts or shares, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέρος*, part, share.] 1. In *bot.*, composed each of an equal number of parts, as the members of the several circles of a flower.—2. In *chem.*, having the property of chemical isomerism.—3. In *entom.*, having the same number of tarsal joints of all the legs. When the number is not stated, isomerous tarsi are understood to be five-jointed or pentamerous. See *Isomera*.—4. In *odontog.*, having the same number of ridges: specifically applied to molar teeth whose transverse ridges do not increase in number on successive teeth, as in the living elephants: opposed to *anisomerous* and *hypisomerous*. *Gill*.

isomery (ī′sō-mer-i), *n.* [< NL. *isomeria*, q. v.] Isomerism.

isometric (ī-sō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσόμετρος*, of equal measure, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Of equal measure.

In The Princess we also find Tennyson's most successful studies upon the model of the Theocritan *isometric* verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 166.

2. In *crystal.*, pertaining to that system which is characterized by three equal axes at right angles to one another. The seven holohedral forms under this system are the cube, regular octahedron, rhombic dodecahedron, tetrahexahedron, tetragonal and trigonal trisoctahedron, and hexoctahedron. The tetrahedron and pyritohedron are the most common hemihedral forms. Also called *monometric*, *regular*, *tesular*, *cubic*. See *crystallography*.—**Isometric perspective** or **projection**, a method of drawing figures of machines, etc. It is an orthogonal projection on lines equally inclined to the three principal axes of the body to be represented.

isometrical (ī-sō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *isometric* + *-al*.] Same as *isometric*.

isometrograph (ī-sō-met′rō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for accurately spacing and drawing lines at equal distances from each other, as in cross-hatching sections in mechanical drawing. It consists of mechanism which moves a straightedge or ruler a definite distance parallel to itself, so that lines drawn along the edge of the ruler are equally spaced.

isomorph (ī′sō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. A substance which exhibits isomorphism.—2. In *zoöl.*, an organism which has the same form as another, and thus resembles it, though belonging to a different group.

There are sandy forms [of the *Reticularia*] which it is difficult to separate from imperforate Lituolidæ and are nevertheless perforate, in fact are "sandy *isomorphs* of Lagena, Nodosaria, Globigerina, and Rotalia."
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

isomorphic (ī-sō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *isomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *isomorphous*.—2. In *biol.*, being of the same or like form; morphologically alike; equiformed.

Dichelophus . . . has assumed peculiar raptorial characters *isomorphic* with those of Gypogeranus, which is a true bird of prey. *Nature*, XXXIX. 180.

isomorphism (ī-sō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *isomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] A similarity of crystalline form: as, (*a*) between substances of analogous composition or atomic proportions, as the members of a group of compounds like the sulphates of barium, strontium, and lead; (*b*) between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions. The first of these is isomorphism proper, and is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isonomic isomorphism*; the second as *heteromerous* or *heteronomic isomorphism*, or simply as *homeomorphism*.—**Holohedral isomorphism**, in *math.*, the identity of the form of two groups.

isomorphous (ī-sō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μορφή*, form.] Exhibiting the property of isomorphism. Also *isomorphic*.

Notwithstanding the possibility, in the case of certain carbonates, of substituting *isomorphous* constituents for one another, it cannot be pretended that any evidence as yet breaks down the list of chemical elements.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 127.

Isomorphous group. (*a*) A group of substances having analogous composition and closely related crystalline form. Thus, in mineralogy, the carbonates of calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, and zinc (respectively $CaCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, $FeCO_3$, $MnCO_3$, $ZnCO_3$) form an isomorphous group, all crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and with nearly the same angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohe-

dron varying from 105° to 107½°. Between the members of an isomorphous group intermediate compounds may occur, regarded as isomorphous mixtures of the two unlike molecules. Thus, dolomite, the carbonate of calcium and magnesium, may be considered as formed by the union of the calcium carbonate molecules with those of magnesium carbonate. (*b*) *pl.* In *math.* See *group*[1].

Isomya (ī-sō-mī′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *μῦς*, a mouse, a muscle, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *Dimyaria*.] Isomyarian mollusks; *Dimyaria* proper, one of three orders into which lamellibranchs have been divided: distinguished from *Heteromya* and *Monomya*. They are divided into *Integropallia* and *Sinupallia*.

isomyarian (ī″sō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Isomya* + *-arian*.] Having two adductor muscles of the same size or nearly so, as most bivalve mollusks; perfectly dimyarian; of or pertaining to the *Isomya*.

ison (ī′son), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσον*, neut. of *ἴσος*, equal: see *iso-*.] In the music of the Greek Church, the sign for the key-note.

Isonandra (ī-sō-nan′drä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A small genus of gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. The flowers are tetramerous, the corolla-tube is elongated, the stamens are 8 in number and nearly equal, and the seeds are albuminous. They are evergreen trees with entire leaves, natives of southern India, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands. The species of this genus, particularly *I. polyantha* and *I. obovata*, yield a good quality of gutta-percha. *I. Gutta*, the true gutta-percha, is now referred to the genus *Palaquium*. *Wight*, 1840.

Isonandreæ (ī-sō-nan′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Isonandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, containing the genera *Isonandra* and *Payena*.

isonephelic (ī″sō-ne-fel′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *νεφέλη*, cloud: see *nebula*.] Indicating equality as regards the prevalence of clouds.—**Isonephelic line**, in *meteor.*, an imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same degree of cloudiness of the sky for a given period (month or year).

A chart of the world showing lines of equal annual cloudiness (*isonephelic*) is given by Renan.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 290.

isonomia (ī-sō-nō′mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομία*, equality of rights: see *isonomy*.] Equality before the law; uniformity of rights.

There is no part of our constitution so admirable as this equality of civil rights, this *isonomia* which the philosophers of ancient Greece only hoped to find in democratical government. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 200.

isonomic (ī-sō-nom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομικός*, < *ἰσονομία*, equality of laws: see *isonomy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to isonomy; the same or equal in law or right.—2. One in kind or origin: specifically applied in chemistry to isomorphism subsisting between two compounds of like compositiou: opposed to *heteronomic*.

isonomy (ī-sou′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσονομία*, equal distribution, equality of rights or laws, < *ἰσόνομος*, equally distributed, having equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *νόμος*, distribution, custom, law: see *nome*.] Equality as regards rights and privileges; isonomia.

Philolaus . . . introduced an *isonomy* into the oligarchy, and so enabled it to hold its ground.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 135.

isonym (ī′sō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *philol.*, a paronym.

isonymic (ī-sō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *isonym* + *-ic*.] In *philol.*, paronymic.

isonymy (ī-son′i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσωνυμία*, sameness of name, < *ἰσώνυμος*, having the same name: see *isonym*.] Same as *paronymy*.

isopathy (ī-sop′ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The theory that disease may be cured by the product of the disease, as smallpox by minute doses of variolous matter; also, the theory that a diseased organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal. Both theories are, of course, absurd.

isoperimetrical (ī-sō-per-i-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *isoperimetry* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to isoperimetry.—2. Having equal boundaries: as, *isoperimetrical* figures or bodies.

isoperimetry (ī″sō-pe-rim′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *περίμετρον*, circumference: see *perimeter*.] In *geom.*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries. The problem to determine among all curves having their extremities at two given points and a given length that one which incloses the maximum area is the problem of isoperimetry; and the name is extended to every problem involving the calculus of variations in the same way.

isopetalous (ī-sō-pet′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] Having equal petals. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

isophorous (ī-sof′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσοφόρος*, bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, an epithet used by Lindley to express the relation to a species of its abnormal forms when they are sufficiently habitual to have been taken for distinct plants. Thus, the assumed genus of orchids *Aclinia* is now regarded as an *isophorous* form of *Dendrobium*.

isopiestic (ī″sō-pi-es′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πιεστός*, verbal adj. of *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze.] Isobaric; denoting equal pressure.

Isopleura (ī-sō-plö′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopleurus*: see *isopleurous*.] A prime division of gastropods containing those which are equal-sided or bilaterally symmetrical: contrasted with *Anisopleura*. The isopleural gastropods are chiefly represented by the chitons, but also include such worm-like forms as *Chætoderma* and *Neomenia*. Ranked as a superorder, the *Isopleura* have been divided into three orders, *Polyplacophora*, *Chætodermæ*, and *Neomenoidea*.

isopleural (ī-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [As *isopleur-ous* + *-al*.] Having the right and left sides equal; bilaterally symmetrical, as most animals; of or pertaining to the *Isopleura*.

isopleurous (ī-sō-plö′rus), *a.* [< NL. *isopleurus*, < Gr. *ἰσόπλευρος*, having equal sides, equilateral, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλευρά*, side.] Same as *isopleural*.

Isoplexis (ī-sō-plek′sis), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πλῆξις*, a stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike, cut.] A genus of *Scrophularineæ*, closely allied to *Digitalis*, but distinguished by a shrubby habit and by the fact that the upper lip of the corolla equals the lower. The two species, *I. sceptrum* from Madeira and *I. Canariensis* from the Canaries, cultivated in greenhouses, bear terminal racemes of showy yellow or orange-colored flowers.

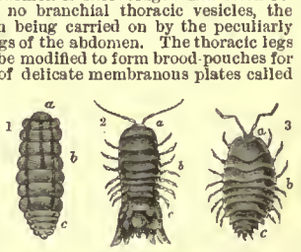
isopod (ī′sō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the feet all alike, or similar in character; specifically, pertaining to the *Isopoda* or having their characters. Also *isopodous*.

Blind Isopod (*Cæcidotea stygia*), Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

II. *n.* An isopod crustacean; any one of the *Isopoda*.

Also *isopodan*, *isopode*.

Isopoda (ī-sop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopus* (*isopod-*), equal-footed: see *isopod*.] An order of arthrostracous or edriophthalmous (sessile-eyed) crustaceans, with 7 free thoracic somites bearing as many pairs of legs, which are alike in size and direction, whence the name; the *Polygonata* of Fabricius. The body is usually broad and depressed, and more or less arched; the head is almost always distinct from the thorax, except from the first thoracic ring, with which it is united; and the abdomen is short-ringed and often reduced. There are no branchial thoracic vesicles, the respiratory function being carried on by the peculiarly modified laminar legs of the abdomen. The thoracic legs of the females may be modified to form brood-pouches for the eggs by means of delicate membranous plates called *oösteyites*. The sexes are distinct, except in *Cymothoidæ*. Isopods are found in both salt and fresh water, and also on land. The terrestrial isopods, family *Oniscidæ*, are known as *sow-bugs*, *wood-lice*, and *slaters*. The gribble, *Limnoria terebrans*, is a marine form. Many *Isopoda* are ectoparasitic, as the *Cymothoidæ* on the gills and in the mouth of fishes, and the *Bopyridæ* in the gills of prawns. The order was divided by Milne-Edwards into three sections, *Sedentaria*, *Natatoria*, and *Cursoria*, according to the habits of the animals. By Claus the *Isopoda* are made a suborder of *Arthrostraca*, and divided into two tribes, *Anisopoda* (which resemble amphipods) and *Euisopoda*, or genuine isopods. Others reckon about ten families, not separated into suborders. Leading types are *Tanaidæ* and *Anceidæ* on the one hand, and on the other *Cymothoidæ*, *Sphæromidæ*, *Idoteidæ*, *Asellidæ*, *Bopyridæ*, and *Oniscidæ*.



Three Types of Isopods.
1, sedentary, *Bopyrus squillarum*. 2, natatory, *Cymodoce lamarckii*. 3, cursorial, *Oniscus asellus*, a common wood-louse or sow-bug: *a*, head; *b*, thorax; *c*, abdomen.

isopodan (ī-sop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *isopod* + *-an*.] Same as *isopod*.

The size of the body far transcends the ordinary *Isopodan* limit. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 659.

isopode (ī′sō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *isopod*.

isopodiform (ī-sō-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), isopod, + L. *forma*, form.] Formed like an isopod; resembling an isopod in form: specifically applied to six-footed, oblong, flattened larvæ with a distinct thoracic shield, long antennæ, and caudal bristles or plates, as those of the roaches.

isopodimorphous (ī-sō-pod-i-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *isopus* (*isopod-*), isopod, + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] Same as *isopodiform*.

isopodous (ī-sop′ō-dus), *a.* [As *isopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *isopod*.

isopogonous (ī-sō-pog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πώγων*, beard, barb.] Equally webbed: said of feathers whose inner and outer webs are alike in size and shape: opposed to *anisopogonous*.

isopolity (ī-sō-pol′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοπολιτεία*, equality of civic rights, < *ἰσοπολίτης*, a citizen with equal rights, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πολίτης*, a citizen: see *polity*.] Equal rights of citizenship in different communities; mutual political rights.

Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities which had the right of *isopolity*. *Milman*.

Between America and England . . . one would be glad if there could exist some *isopolity*.
Clough, To C. E. Norton, Sept. 21, 1853.

Isoptera (ī-sop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *isopterus*: see *isopterous*.] The termites or white ants regarded as a suborder of *Neuroptera*. They have large, equal, and naked wings not folded in repose, well-developed manducatory jaws, and short many-jointed antennæ. The larvæ and pupæ resemble the neuters; the latter are wingless. This suborder is represented by the family *Termitidæ* alone.

isopterous (ī-sop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *isopterus* (cf. Gr. *ἰσόπτερος*, poet., swift as flight), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the wings equal; specifically, pertaining to the *Isoptera* or white ants, or having their characters.

isopurpuric (ī″sō-pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + L. *purpureus*, purple: see *purple*.] Same as *purpuric*.—**Isopurpuric acid**, $C_8H_5N_5O_8$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming a potassium salt when strong solutions of picric acid and potassium cyanide are mixed. It was formerly used as a dye, under the name of *grenat soluble*.

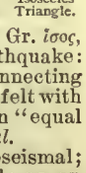
isopurpurin (ī-sō-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [< *isopurpur-(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color ($C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$) used in dyeing, closely allied to alizarin, formed by heating beta-anthraquinon disulphonic acid with caustic soda and potassium chlorate. It is sold in commerce under the name of *alizarin*, and produces the yellow shade of red, while true alizarin gives bluish shades of red. Also called *anthrapurpurin*.

Isopyreæ (ī-sō-pī′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Isopyrum* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, typified by the genus *Isopyrum*: now merged in the tribe *Helleboreæ*.

Isopyrum (ī-sō-pī′rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *isopyrum*, < Gr. *ἰσόπυρον*, a plant not identified (*Fumaria capreolata*?), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *πυρός*, wheat (or *πῦρ* = E. *fire*).] A small genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, the type of the old tribe *Isopyreæ*. They are slender smooth herbs with perennial root, bi- to triternately compound leaves, and solitary or loosely panicled white flowers. Seventy-five species are known in the north temperate portions of both hemispheres.

isorrhythmic (ī-sō-rith′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. pros.*, having the same number of moræ or units of time in thesis and arsis: as, an *isorrhythmic* measure or foot; characterized by such proportion (1:1) of thesis and arsis: as, the *isorrhythmic* class of feet; *isorrhythmic* movement. The *isorrhythmic class* (of feet) consists of the tetrasemic feet, namely: the dactyl (– | ⏑ ⏑), the anapest (⏑ ⏑ | –), and the spondee (– | –).

isosceles (ī-sos′e-lēz), *a.* [< L. *isosceles*, < Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, with equal legs (*ἰσοσκελές τρίγωνον*, a triangle with two sides equal), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σκέλος*, leg.] Having two legs or sides equal: as, an *isosceles* triangle.



Isosceles Triangle.

Isosceles (ī-sos′e-lēz), *n.* [NL.: see *isosceles*, *a.*] A genus of cerambycid longicorn beetles. *Newman*, 1842.

isoseismal (ī-sō-sīs′mal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] **I.** *n.* A curve or line connecting points at which an earthquake-shock is felt with equal intensity, or at which there is an "equal overthrow" (*Mallet*). See *homoseismal*.

II. *a.* Belonging or related to an isoseismal; having the character of an isoseismal: as, an *isoseismal* curve.

isoseismic (ī-sō-sīs′mik), *a.* Same as *isoseismal*.

Isosoma (ī-sō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰσόσωμος*, of a like body, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Eurytominæ*, containing plant-feeding forms furnishing an exception to the rule in this parasitic family. *I. hordei* is known as the *joint-worm fly*. *Walker*, 1832.—2. A genus of *Elateridæ* or click-beetles, containing one species, *I. elateroides*, from the Caucasus. *Ménétries*, 1832.

Isospondyli (ī-sō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *isospondylus*: see *isospondylous*.] An order of physostomous fishes with no precoracoid arch, the scapular arch suspended to the cranium, a symplectic bone, the pterotic and anterior vertebræ simple, and the parietals separated by the supraoccipital. The order includes most malacopterygian fishes. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

isospondylous (ī-sō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. *isospondylus*, < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] Having the characters of the *Isospondyli*; pertaining to the *Isospondyli*.

isospore (ī′sō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] 1. An isosporous plant.—2. As employed by Rostafinski, the same as *zygosperm*.

Isosporia (ī-sō-spō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baker), < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπορά*, a seed.] A series of vascular cryptogamous plants, including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*, in which the spores are said to be all of one kind. Later investigation has shown that this classification is incorrect, since there are both isosporous (homosporous) and heterosporous *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Lycopodiaceæ*. See *homosporous*.

isosporous (ī-sos′pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *σπορά*, a seed: see *spore*.] Same as *homosporous*.

isostatic (ī-sō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στατικός*, stable.] In hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure. Thus, the earth's crust is conceived to be formed of elementary conical prisms of equal weight, and hence the crust is isostatic, or in an isostatic condition.

isostemonous (ī-sō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *στήμων*, a stamen.] In *bot.*, having the stamens equal in number to the sepals or petals, or to the ground-plan of the flower.

isostemony (ī-sō-stem′ō-ni), *n.* [As *isostemonous* + *-y*.] The state or condition of being isostemonous.

isotely (ī′sō-tel-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσοτέλεια*, equality of tax and tribute, < *ἰσοτελής*, paying alike, < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τέλος*, tax, tribute.] In ancient Athens, equality before the law with citizens, granted to an alien; immunity from the disadvantages of alienage.

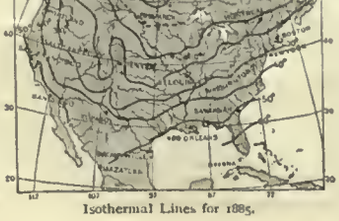
> The two brothers returned to Athens. . . . Though not possessing the right of citizenship, they possessed the *isotely*. *Whiton*, Notes on Lysias, p. 52.

isotheral (ī′sō-thēr-al), *a.* [< *isothere* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an isothere; indicating the distribution of summer temperature by means of isotheres: as, an *isotheral* chart; *isotheral* lines.

isothere (ī′sō-thēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points which have the same mean summer temperature.

isotherm (ī′sō-thèrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat.] A line connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature. Such a line may be either an imaginary one or one actually drawn on a map or chart of the region embraced by the observations. When the term *isotherm* is used without qualification, or when it is not otherwise necessarily understood from the context, the mean of the year, or, more properly, of a long series of years, is intended. The isotherm of the winter months is sometimes designated as the *isochimal* or *isochimenal*; that of the summer months as the *isotheral*.

isothermal (ī-sō-thèr′mal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat (see *isotherm*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of the same degree of heat; of the same temperature; in *phys. geog.*, pertaining to or marking equality of temperature; exhibiting the geographical distribution of temperature: as, an *isothermal* line; the *isothermal* relations of different continents; an *isothermal* chart. Also *isothermous*.—**Isothermal coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Isothermal line**, an isotherm.—**Isothermal zones**, spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.



Isothermal Lines for 1885.

II. *n.* An isothermal line; an isotherm.

isothermobath (ī-sō-thèr′mō-bath), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *βάθος*, depth.] A line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, 1876.

isothermous (ī-sō-thèr′mus), *a.* Same as *isothermal*.

isotherombrose (ī″sō-the-rom′brōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *θέρος*, summer, + *ὄμβρος*, rain: see *imbricate*.] In *phys. geog.*, characterized by an equal amount of rainfall in summer; noting lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where this condition exists.

Isotoma (ī-sot′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles of the family *Lagriidæ*, containing a few South American species. *Blanchard*, 1845. (*b*) A genus of thysanurous insects, of which *I. arborea* is the typical form. There are a number of other species. *Bourlet*, 1839.—2. In *bot.*, a genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*. The flowers are axillary, with a nearly regular salver-shaped corolla; the tube is very long and slender, and only slightly split or not at all; and the stamens are inserted toward the top. About 9 species are known, of which the most noteworthy is *I. longiflora*, called by the Spanish-Americans *reventa de cavallos*, because fatal to horses. It acts upon the human system as a violent cathartic, with fatal results.

isotome (ī′sō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *zoöl.*, an imaginary line drawn through the same joint, or between the same segments, of the same limb in different animals, to indicate those segments which are homologous. Thus, the tibiotarsal isotome passes through the ankle-joint of man, the hock of a horse, and the lower end of the tibia of a bird. *Coues*, 1884. See *isomere*.

isotomous (ī-sot′ō-mus), *a.* [< *isotome* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to an isotome: as, *isotomous* segments of a man, horse, and bird. *Coues*.

isotonic (ī-sō-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσότονος*, having equal accent (or tone), < *ἴσος*, equal, + *τόνος*, tone, accent: see *tone*.] Having or indicating equal tones.—**Isotonic system** or **temperament**, in *music*, the system of equal temperament. See *temperament*.

isotrope (ī′sō-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *τροπή*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Same as *isotropic*.

isotropic (ī-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *isotrope* + *-ic*. Cf. *tropic*.] 1. Having the same properties in all directions: said of a medium with respect to elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity, or radiation of heat and light. Thus, all crystallized substances belonging to the isometric system are *isotropic* with respect to heat and light.

> The direction of propagation of a plane wave in an uniform *isotropic* medium is always perpendicular to its front. *Tait*, Light, § 58.

> The substance of a homogeneous solid is called *isotropic* when a spherical portion of it, tested by any physical agency, exhibits no difference in quality however it is turned. *W. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., VII. 804.

2. Having equal, common, or non-specific developmental capacity.

> The conclusion [is] that the nervous system, and correspondingly other organs, may develop from any portion of the egg-substance—in short, that the egg is *isotropic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 416.

isotropous (ī-sot′rō-pus), *a.* [As *isotrope* + *-ous*.] Same as *isotropic*.

> In a previous note . . . the author studied the problem connected with the cooling of a homogeneous and *isotropous* solid body. *Nature*, XXXIX. 239.

isotropy (ī′sō-trō-pi), *n.* [As *isotrope* + *-y*.] The state or property of being isotropic.

> There is involved no assumption as to the homogeneity or *isotropy* of the dielectric medium. *Philosophical Mag.*, XXVI. 243.

Metatatic isotropy, the isotropy of a solid for which any three orthogonal axes are metatatic.

isotype (ī′sō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσότυπος*, shaped alike (having the same type), < *ἴσος*, equal (parallel), + *τύπος*, type, form.] In *zoögeog.*, a form common to two or more countries: applied to representatives of the same genus or family occurring in different countries. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460.

isotypic (ī-sō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *isotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an isotype.

isozoöid (ī-sō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, + *zoöid*.] In *zoöl.*, the opposite of *allozoöid*.

ispaghul-seed (is′pa-gul-sēd), *n.* [E. Ind.] The seed of *Plantago Ispaghula*, a native of northwestern India. These seeds are grayish-pink in color, and are used to prepare a highly esteemed mucilaginous drink. Also called *spogel-seed*.

ispida (is′pi-dä), *n.* [NL. (Gesner, 1555), appar. improp. for *hispida*, < L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy: see *hispid*.] 1†. One of sundry slender-billed birds, especially the kingfisher or halcyon and the bee-eater or apiaster.—2. The technical specific name of the small kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers, equivalent to the modern family *Alcedinidæ*, variously restricted by subsequent authors, and now disused. *Brisson*, 1760.

ispravnik (is-prav′nik), *n.* [Russ. *ispravnikŭ* (see def.), < *ispravnuiĭ*, exact, correct; cf. *ispravlyatĭ*, correct, repair, exercise (a function).] The chief police officer of a Russian uyezd or rural district, and the presiding judge of the district police court. His duties are partly judicial and partly executive, and in some parts of the empire, particularly in the remoter parts, his powers are virtually those of a local governor.

I-spy (ī′spī′), *n.* [So called from the exclamation of the seeker ("it"), "*I spy*" (So-and-so), when he discovers a hidden player.] A children's game, the same as hide-and-seek. Also, with unoriginal aspiration, *hi-spy*, *hy-spy*.

> O, the curly-headed varlets! I must come to play at Blind Harry and *Hy-Spy* with them. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lviii.

Israelite (iz′rā-el-īt), *n.* [< LL. *Israelita*, usually in pl. *Israelitæ*, < Gr. *Ἰσραηλίτης*, a descendant of Israel, < *Ἰσραήλ*, < Heb. *Israēl*, Israel, orig. another name of Jacob, then a collective name for the Jews.] A descendant of Israel or Jacob; one of "the children of Israel"; a Hebrew; a Jew. *Israelites* was the name of the whole people of Israel down to the death of Saul, when it came to be restricted to those northern tribes who rebelled against David, and more definitely applied to the ten tribes that set up a separate monarchy on the death of Solomon. After the captivity the name again came to be the appellation of the reunited branches of the nation, but was gradually supplanted by the term *Jew*, especially among foreigners.

> The Hebrews that were with the Philistines before that time, . . . even they also turned to be with the *Israelites* that were with Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. xiv. 21.

> I also am an *Israelite*, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. Rom. xi. 1.

New Israelite, a member of a certain English sect: same as *Southcottian*.

Israelitic (iz″rā-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Israeliticus*, < *Israelita*, Israelite: see *Israelite*.] Pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish; Hebrew.

> These books give us a fairly trustworthy account of *Israelitic* life and thought in the times which they cover. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 347.

Israelitish (iz″rā-e-lī′tish), *a.* [< *Israelite* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the Israelites; of the Jewish race.

> And the son of an *Israelitish* woman, whose father was an Egyptian, went out among the children of Israel. Lev. xxiv. 10.

isse†, *v. i.* [See *ish*.] To go out; issue.

isshue†, *n.* A Middle English form of *issue*.

Issida (is′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Issus* + *-ida*.] The *Issidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*.

Issidæ (is′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Issus* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Issus*. It contains thickset robust bugs, many of which are rough, resembling bits of bark, and thus exhibit protective mimicry. They are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, and are classified under about 50 genera and more than 200 species.

Issidioromys (is″i-dī-or′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., supposed to be an error for **Isidoromys*, < L. *Isidorus*, a man's name (referring to *Isidore* Geoffroy St. Hilaire), + Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A notable genus of fossil myomorphic rodents from the European Tertiary, referred to the family *Theridomyidæ*, having rootless molars whose crowns are divided into cordate lobes by reëntering enamel-folds. *Croizet*, 1840.

issuable (ish′ö-a-bl), *a.* [< *issue* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of issuing, or liable to be issued.—2. In *law*, pertaining to an issue or issues; that admits of issue being taken upon it; in which issues are made up: as, an *issuable* plea; an *issuable* term.

> For now the course is, to make the sheriff's venire returnable on the last return of the same term wherein issue is joined, viz. Hilary or Trinity terms: which, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

Issuable plea, a plea upon which a plaintiff may take issue and go to trial upon the merits.

issuably (ish′ö-a-bli), *adv.* In an issuable manner; so as to raise an issue on the merits: as, "pleading *issuably*," *Burrill*.

issuance (ish'ö-ans), *n.* [< *issuan(t)* + *-ee.*] The act of issuing or giving out: as, the *issuance* of rations.

issuant (ish'ö-ant), *a.* [< *issue* + *-ant.*] Emerging: in *her.*, said of a beast of which only the upper half is seen. Especially—(*a*) When emerging from the lower edge or bottom of a chief, and therefore borne upon the chief: as, a chief gules, a demi-lion *issuant* argent. In this sense contrasted with *ascendant*, which means rising from the bottom of a shield or from the outer edge of a fesse, etc., and with *jessant* and *naissant*, which mean rising from the middle of an ordinary, as a fesse, and usually borne partly on the ordinary and partly on the field above it. (*b*) Rising out of any other bearing, or from the bottom of the escutcheon. [Rare in this sense.]—**Issuant and revertant,** in *her.*, coming into sight and disappearing: said of two beasts of which the upper part of one and the lower part of the other are visible, as when one of them rises from the base of the shield and the other disappears at the top.

Lion issuant.

issue (ish'ö), *n.* [< ME. *issue, issu, isshue, ischewe, yssewe,* < OF. *issue, eissue, essue,* F. *issue,* a going out, egress, outlet, final event, < *issu,* pp. of *issir, eisser,* < L. *exire,* go out: see *exit.* Cf. *ish.* The noun is in later senses partly from the verb.] **1.** A going, passing, or flowing out; passage from within outward; an outgoing, outflow, or flux.

> With my mouthe if I laugh moch or lite,
> Myn yen sholde make a contynsunce vn-trewe,
> Myn hert also wolde haue ther-of despite,
> The wepyng teres haue so large *yssewe.*
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

A woman which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years came behind him. Mat. ix. 20.

2. Means of egress; an opening or outlet; a passage leading outward; a vent.

Than thei gan to repeire a softe paas till thei come to the *issu* of the foreste, and than gan it to shewe day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

The foliage closed so thickly in front that there seemed to be no *issue.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Inland Voyage, p. 120.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, a vent for the passage of blood or morbid matter; a running sore, accidental or made as a counter-irritant.

When any man hath a running *issue* out of his flesh, because of his *issue* he is unclean. Lev. xv. 2.

Issues over the spine have been found useful in chronic spinal disease. . *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 314.

4. An outcome; a result; the product of any process or action; that which occurs as a consequence; ultimate event or result: as, a happy *issue* of one's labors; the *issues* of our actions are hidden from us.

> A blisfull hegynnyng may boldly be said,
> That ffolow to the fer end and hath a faire *yssue.*
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2257.

Learning and philosophy . . . had . . . the power to lay the mind under some restraint, and make it consider the *issue* of things. *Bacon,* Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

> Spirits are not finely touch'd
> But to fine *issues.* *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 1, 37.

A Fact is the end or last *issue* of spirit.
Emerson, Nature.

5. Offspring; progeny; a child or children; descendant or descendants: as, he had *issue* a son; *issue* of the whole or of the half blood.

Thare es none *ischewe* of ua on this erthe aprongene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1943.

> Was Milan thrust from Milan that his *issue*
> Should become kings of Naples?
> *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1, 206.
>
> Might I dread that you,
> With only Fame for spouse and your great deeds
> For *issue,* yet may live in vain?
> *Tennyson,* Princess, iii.

6. Produce or proceeds; yield, as of land or other possessions: as, the *issues,* rents, and profits of an estate.

> He was first of Inglond that gaf God his tithe,
> Of *isshues* of bestes, of landes, or of tithe.
> *Rob. of Brunne,* p. 19.

7. The act of sending or giving out; a putting or giving forth; promulgation; delivery; emission: as, the *issue* of commands by an officer, or of rations to troops; the *issue* of a book, or of bank-notes.

The booking-office is not opened for the *issue* of tickets until perhaps a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the departure of the train.
Saturday Rev., Jan., 1874, p. 14.

Issue is also applied to the mere attempt to dispose of old stock at a reduced price, where no reprint takes place.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 479.

The codification of Bavarian law and the *issue* of the Golden Bull were . . . attempts in the direction of civilisation in accordance with the highest existing ideal.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

8. That which is sent out, promulgated, or delivered; the quantity sent forth at one time, or within a certain period: as, a large *issue* of bank-notes; the daily *issues* of a newspaper.

> No undeserving favourite doth boast
> His *issues* from our treasury.
> *Ford,* Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

To restrict *issues,* or forbid notes below a certain denomination, is no less injurious than inequitable.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

The vast development of stereotyping has made the word *issue* a partial substitute for the word "edition."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 478.

9. A matter of which the result is to be decided; that which is to be determined by trial or contention; a conclusion held in abeyance for consideration or debate; a choice between alternatives: as, the *issues* of the day; a dead *issue.*

Thus was raised a simple *issue* of law to be decided by the court. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

In this act . . . they have forced upon the country the distinct *issue,* "immediate dissolution or blood."
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 141.

> The years have never dropped their sand
> On mortal *issue* vast and grand
> As ours to-day. *Whittier,* Anniversary Poem.

10. In *law:* (*a*) The close or result of pleadings in a suit, by the presentation of a controverted point to be determined by trial. It is either an *issue of law,* to be determined by the court, or *of fact,* to be determined by a jury or by the court. (*b*) The controversy on any material fact, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, in a trial. (*c*) The sending out or authoritative delivery of a document: as, the *issue* of execution.—**At issue.** (*a*) In controversy; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent; inharmonious.

> Face, voice
> As much *at issue* with the summer dsy
> As if you brought a candle out of doors.
> *Mrs. Browning,* Aurora Leigh, ii.

(*b*) In dispute; under discussion.

A third point *at issue* between Carlyle and many is what he has baptised Anti-rose-waterism in Cromwell.
Colburn's New Mag., N. S., VIII. 206.

(*c*) Specifically, in *law,* the condition of a cause when the point in controversy has been arrived at by pleading.—**Bank of issue.** See *bank*[2].—**Collateral issue.** See *collateral.*—**Distributive finding of the issue.** See *distributive.*—**Feigned issue.** See *feign.*—**General issue,** in *law,* a simple denial of the whole charge or complaint, or of the main substance of it, in the form of a denial, as "not guilty" or "not indebted," as distinguished from a special denial (see *special issue,* below), and from allegations conflicting with particular averments, and from special pleas of other facts in avoidance.—**Immaterial issue,** an issue which cannot be decisive of any part of the litigation, as distinguished from a *material issue,* or one taken upon a fact which cannot be admitted without determining at least some part of the rights in controversy. Thus, if in an action for the price of goods sold defendant without denying the purchase should merely deny that it was on the day alleged by plaintiff, the issue would be immaterial; but if he should set up that the sale was on a credit still unexpired, issue joined upon this allegation would be material.—**Issue roll,** in old English legal practice, the roll of parchment on which the pleadings were entered, in anticipation of trial; hence, in somewhat later times, the pleadings in a cause, collected and fastened or folded together for the same purpose.—**Joinder of issue, joinder in issue,** the act of joining issue in pleading; the document by which one party signifies to the adversary that he rests the cause for trial on the point at issue on the pleadings.—**Note of issue,** in *law,* a memorandum showing issue joined in a cause, which informs the clerk that it is ready for trial.—**Special issue,** an issue taken by denying a particular part of the adversary's allegations, as distinguished from the issue presented by a general denial.—**To join issue, to take issue,** said of two parties who take up an affirmative and a negative position respectively on a point in debate.

Were our author's arguments enforced against deists or atheists only, we should heartily *join issue.*
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

To pool issues, to unite for the promotion of individual interests or objects by joint action; combine for mutual advantage. [U. S.]—**Syn. 4.** Consequence, result, upshot, conclusion, termination.—**5.** *Progeny,* etc. See *offspring.*

issue (ish'ö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *issued,* ppr. *issuing.* [< ME. *issuen, yssuen;* < *issue, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass from within outward; go or pass out; go forth.

Fele fightyng folke of the fuerse comyns, . . .
At Ector thai asket leue, *& yssuit* furth somyn [together].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6222.

> For, I protest, we are well fortified,
> And strong enough to *issue* out and fight.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 20.

2. To proceed as progeny; be derived or descended; spring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee. 2 Ki. xx. 18.

> Thy father
> Was Duke of Milan; and his only heir
> And princess—no worse *issued.*
> *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2, 59.

3. To be produced as an effect or result; grow or accrue; arise; proceed: as, rents and profits *issuing* from land.

> Thia is my fault: as for the rest appeal'd,
> It *issues* from the rancour of a villain.
> *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 1, 143.

4. To come to a result or conclusion; reach an end; close; terminate: with *in* before an object: as, we know not how the cause will *issue;* the negotiations *issued in* a firm peace.

Her effort to bring tears into her eyes *issued in* an odd contraction of her face.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

The child *issues in* the man as his successor, and the child and the man *issue in* the old man.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 131.

5. In *law:* (*a*) To come to a question in fact or law on which the parties join in resting the decision of the cause. (*b*) To go forth as authoritative or binding: said of an official instrument, as a mandamus, proclamation, or license. [In this sense often used in the future, implying that the court has the right to issue the writ, and will do so upon application: as, a writ of prohibition *will issue* to forbid an inferior court from entertaining a suit of which it has no jurisdiction.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To send out; deliver for use; deliver authoritatively; emit; put into circulation: as, to *issue* provisions; to *issue* a writ or precept; to *issue* bank-notes or a book.

After much dispute and even persecution there was *issued* in 1555 a decree establishing toleration to all.
Brougham.

Arundel found time to *issue* a series of constitutions against them [Lollards] in 1409. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 404.

2†. To bring to an issue; terminate; settle.

It is our humbie request, that in case any difference grow in the general court, between magistratea and deputies, . . . which cannot be preaently *issued* with mutual peace, that both parties will be pleased to defer the same to further deliberation.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 255.

Endeavour to *issue* those things, in the wisdom and power of God, which will be a glorious crown upon your ministry. *Penn,* Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

issueless (ish'ö-les), *a.* [< *issue, n.,* + *-less.*] Having no issue or progeny; lacking children.

> Ah! if thou *issueless* shalt hap to die,
> The world will wail thee, like a makeless wife.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, ix.

issue-pea (ish'ö-pē), *n.* A pea or similar round body employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin called an *issue.* See *issue, n.,* 3.

issuer (ish'ö-ėr), *n.* One who issues or emits: as, the *issuer* of a proclamation, a promissory note, etc.

Issus (is'us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Issus,* Gr. Ἴσσός, a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Issidæ.* The fore wings are rather flat, broadest near the base, convex on the fore border, smaller and rounded at the tip. Upward of 60 species are found, in all parts of the world. Those of North America are small and inconspicuous. A leading one is *I. coleoptratus,* widely distributed in Europe.

-ist. [= F. *-iste* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ista,* < L. *-ista, -istes,* < Gr. *-ιστής,* a termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-ίζειν,* < *-ιζ-* + *-της,* common formative of nouns of agent. See *-ize, -ism.*] A termination of Greek origin, existing in many English words derived from the Greek or formed on Greek analogy, denoting an agent (one who does or has to do with a thing), and corresponding usually to nouns in *-er*[1], with which in some cases they interchange. Such nouns are either (*a*) of pure Greek formation, as *Atticist, baptist, evangelist, exorcist,* etc., or formed of Greek elements, as *etymologist, philologist, physicist, dramatist, economist,* etc. (with equivalent *etymologer, philologer,* etc.), or (*b*) formed from a Latin or Romance base, as *annalist, artist, jurist, legist, moralist, pietist, quietist, realist, specialist,* etc., especially with reference to political or social theories or practices, as *abolitionist, federalist, unionist, protectionist, socialist, nihilist, corruptionist, fusionist,* etc., or (*c*) formed from an English word (whether native or naturalized), as *harpist, druggist, violinist,* etc.; so also *saloonist,* etc. Words of the first two classes are very numerous, new formations being made with great freedom. In the last use the suffix is but sparingly used, the formative *-er*[1] or some other being preferred. In vulgar use words in *-ist* are often employed, humorously or for the nonce, where properly only *-er* is permissible, as in *shootist, singist, walkist,* etc., for *shooter, singer, walker,* etc. In some instances, as *scientist,* for example, the formation is irregular, and the words are condemned by purists.

isthmt, isthimt, *n.* [< OF. *isthme:* see *isthmus.*] An isthmus. *Davies.*

Logh Nesse, . . . from which, by a verie small *Isthim* or partition of hils, the Logh Lutea or Louthia . . . is divided. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, ii. 50.

isthmian (ist'- or is'mi-an), *a.* [= F. *Isthmien,* < L. *Isthmius,* < Gr. Ἰσθμιος, pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, < Ἰσθμός, the Isthmus of Corinth: see *isthmus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—**2.** [*cap.*] Specifically, of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Peloponnesus and the mainland of Greece.—

Isthmian games, games in honor of Poseidon anciently celebrated in the Isthmian sanctuary, on the Isthmus of Corinth, constituting the second in importance of the four great national festivals of Greece. They took place in April and May in the first and third years of each Olympiad, and included the same contests as the Olympian games, athletic, poetic, and musical. The victors were crowned with wreaths of pine-leaves, which were the only prizes.—**Isthmian sanctuary**, a sacred precinct on the northeast shore of the Isthmus of Corinth, inclosed by walls and containing rich temples, altars, a theater, a stadium, and many other public and private monuments, within which the Isthmian games were celebrated from time immemorial until the prevalence of the Christian religion.

isthmiate (ist′- or is′mi-āt), *a.* [< *isthmus* + *-i-ate.*] In *zoöl.*, having a narrow part connecting two broader portions.—**Isthmiate thorax**, in *Coleoptera*, a thorax having a narrowed space between the prothorax and the elytra, either in consequence of the former being constricted behind, or because the anterior part of the mesothorax is not covered by the prothorax.

isthmitis (ist- or is-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *isthmus*, 3, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the throat.

isthmoid (ist′- or is′moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰσθμοειδής*, like an isthmus, < *ἰσθμός*, an isthmus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an isthmus; specifically, resembling the isthmus faucium.

isthmus (ist′- or is′mus), *n.* [Formerly also *isthmos* (and *isthm*, q. v.); = F. *isthme* = Pg. *isthmo* = Sp. It. *istmo*, < L. *isthmus*, < Gr. *ἰσθμός*, a narrow passage, a narrow strip of land between two seas (esp. the Isthmus of Corinth); akin to *ἴθμα*, a step, < *ἰέναι* (= L. *ire*), go: see *go.*] 1. A narrow strip of land bordered by water and connecting two larger bodies of land, as two continents, a continent and a peninsula, or two parts of an island. The two isthmuses of most importance are that of Suez, connecting Asia and Africa, and that of Panama or Darien, connecting North and South America. The isthmus most famous in ancient times is that of Corinth, called distinctively *the Isthmus*, separating the Peloponnesian peninsula from the mainland of Greece. A small isthmus is often called a *neck*.

> There want not good Geographers who hold that this Island was tied to France at first . . . by an *Isthmos* or neck of land 'twixt Dover and Bulen.
> *Howell*, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict. (ed. 1673).

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, some connecting part or organ, especially when narrow or joining parts larger than itself.—3. The contracted passage from the cavity of the mouth into that of the pharynx. It is bounded above by the pendulous veil of the palate and uvula, at the sides by the pillars of the fauces, and below by the base of the tongue. More fully called *isthmus faucium*, isthmus of the fauces.—**Isthmus cerebri**, the isthmus of the brain; the narrow part intervening between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland**, a contracted part of this gland, lying across the middle line of the windpipe, and connecting the two lateral lobes which chiefly compose the thyroid body.

-istic. [< *-ist* + *-ic.*] A termination of adjectives (and in the plural of nouns from adjectives) formed from nouns in *-ist*, and having reference to such nouns, or to associated nouns in *-ism*, as in *deistic*, *theistic*, *euphuistic*, *euphemistic*, *puristic*, *linguistic*, *subjectivistic*, *objectivistic*, etc. In nouns it has usually a plural form, as in *linguistics*.

-istical. [< *-istic* + *-al.*] Same as *-istic*.

Istiophorus (is-ti-of′ọ-rus), *n.* See *Histiophorus*, 1 and 2.

Istiurus (is-ti-ū′rus), *n.* See *Histiurus*, 1.

istle, ystle (is′tl), *n.* [Mex.; also *ixtle.*] An exceedingly valuable fiber produced principally from *Bromelia sylvestris*, a kind of wild pineapple. It is called *pita* in Central America, and *silk-grass* in British Honduras. These names, with the exception of the last, are also applied to the fiber obtained from various species of *Agave*, particularly *A. rigida*, *A. Ixtli*, etc., but the species are much confused. *Bromelia sylvestris*, which is extensively cultivated in Mexico, produces leaves 1 to 3 inches wide and 5 to 8 feet long, which yield a very strong fiber extensively used in the manufacture of bagging, carpets, hammocks, cordage, nets, belts, etc. See *henequen*.

istle-grass (is′tl-gràs), *n.* The plant, *Bromelia sylvestris*, which yields the fiber istle.

Istrian (is′tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Istria* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Istria, a crownland belonging to the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, situated near the head of the Adriatic sea.

> The *Istrian* shore has lost its beauty, though the *Istrian* hills, now and then capped by a hill-side town, and the higher mountains beyond them, tell us something of the character of the inland scenery.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 98.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Istria. The Istrians are Slavs and Italians, the former being much the more numerous.

it (it), *pron.* [< ME. *it*, *yt*, *hit*, *hyt*, < AS. *hit* (gen. *his*, dat. *him*), neut. of *hē*, he: see *he*[1].] 1. A personal pronoun, of the third person and neuter gender, corresponding to the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural forms, *they*, *their*, *them*. (*a*) A substitute for the name of an object (previously mentioned, or understood from the context or circumstances) not regarded as possessing sex, or without regard to the sex, or for an abstract noun, a phrase, or a clause: as, *it* (a stone) is very heavy; feed *it* (an infant) with a spoon; the moon was red when *it* rose; the horse stumbles when *it* (or *he*) is driven fast; how did *it* (an event) happen? *It* is often used vaguely for a thing, notion, or circumstance not definitely conceived, or left to the imagination: as, how far do you call *it*? plague take *it*! you'll catch *it*!

> How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

(*b*) As the nominative of an impersonal verb or verb used impersonally, when the thing for which it stands is expressed or implied by the verb itself: as, *it* rains (the rain rains or is falling); *it* is blowing (the wind is blowing). (*c*) As the grammatical subject of a clause of which the logical subject is a phrase or clause, generally following, and regarded as in apposition with *it*: as, *it* is said that he has won the prize; he is poor, *it* is true, but he is honest; *it* behooves you to bestir yourself; *it* is they that have done this mischief.

> 'Tis these that gave the great Apollo spoils. *Pope.*

(*d*) After an intransitive verb, used transitively for the kind of action denoted or suggested by the verb: as, to foot *it* all the way to town.

> Come, and trip *it* as you go,
> On the light fantastic toe.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 33.

> Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it*,
> If folly grow romantic I must paint it.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

(*e*) The possessive case, originally *his* (see *he*[1]), now *its*; the form *it* without the possessive suffix having been used for a time in works written during the period of transition from the use of *his* to that of *its*.

> That which groweth of *it* [now *its*] own accord.
> Lev. xxv. 5 (ed. 1611).

> *It* knighthood shall do worse. It shall fright all *it* friends with borrowing letters. *B. Jonson.*

2. In children's games, that player who is called upon to perform some particular task, as in I-spy or tag the one who must catch or touch the other players: as, he's *it*; who's *it*?
[In old usage the substantive verb after *it* often agrees with the succeeding nominative in the first or second person: as, "*It am I*, fader," in Chaucer.]

It. A common abbreviation of *Italian*.

-it[1], **-it**[2]. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

> 'Twas then we luv*it* ilk ither weel.
> *Motherwell*, Jeanie Morrison.

itabirite (i-tab′i-rīt), *n.* [< *Itabira*, a place in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*[2].] A quartzose iron-slate or iron-mica slate; a rock made up chiefly of alternating layers of quartz and specular iron ore. The term is used by writers on the geology of Brazil.

itacism (ē′ta-sizm), *n.* [= F. *itacisme*; < Gr. *ἦτα*, as pron. ē′tä (that is, as if spelled **ἴτα*), + *-c-ism*. Cf. *etacism*, *iotacism.*] Same as *iotacism*.

itacist (ē′ta-sist), *n.* [= F. *itaciste*; as *itac-ism* + *-ist.*] One who practises or upholds itacism.

itacistic (ē-tạ-sis′tik), *a.* [As *itac-ism* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or consisting in itacism; Reuchlinian: as, the *itacistic* pronunciation of *οι*.

> The Gothic diphthong represents the *itacistic* pronunciation current in Greece at the time of Ulfilas.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

itacolumite (it-a-kol′ū-mīt), *n.* [< *Itacolumi*, a mountain in Minas Geraes, Brazil, + *-ite*[2].] A fine-grained, quartzose, talcomicaceous slate, an important member of the gold-bearing formation of Brazil. In thin slabs it is sometimes more or less flexible.

itaka-wood (it′ạ-kä-wůd), *n.* [< *itaka*, a Guiana name, + E. *wood*[1].] A beautiful cabinet-wood of British Guiana, furnished by a leguminous tree, *Machærium Schomburgkii*. It is richly streaked with black and brown, and is called *tiger-wood* on this account.

Ital. An abbreviation of *Italian*.

ital. An abbreviation of *italic* or *italics*.

Italian (i-tal′yạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Italien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Italiano* (cf. D. *Italiaansch* = G. *Italiänisch* = Dan. Sw. *Italiensk*), < ML. **Italianus*, < L. *Italia*, Italy, < *Italus*, an Italian, also a legendary eponymous king. The supposed deriv. < Gr. *ἰταλός*, a bull ("on account of the abundance and excellence of its [Italy's] horned cattle"), is mere conjecture.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, a country and kingdom of Europe, which comprises the central one of the three southern European peninsulas, together with the adjoining region northward to the Alps, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, etc.; pertaining to the inhabitants of Italy. The kingdom of Italy has developed from the former kingdom of Sardinia, which, through the events of 1859–60, annexed Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and part of the Papal States, acquired Venetia in 1866, and finally Rome in 1870. The title of King of Italy was assumed by Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia in 1861.

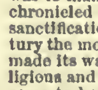
> Mine *Italian* brain
> 'Gan in your duller Britain operate.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5, 196.

> Tiber, now no longer Roman, rolls,
> Vain of *Italian* hearts, *Italian* souls.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 300.

Italian architecture, the architectural styles developed in and characteristic of Italy; specifically, the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, which was developed through study of ancient Roman models by Brunelleschi and a few great contemporaries in the fifteenth century, and quickly disseminated its influence throughout Europe.

Italian Architecture.—Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice: constructed 1632.

Among the rare merits of this architecture are its liberal application of the hemispheroidal dome, and the impressive proportions of many of its palace façades, which show a great projecting cornice crowning an imposing arrangement of architectural masses. Much of the carved ornament of the first decades of the style is delicate and refined; but it soon degenerated to the most offensive and pretentious vulgarity and coarseness. See *Lombard architecture* (under *Lombard*) and *Italian Gothic* (below).—**Italian cloth**, a kind of linen jean with satin face, employed chiefly for linings.—**Italian ferret**, a kind of silk braid or binding.—**Italian Gothic**, the Pointed architecture (see *Gothic*, *a.*, 3) of Italy during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The style is based upon the Romanesque as developed in Italy, which does not differ essentially from the Romanesque of France and other countries, though it made more liberal use of ranges of somewhat small columns (see cut under *belfry*), and tended to the elaboration of surface-effects of color, owing to the abundant presence of beautifully tinted building-marbles. The Italian Pointed forms were influenced by those of northern Europe, but these were profoundly modified by the Italian architects. The exteriors of their buildings, particularly the façades, are hardly more than beautiful screens, having little or no connection with the systems of construction employed in the buildings themselves. There are no flying buttresses, for the carefully studied northern system of vaulting was never adopted in Italy; the walls are in general comparatively flat, with few projections, the rich and delicate sculpture being placed generally immediately about the windows and doors, and the large wall-spaces being treated in colored marbles, incrustation, mosaic, or painting in fresco; tracery seldom occurs in the windows, except as plate-tracery, often pierced with subtle study of effect. Every district in Italy produced its own school of Pointed architecture, each admirable in its own way. (See *Venetian architecture*, under *Venetian*.) The Pointed architecture of Sicily is not properly Italian; it approaches more closely the northern style of the Norman French conquerors, but is affected by the Saracenic traditions which abounded on the island, and influenced by Byzantine models, particularly in its carvings and in its wealth of mosaics.—**Italian iron, millet**, etc. See the nouns.—**Italian painting**, the art of painting as developed and practised in Italy; specifically, the group of schools which had their origin in ancient Roman tradition and in the imitation of Byzantine models in the early middle ages, received their first vital impulse from Giotto in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and culminated in the great masters of the Renaissance—Tintoret, Titian, Paul Veronese, and Raphael. Until the close of the fourteenth century the consistent object of this painting was to manifest to the unlettered the miraculous things chronicled in the Holy Writ and accomplished by the sanctification of religious faith. With the fifteenth century the modern spirit of naturalism appeared in art, and made its way until by the last half of that century the religious and didactic spirit had vanished, and pictures had come to be painted in the mere cult of outward beauty, and for the personal glory and profit of the painter. For some of the chief schools of Italian painting, see *Bolognese*, *Roman*, *Sienese*, *Umbrian*, *Venetian*. See also *Florentine painting*, under *Renaissance*.—**Italian sixth**, in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third of the bass. See figure.—**Italian string**, a superior kind of catgut violin-string, made in Italy.—**Italian warehouse**, a shop where Italian groceries and fruits are sold.—**Italian-warehouseman**, a dealer in fine groceries, including macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, etc.



II. *n.* **1.** A native of Italy, or one of the Italian race.—**2.** The language spoken by the inhabitants of Italy, whether the literary speech or one of the popular dialects.

His name's Gonzago; the story is extant, and writ in choice *Italian.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2, 272.

Abbreviated *It.*, *Ital.*

Italianate† (i-tal′yan-āt), *v. t.* [< *Italian* + *-ate*[2].] To render Italian or conformable to Italian principles or manners; Italianize.

If some yet do not well vnderstand what is an English man *Italianated*, I will plainlie tell him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

If any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanour, they say with one mouth he is *Italianated.* *Lyly*, Euphues.

Italianate (i-tal′yan-āt), *a.* [< *Italian* + *-ate*[1].] Italianized; having become like an Italian: applied especially to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy. [Rare.]

All his words,
His lookes, his oathes, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *Italianate.*
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

An Englishman *Italianate*
Is a devil incarnate.
Quoted in *S. Clark's* Examples (1670).

With this French page and *Italianate* serving-man was our young landlord only waited on. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

He found the old minister from Haddam East Village *Italianate* outwardly in almost ludicrous degree. *Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 173.

Italianisation, Italianise, etc. See *Italianization*, etc.

Italianism (i-tal′yan-izm), *n.* [< *Italian* + *-ism.*] A word, phrase, idiom, or manner peculiar to the Italians; Italian spirit, principles, or taste.

It was, perhaps, an ungracious thing to be critical, among all the appealing old *Italianisms* round me. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 178.

Italianity (i-tal-yan′i-ti), *n.* [< *Italian* + *-ity.*] Italianism. [Rare.]

The "Venetian," in spite of its peculiar *Italianity*, has naturally special points of contact with the other dialects of Upper Italy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 494.

Italianization (i-tal″yan-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Italianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering or of being rendered Italian. Also spelled *Italianisation.*

The border dialects, being numerous and very diverse in character, present a very strong concentrated drift towards *italianization.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 488.

Italianize (i-tal′yan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Italianized*, ppr. *Italianizing.* [< *Italian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the Italian; speak Italian.

II. *trans.* To render Italian; impart an Italian quality or character to.

Also spelled *Italianise.*

Italianizer (i-tal′yan-ī-zėr), *n.* One who promotes the influence of Italian principles, tastes, manners, etc. Also spelled *Italianiser.*

Italic (i-tal′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Italick;* = F. *Italique* = Sp. *Itálico* = Pg. It. *Italico*, < L. *Italicus*, Italian, < *Italia*, Italy, *Italus*, an Italian: see *Italian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or the tribes, including the Romans, which inhabited it, or to their languages.

The Latin was the only *Italic* dialect known to the Middle Ages which possessed an alphabetic system. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 15.

2. Of or pertaining to modern Italy. [Rare.]

All things of this world are . . . as unpleasant as the lees of vinegar to a tongue filled with the spirit of high *Italic* wines. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, same as *Composite*, 3. (*b*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Of Italian origin: designating a style of printing-types the lines of which slope toward the right (thus, *italic*), used for emphasis and other distinctive purposes. The italic character was first made and shown in type by Aldus Manutius, a notable printer of Venice, in an edition of Virgil, 1501, and by him dedicated to Italy. The first italic had upright capitals, but later French type-founders inclined them to the same angle as the small letters. In manuscript italic is indicated by underscoring the words with a single line.—**Italic school of philosophy.** Same as *Pythagorean school of philosophy* (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Italic version of the Bible,** or *Itala*, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based upon a still older version, called the *Old Latin*, and made probably in the time of Augustine (A. D. 354–430). The corruption of the text of this and the other Latin versions led to the revision called the Vulgate, the work of Jerome. See *Vulgate.*

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *printing*, an italic letter or type: usually in the plural: as, this is to be printed in *italics.* Abbreviated *ital.*

The *italics* are yours, but I adopt them with concurrent emphasis. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 22.

Italican (i-tal′i-kan), *a.* [< *Italic* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to ancient Italy. [Rare.]

It [the Etruscan language] has even quite recently been pronounced Aryan or Indo-European, of the *Italican* branch, by scholars of high rank. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 780.

italicisation, italicise. See *italicization, italicize.*

Italicism (i-tal′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Italic* + *-ism.*] An Italianism.

italicization (i-tal″i-si-zā′shon), *n.* [< *italicize* + *-ation.*] The act of underscoring words in writing, or of printing words underscored in italic type; italicizing. Also spelled *italicisation.*

The *italicisation* is mine. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 184.

italicize (i-tal′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *italicized*, ppr. *italicizing.* [< *italic* + *-ize.*] To print in italic type, or underscore with a single line in writing: as, to *italicize* emphatic words or sentences; in old books all names were commonly *italicized.* Also spelled *italicise.*

italicizing (i-tal′i-sī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *italicize*, *v.*] Same as *italicization*, and more common.

Italiot, Italiote (i-tal′i-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, < Ἰταλία, Italy: see *Italian.*] **I.** *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an Italian Greek; a person of Greek birth or descent living in Italy; an inhabitant of Magna Græcia.

II. *a.* In *anc. hist.*, of or belonging to the Greek settlements in southern Italy.

He sought to reconcile Ionian monism with *Italiote* dualism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 315.

Our author evidently feels that this parallel progress of the *Italiot* Greeks tells against his argument. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 15.

Italish†, *a.* [< *Ital(ic)* + *-ish.* Cf. *Italic.*] Italian; in the Italian manner.

All this is true, though the feat handling thereof be altogether *Italish.* *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 9.

Italo-Byzantine (it′a-lō-biz′an-tin), *a.* In *art*, noting the Byzantine styles as developed and practised in Italy; combining Byzantine and Italian characteristics.

Numerous fragments of ornaments and animals in the same *Italo-Byzantine* style are set into the wall of the atrium of the church of Santa Maria della Valle. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xii.

ita-palm (it′ä-päm), *n.* [< *ita*, a S. Amer. name, + E. *palm*[2].] A tall palm, *Mauritia flexuosa*, common along the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco rivers, where it sometimes presents the appearance of forests rising out of the water. The outer part of the leaves is made into a stout cord; the fermented sap yields a palm-wine; and the inner part of the stem furnishes a starchy substance similar to sago.

itch (ich), *v. i.* [< ME. *icchen, ikcn, ykyn*, earlier *zikcn, zeken* (cf. E. dial. *yuck, yuik*), < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = MLG. *joken, jucken*, LG. *jocken* = OHG. *jucchan, juchan, juchen, jucken*, MHG. G. *jucken*, itch.] **1.** To feel a peculiar irritation or tingling of the skin, producing an inclination to scratch the part so affected.

Oure body wole *icche*, oure bonis wole ake,
Oure owne fleisch wole ben oure foo.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Mine eyes do *itch;*
Doth that bode weeping?
Shak., Othello, iv. 3, 58.

Hence—**2.** To experience a provoking, teasing, or tingling desire to do or to get something.

Princes commend a private life; private men *itch* after honour. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 35.

Plain truths enough for needful use they found:
But men would still be *itching* to expound.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 410.

An itching palm, a grasping disposition; a longing for acquisition; greed of gain.

Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have *an itching palm*,
To sell and mart your offices for gold.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3, 10.

itch (ich), *n.* [< *itch*, *v.*] **1.** A tingling sensation of irritation in the skin, produced by disease (see def. 2) or in any other way.—**2.** An inflammation of the human skin, caused by the presence of a minute mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei* (see *itch-mite*), presenting papules, vesicles, and pustules, and accompanied with great itching; scabies.

The *Itch*, the Murrein, and Aicides-grief,
In Ver's hot-moysture doe molest vs chief.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms; and their crop
Be general leprosy! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1, 28.

Hence—**3.** An uneasy longing or propensity; a teasing or tingling desire: as, an *itch* for praise; an *itch* for scribbling.

This *itch* of book-making . . . seems no less the prevailing disorder of England than of France. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

There is a spice of the scoundrel in most of our literary men; an *itch* to filch and detract in the midst of fair speaking and festivity. *Landor.*

Bakers', bricklayers', grocers', etc., **itch.** See the qualifying words.—**Dhobie's** or **washerman's itch.** See *dhobie.*

itchful† (ich′fūl), *a.* [< *itch* + *-ful.*] Itchy. *Palsgrave.*

itchiness (ich′i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being itchy; sensation of itching; tendency to itch.

This *itchiness* is especially marked if the lid and cheeks become excoriated and inflamed. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 675.

itching (ich′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *itch*, *v.*] **1.** The sensation caused by a peculiar irritation with pricking, tingling, or tickling in the skin.

It [eczema] is chiefly obnoxious through its *itching*, which is sometimes so great as to produce violent excitement of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Hence—**2.** A morbid, irritating, or tantalizing desire to have or to do something.

The *itching* of Scribblers was the scab of the Time. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

All fools have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side,
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 32.

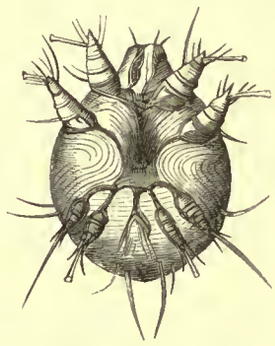
itching-berry (ich′ing-ber″i), *n.* The fruit of the dogrose, *Rosa canina:* so called because the hairy seeds produce irritation of the skin.

itch-insect (ich′in″sekt), *n.* An itch-mite.

itchless (ich′les), *a.* [< *itch* + *-less.*] Free from itch; not itching.

One rubs his *itchless* elbow, shrugs and laughs. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

itch-mite (ich′mīt), *n.* A mite which burrows in the skin, and causes the disease called the itch or scabies. There are several species, having similar traits, and all belonging to the order *Acarida*, *Acaridea*, or *Acarina*, of the class *Arachnida.* The genuine itch-mite is *Sarcoptes scabiei.* The female is about $\frac{1}{60}$ of an inch long, the male much smaller; the body is oval or rounded, without eyes, and with 4 pairs of short 3-jointed legs, the anterior 2 pairs ending in a sucking-disk, the posterior 2 pairs ending, in the female, in a long filament. Its favorite haunts are between the fingers, the flexor side of the wrists and elbows, and the region of the groin. It can be transferred from person to person.



Under Side of Itch-mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), highly magnified.

itchweed (ich′wēd), *n.* The American false hellebore, *Veratrum viride.*

itchy (ich′i), *a.* [< *itch* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Characterized by or having an itching sensation.

Takes the coming gold
Of insolent and base ambition,
That hourly rubs his dry and *itchy* palms.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Excess, the scrofulous and *itchy* plague,
That seizes first the opulent.
Cowper, Task, iv. 582.

2. Having the itch: as, an *itchy* beggar.

-ite[1]. [= F. *-i*, *-it*, m., *-ite*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *-ito*, m., *-ita*, f., < L. *-ītus*, *-ītus*, m., *-īta*, *-īta*, f., *-ītum*, *-ītum*, n., term. of the pp. of verbs in *-ēre*, *-ĕre*, or *-ire*, being the pp. suffix *-tus* (= E. *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), with a preceding original or supplied vowel: see *-ate*[1], *-ed*[2].] A termination of some English adjectives and nouns from adjectives, and of some verbs, derived from the Latin, as in *apposite, composite, opposite, exquisite, requisite, crudite, recondite*, etc. Its use in verbs, as in *expedite, extradite, ignite, unite*, and in nouns not directly from adjectives, as in *granite*, is less common. When the vowel is short, the termination is often merely *-it*, as in *deposit, reposit, posit, merit, inhabit, prohibit*, etc. It is not used or felt as an English formative. In a few words, as *appetite, audit*, from Latin nouns of the fourth declension, no adjective form intervenes.

-ite[2]. [< F. *-ite* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ita*, < L. *-īta*, *-ītes*, < Gr. *-ίτης*, fem. *-ῖτις*, an adj. suffix, 'of the nature of,' 'like,' used esp. in patrial and mineral names.] A suffix of Greek origin, indicating origin or derivation from, or immediate relation with, the person or thing signified by the noun to which it is attached. Specifically—(*a*) Noting a native or resident of a place: as, *Stagyrite*, a na-

tive of Stageira; *Sybarite*, a native of Syharis, etc. (*b*) Noting a descendant of a person or member of a family or tribe, as *Canaanite*, *Israelite*, *Moabite*, *Hittite*, etc. (*c*) Noting a disciple, adherent, or follower of a person, a doctrine, a class, an order, etc., as *Rechabite*, *Carmelite*, *Campbellite*, *Hicksite*, etc., or (with *-it*) *Jesuit*. (*d*) In *mineral.*, noting rocks, minerals, or any natural chemical compound or mechanical aggregation of substances, as *ammonite*, *calcite*, *dolomite*, *quartzite*, etc. It has no connection with *-lite* (which see). (*e*) In *chem.*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ous*, and which contains a relatively smaller proportion of oxygen, as distinguished from *-ate*, denoting a salt of an acid the name of which ends in the suffix *-ic*, and which contains a relatively larger proportion of oxygen: thus, a sulphite is a salt of sulphurous acid, and a sulphate one formed from sulphuric acid. (*f*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, noting that which is part and parcel or a necessary component of any part or organ: as, *sternite*, a piece or segment of the sternum; *pleurite*, *tergite*, *podite*, a part of the side, back, leg. (*g*) In *paleon.* and *paleobot.*, noting fossilization or petrifaction: as, *ichnite*, *trilobite*. Compare def. (*d*).

Itea (it'e-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *iréa*, a willow, = AS. *withig*, a willow, E. *withe*, *withy*, a twig: see *withe*, *withy*.] A small genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, tribe *Escallonieæ*. The petals are linear, the ovary is half-superior and 2-celled, the styles are 2-parted, and the capsule is

Itea Virginica.

1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, flower with petals removed, showing stamens and pistils.

2-beaked. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate oblong or lanceolate leaves, and usually simple terminal or axillary racemes of small but rather handsome white flowers. Five species are known, of which one, *I. Virginica*, called the *Virginia willow*, is common in the eastern United States from New Jersey southward. The others are natives of Japan, China, Java, and the Himalayas.

item (ī'tem), *adv.* [< ME. *item* (= F. Sp. Pg. It. *item*), used as L., < L. *item*, just so, likewise, also, < *is*, he, that, + *-tem*, a demonstrative suffix.] Also: a word used in introducing the separate articles of an enumeration, as the separate clauses or details of a will or the particular parts of an account or list of things. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Item, betwene the Mount Syon and the Temple of Salomon is the place where oure Lord reysed the Mayden in hire Fadres Hows. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

Speed [reads]. Imprimis, "She can milk." . . .
Item, "She brews good ale." . . .
Item, "She can sew."
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 304.

Item, from Mr. Acres, for carrying divers letters—which I never delivered—two guineas, and a pair of buckles.—*Item*, from Sir Lucius O'Trigger, three crowns, two gold pocket-pieces, and a silver snuff-box.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

item (ī'tem), *n.* [= F. Pg. *item*, n., < L. *item*, also, as used before the separate articles of an enumeration: see *item*, *adv.*] 1. An article; a separate particular; a single detail of any kind: as, the account consists of many *items*.

I could then have looked on him without the help of admiration; though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5, 7.

All these *items* added together form a vast sum of discontent. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xviii.

2. An intimation; a reminder; a hint. [Obsolete or local.]

How comes he then like a thief in the night, when he gives an *item* of his coming?
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 46.

My uncle took notice that Sir Charles had said he guessed at the writer of the note. He wished he would give him an *item*, as he called it, whom he thought of.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 292.

This word is used among Southern gamblers to imply information of what cards may be in a partner's or an opponent's hands: this is called "giving *item*."
Bartlett, Americanisms.

3. A trick; fancy; caprice. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A paragraph in a newspaper; a scrap of news. [Colloq.]

Otis is *item* man and reporter for the "Clarion."
Kimball, Was He Successful? p. 129.

City item. See *city*, *a.*

item (ī'tem), *v. t.* [< *item*, *n.*] To make a note or memorandum of.

You see I can *item* it. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I have *item'd* it in my memory.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

itemize (ī'tem-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *itemized*, ppr. *itemizing*. [< *item* + *-ize*.] To state by items; give the items or particulars of: as, to *itemize* an account.

Æschylus paints these conclusions with a big brush. . . . Shelley *itemizes* them.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 98.

The excellent character of these bonds will appear from an inspection of the *itemized* schedule.
Amer. Hebrew, XXXVIII. 56.

itemizer (ī'tem-ī-zėr), *n.* One who collects and furnishes items for a newspaper. [U. S.]

An *itemizer* of the "Adams Transcript."
Congregationalist, Sept. 21, 1860.

iter[1] (ī'tėr), *n.* [< L. *iter* (*itiner-*, rarely *iter-*), OL. *itiner*, a going, a journey, a way, road, passage, < *ire* (supine *itum*) = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √*i*, go: see *go*. Hence ult. *eyre*[1], q. v., and *itinerant*, etc.] 1. An appointed journey or route; circuit; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the judge's circuit. More commonly in the Old French form *eyre*.

The Lord Chamberlain, by his *iter*, or circuit of visitation, maintained a common standard of right and duties in all burghs. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Upon the occasion of an *iter*, or eyre, in Kent, . . . fifty marks were granted to the king by assent of the whole county.
L. C. Pike, Pref. to reprint of Year-Books 11 and 12, [Edward III.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, a passageway in the body; specifically, without qualifying terms, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.—**Iter ad infundibulum**, the passage from the third ventricle of the brain downward into the infundibulum.—**Iter chordæ anterius**, the aperture of exit of the chorda tympani nerve from the cavity of the tympanum into the canal of Huguier.—**Iter chordæ posterius**, the aperture of entrance of the chorda tympani nerve into the cavity of the tympanum.

iter[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. *iterer*, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] To renew. *Halliwell.*

iterable (it'e-ra-bl), *a.* [< LL. *iterabilis*, that may be repeated, < L. *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Capable of being iterated or repeated. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 178.

iteral (ī'te-ral), *a.* [< *iter*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to the iter of the brain.

iterance (it'e-rans), *n.* [< *iteran(t)* + *-ce*.] Iteration. [Rare.]

What needs this *iterance*, woman?
Shak., Othello, v. 2, 150.

Say thou dost love me, love me, love me; toll
The silver *iterance*.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnets from the Portuguese, xxi.

iterancy (it'e-ran-si), *n.* Same as *iteraucc*.

iterant (it'e-rant), *a.* [< L. *iteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] Repeating.

Waters, being near, make a current echo; but, being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

iterate (it'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iterated*, ppr. *iterating*. [< L. *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare* (> It. *iterare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *iterar* = F. *itérer*, OF. *iterer*, > E. *iter*[2], q. v.), do a second time, repeat, < *iterum*, again, a neut. compar. form, < *is*, he, that: see *he*[1].] To utter or do again; repeat: as, to *iterate* an advice or a demand.

This full song, *iterated* in the closes by two Echoes.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I *iterated* the experiment. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 552.

iterate† (it'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *iteratus*, pp. of *iterare*, repeat.] Repeated.

Wherefore we proclaim the said Frederick count Palatine, &c., guilty of high treason and *iterate* proscription, and of all the penalties which by law and custom are depending thereon. *Wilson*, James I.

iterately† (it'e-rāt-li), *adv.* By repetition or iteration; repeatedly.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with draughts of Scripture stories; . . . *iterately* affecting the portraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, and the vision of Ezekiel, as hopeful draughts, and hinting imagery of the resurrection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

iteration (it-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *itération* = Pr. *iteratio* = Sp. *iteracion* = It. *iterazione*, < L. *iteratio(n-)*, a repetition, < *iterare*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. A saying or doing again, or over and over again; repetition; repeated utterance or occurrence.

Your figure that worketh by *iteration* or repetition of one word or clause doth much alter and affect the care and also the mynde of the hearer.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

O, thou hast damnable *iteration*; and art, indeed, able to corrupt a saint. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 101.

Like echoes from beyond a hollow, came
Her sicklier *iteration*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

The pestilent *iteration* of crackers and pistols at one's elbow is maddening.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together (Old Fourth).

2. In *math.*, the repetition of an operation upon the product of that operation.—**Analytical iteration**, the iteration of the operation which produces an analytical function.

iterative (it'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *itératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *iterativo*, < LL. *iterativus*, serving to repeat (said of iterative verbs), < L. *iterare*, pp. *iteratus*, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. Repeating; repetitious.

Spenser . . . found the ottava rima too monotonously *iterative*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 178.

2. In *gram.*, frequentative, as some verbs.—**Iterative function**, in *math.*, a function which is the result of successive operations with the same operator.

Ithacan (ith'a-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ithacus*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, < Gr. Ἰθάκη, Ithaca.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Ithaca, one of the Ionian Islands, noted in Greek mythology as the home of Odysseus or Ulysses.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Ithaca.

Ithacensian (ith-a-sen'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Ithacensis*, Ithacan, < *Ithaca*, Ithaca: see *Ithacan*.] Ithacan.

All the ladies, each at each,
Like the *Ithacensian* suitors in old time,
Stared with great eyes. *Tennyson*, Princess, Iv.

Ithaginis (i-thaj'i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832; also written *Itaginis*, Reichenbach, 1849; and correctly *Ithagenes*, Agassiz), < Gr. *ἰθαγενής*, Epic *ἰθαγενής*, of legitimate birth, genuine, < *ἰθύς*, straight, true, + *γένος*, birth, race.] A notable genus of alpine Asiatic gallinaceous birds, the blood-pheasants, placed with the fran-

Blood-pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*).

colins in the family *Tetraonidæ*, and also in the *Phasianidæ* with the true pheasants. The tarsus of the male has several spurs, sometimes as many as five. The best-known species, *I. cruentus*, or *cruentis*, or *cruentatus*, inhabits the Himalayas at an altitude of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, and goes in flocks. It keeps near forests, and in winter burrows in the snow. Other species are *I. geoffroyi* and *I. sinuensis*. The genus was established by Wagler in 1832.

ithand (ī'thand), *a.* [Also *ythand*, *ythen*, *eident*, *eydent*, < Icel. *idhinn*, assiduous, steady, diligent, < *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion: see *eddy*.] Busy; diligent; plodding; constant; continual. [Scotch.]

ithe†, *n.* [ME., also *ythe*, *uthe*; < AS. *ȳth*, a wave, pl. *ȳtha*, the waves, the sea, = OS. *ūthia*, *ūdhea* = OHG. *undea*, *unda*, MHG. *unde*, *ünde*, wave, water, = Icel. *unnr*, *udhr*, a wave, pl. *unnir*, the waves, the sea, = L. *unda*, a wave (> ult. E. *undulate*, *ound*, *abound*, *redound*, *surround*, *abundant*, *inundate*, etc.), ult. akin to Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water, and to E. *water*: see *water*.] A wave; in the plural, the waves; the sea.

On dayes and derke nightes dryuyn on the *ythes*,
At Salame full sound thai set into hauyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1827.

ither (iᵺ'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *other*[1].

Nae *ither* care in life ha'e I,
But live, an' love my Nannie, O.
Burns, Behind yon Hills.

Farewell, "my rhyme composing brither!"
We've been owre lang unkenn'd to *ither*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

Ithuriel's-spear (i-thū'ri-elz-spēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to the spear of Ithuriel (Milton, P. L., iv. 810), which caused everything it touched to assume its true form.] The Cali-

fornian liliaceous plant *Brodiæa* (*Triteleia*) *laxa*.

ithyphalli, *n.* Plural of *ithyphallus*, I.

ithyphallic (ith-i-fal′ik), *a.* [< L. *ithyphallicus*, < Gr. *ἰθυφαλλικός*, < *ἰθύφαλλος*, a phallus, < *ἰθύς*, straight, erect, + *φαλλός*, phallus: see *phallus*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an ithyphallus, or the ceremonies associated with its use as a religious symbol, etc.

It is probable that the *ithyphallic* ceremonies, which the gross flattery of the degenerate Greeks sometimes employed to honor the Macedonian princes, had the same meaning. *Knight*, Anc. Arts and Myth. (1876), p. 98.

Hence—2. Grossly indecent; obscene.

An *ithyphallic* audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men. *Christian Examiner.*

3. In *anc. pros.*, sung in phallic processions; specifically, noting a group of three trochees or a period containing such a group.

ithyphallus (ith-i-fal′us), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἰθύφαλλος*, < *ἰθύς*, straight, erect, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] 1. Pl. *ithyphalli* (-ī). In *archæol.*, etc., an erect phallus.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils or curculios: same as *Stenotarsus* of Schönherr, which name is preoccupied in the same order. *Harold*, 1875.

-itial. [< L. *-itius*, *-icius*, + *-al*.] A compound adjective termination occurring in a few words, as *cardinalitial*.

Itieria (it-i-ē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Saporta, 1873), so called after the original collector, M. *Itier*.] A genus of fossil algæ, of the family *Laminariaceæ*, having cartilaginous, compressed, many times dichotomously branching fronds, provided with turbinate, subglobose, probably bladdery, terminal or axillary expansions, which appear to have served as air-bladders, as in the bladder-wrack. Two species are known, from the Upper Jurassic of Orbagnoux (Ain) and Saint Mihiel (Meuse) in France.

itineracy (ī-tin′ẹ-rā-si), *n.* [< *itinera(te)* + *-cy*. Cf. *itineraney*.] The practice or habit of traveling from place to place; the state of being itinerant.

The cumulative values of long residence are the restraints on the *itineracy* of the present day. *Emerson*, History.

itinerancy (ī-tin′ẹ-ran-si), *n.* [< *itineran(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of traveling from place to place; especially, a going about from place to place in the discharge of duty or the prosecution of business: as, the *itineraney* of circuit judges or of commercial travelers.—2. Especially, in the *Meth. Ch.*, the system of rotation governing the ministry of that church. In parts of the western United States and in England several communities are grouped into "circuits," and each "circuit" is ministered to by itinerant preachers or "circuit-riders."

Methodism, with its "lay ministry" and its *itinerancy*, could alone afford the ministrations of religion to this overflowing population. *Stevens*, Hist. Methodism.

itinerant (ī-tin′ẹ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *itineran(t-)s*, ppr. of *itinerari*, travel, journey: see *itinerate*.] **I.** *a.* Traveling from place to place; wandering; not settled; strolling; specifically, going from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty: as, an *itinerant* preacher; an *itinerant* judge.

In the Winter and Spring time he usually rode the Circuit as a Judge *Itinerant* through all his Provinces, to see justice well administerd. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I believe upon a good deal of evidence that these ancient kings were *itinerant*, travelling or ambulatory personages. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 179.

Itinerant bishop. See *bishop*.

II. *n.* One who travels from place to place; a traveler; a wanderer; specifically, one who travels from place to place, especially on a circuit, in the discharge of duty or the pursuit of business, as an itinerant judge or preacher, or a strolling actor.

Glad to turn *itinerant*,
To stroll and teach from town to town.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 92.

Vast sums of money were lavishly bestowed upon these secular *itinerants*, which induced the monks and other ecclesiastics to turn actors themselves. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 233.

Inns for the refreshment and security of the *itinerants* were scattered along the whole line of the route from France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

itinerantly (ī-tin′ẹ-rant-li), *adv.* In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.

itinerarium (ī-tin-ẹ-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *itineraria* (-ạ). [LL. (in def. 2, ML.): see *itinerary*.] 1. Same as *itinerary*, 2.—2. A portable altar.

itinerary (ī-tin′ẹ-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *itinéraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *itinerario*, < LL. *itinerarius*, pertaining to a journey, neut. *itinerarium*, an account of a journey, a road-book, < *iter* (*itiner-*), a way, journey: see *itinerate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Traveling; passing from place to place, especially on a circuit: as, an *itinerary* judge.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The law of England, by its circuit or *itinerary* courts, contains a provision for the distribution of private justice, in a great measure relieved from both these objections. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iv. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a journey; specifically, pertaining to an official journey or circuit, as of a judge or preacher: as, *itinerary* observations.—3. Pertaining to descriptions of roads, or to a road-book: as, an *itinerary* unit.—**Itinerary column.** See *column*, 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *itineraries* (-riz). 1. A plan of travel; a list of places to be included in a journey, with means of transit and any other desired details: as, to make out an *itinerary* of a proposed tour.—2. An account of a line of travel, or of the routes of a country or region, of the places and points of interest, etc.; a work containing a description of routes and places, in successive order: as, an *itinerary* from Paris to Rome, or of France or Italy; Antonine's "*Itinerary* of the Roman Empire." Also *itinerarium*.

Now Habassia, according to the *Itineraries* of the observingat Travelers in those Parts, is thought to be, in respective Magnitude, as big as Germany, Spain France, and Italy conjunctly. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

The Rudge Cup, found in Wiltshire and preserved at Alnwick Castle, . . . contains, engraved in bronze, an *itinerary* along some Roman stations in the north of England. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 130.

3. An itinerant journey; a regular course of travel; a tour of observation or exploration.

It [Mr. Poncet's journey] was the first intelligible *itinerary* made through these deserts. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 474.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a form of prayer for the use of the clergy when setting out on a journey: generally placed at the end of the breviary. It consists of the canticle Benedictus, with an antiphon, preces, and two collects. —5†. One who journeys from place to place. [Rare.]

A few months later Bradford was appointed one of the six chaplains of Edward VI., chosen "to be *itineraries*, to preach sound doctrine in all the remoteast parts of the kingdom." Biog. Notice in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxv.

itinerate (ī-tin′ẹ-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *itinerated*, ppr. *itinerating*. [< LL. *itineratus*, pp. of *itinerari*, go on a journey, travel, journey, < L. *iter*, rarely *itiner* (stem *itiner-*, rarely *itier-*), a going away, journey, march, road: see *iter*.] To travel from place to place, as in the prosecution of business, or for the purpose of holding court or of preaching; journey in a regular course.

The Bedford meeting had at this time its regular minister, whose name was John Burton; so that what Bunyan received was a roving commission to *itinerate* in the villages round about. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 38.

There is reason to believe that the English Kings *itinerated* in the same way and mainly for the same purpose. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 181.

itineration (ī-tin-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **itineratio(n-)*, < *itinerari*, journey: see *itinerate*.] A journey from place to place; a tour of action or observation. [Rare.]

A great change has come over this part since last year, owing, I suspect, to the *itinerations* which Dr. Caldwell has undertaken. *S. Rivington*, Madras (1876).

-ition. [< L. *-itio(n-)*, in nouns from a pp. in *-itus*: see *-ite*[1] and *-ion*, and *-tion*.] A compound noun termination, as in *expedition*, *extradition*, etc., being *-tion* with a preceding original or formative vowel, or in other words, *-ite*[1] + *-ion*. See *-ite*[1], *-ion*, *-tion*.

-itious. [< *-iti(on)* + *-ous*, equiv. to *-ite*[1] + *-ous*: see words with this termination.] A compound adjective termination occurring in adjectives associated with nouns in *-ition*, as *expeditious*, etc. See *-ition*, *-tious*.

-itis. [NL., etc., *-itis*, < L. *-itis*, < Gr. *-ῖτις*, fem., associated with *-ίτης*, masc., term. of adjectives (which are often used as nouns), 'of the nature of,' 'like,' etc.: see *-ite*[2].] A termination used in modern pathological nomenclature to signify 'inflammation' of the part indicated, as in *bronchitis*, *otitis*, *conjunctivitis*, *stomatitis*, *enteritis*, etc.

-itive. [< L. *-itivus*, in adjectives from a pp. in *-itus*: see *-ite*[1] and *-ive*.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *definitive*, *infinitive*, *fugitive*. See *-ite*[1] and *-ive*.

its (its). The possessive case of the neuter pronoun *it*. See *it*, I (*e*), and *he*[1], I., C (*b*).

itself (it-self′), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *it-selfe*; < ME. *it self*, *it selve*, being *it* with the agreeing adj. *self*: see *it* and *self*, and *himself*.] The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*. (See *himself*.) Its emphatic and reflexive uses are like those of *himself*.

The course of heaven, and fate *itself*, in this,
Will Cæsar cross. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

You are gentle; he is gentleness *itself*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Here doth the river divide *itselfe* into 3 or 4 convenient branches. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

Mahometism hath dispersed *itself* over almost one half of the huge Continent of Asia. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

By itself, alone; apart; separately from anything else.

Lande argillose, and not cley *by it selve*,
Ys commodiouse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

This letter being too long for the present paper, I intend to print it *by itself* very suddenly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

In and by itself, in or of itself, separately considered; in its own nature; independently of other things.

Our Mother tongue, which truelie *of it selfe* is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both. *Spenser*, To Mayster Gabriel Harvey.

To be on land after three months at sea is *of itself* a great change. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 322.

A false theory . . . that what a thing is, it is *in itself*, apart from all relation to other things or the mind. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 10.

In and for itself. See *in*[1].

ittria, *n.* See *yttria*.

ittrium, *n.* See *yttrium*.

iturite-fiber (it′ū-rīt-fī′bėr), *n.* [< *itur*, native name, + *-ite* + *fiber*.] The tough bark of the *Maranta obliqua*, a plant of British Guiana. It is used by the Indians for making baskets.

-ity. [< F. *-ité*, OF. *-etc*, *-eteit*, etc., = Sp. *-idad* = Pg. *-idade* = It. *-ità*, also *-itate*, *-itade*, < L. *-i-ta(t-)s*, acc. *-itatem*, being the common abstract formative *-ta(t-)s* (> E. *-ty*) with a preceding orig. or supplied vowel: see *-ty*[2].] A common termination of nouns of Latin origin or formed after Latin analogy, from adjectives, properly from adjectives of Latin origin or type, as in *activity*, *civility*, *suavity*, etc., but also in some words from adjectives not of Latin origin or type, as in *jollity*. The suffix is properly *-ty*, the preceding vowel belonging originally to the adjective. See *-ty*[2].

itzeboot, itzebut, itzibut, *n.* See *bu*.

iulant (ī-ū′lạn), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, down, a catkin (< Gr. *ἰουλος*, down, the down on plants, also, like *οὖλος*, a corn-sheaf; cf. *οὖλος*, woolly), + *-an*.] Downy; soft like down.

We two were in acquaintance long ago,
Before our chins were worth *iulan* down.
Middleton, Changeling, i. 1.

Iva (ī′vạ), *n.* [NL.: see *ivy*[2].] 1. A specific name of the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*.—2. [So named by Linnæus as resembling the ground-pine *Ajuga Iva* in smell.] A small genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, type of the old tribe *Iveæ*. They are herbs or shrubs with entire dentate or dissected leaves, at least the lower ones opposite, and small spicately, racemosely, or paniculately disposed or scattered and commonly nodding heads, which incline to be polygamo-dioecious through abortion of the ovaries. Seven or eight species are known, from North and South America and the West Indies. The maritime species, particularly *I. frutescens*, are called *marsh-elder* or *high-water shrub*.

ivaarite (iv-ạ-ạ′rīt), *n.* [< *Ivaara* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral from Ivaara in Finland, resembling and perhaps identical with schorlomite.

ive[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivy*[1].

ive[2]†, *n.* See *ivy*[2].

-ive. [ME. *-ive*, *-if* = OF. *-if*, m., *-ive*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *-ivo*, m., *iva*, f., < L. *-ivus*, m., *-iva*, f., *-ivum*, neut., a common term. of adjectives formed from verbs, either from the inf. stem, as in *gradivus*, or from the perfect-participle stem, as in *aetivus*, active, *passivus*, passive, *relativus*, relative, etc., the sense being nearly equiv. to that of a present participle, as in the examples cited, or instrumental, 'serving to do' so and so, as in *nominativus*, serving to name, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, forming adjectives from verbs, meaning 'doing' so and so, or 'serving to do' so and so, or otherwise noting an adjective status, as in *active*, acting, *passive*, suffering, *demonstrative*, serving to show, *formative*, serving to form, *purgative*, serving to purge, *adoptive*, *collective*, *festive*, *furtive*, *native*, *infinitive*, *relative*, etc. Many such adjectives are also used as nouns, as in some of the examples cited. The termination is commonly attached in Latin to the past-participle stem in *-at-*, *-et-*, *-it-*, *-s-*, and hence appears in English most frequently in such

connections, *-ative*, *-itive* (these being also usable as English formatives), *-ive*, rarely *-etive*. The associated noun is in *-iveness* (*activeness*, etc.) or *-ivity* (*activity*, etc.).

Iveæ (ī'vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Iva* + *-eæ*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Iva*, which is now referred to the tribe *Helianthoideæ*. Also *Ivaceæ*.

ivel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *evil*[1].

iven†, *n.* [Also *ivin*; < ME. *iven*, *yven*, < AS. *ifegn* (= MD. *iewen*, *iven*), a var. of *ifig*, ivy: see *ivy*[1]. Cf. *hollen* and *holly*[1].] Ivy.

iver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ivory*[1].

ivied (ī'vid), *a.* [Also *ivyed*; < *ivy*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with ivy; overgrown with ivy.

> Upon an *ivied* stone
> Reclined his languid head. *Shelley*, Alastor.

ivin†, *n.* See *iven*.

ivoried (ī'vō-rid), *a.* [< *ivory*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Colored and finished to resemble ivory: said of cardboard, wood, and other materials.—2. Furnished with teeth. [Rare.]

> My teeth demand a constant dentist,
> While he is *ivoried* like an elephant. *Lowell.*

ivorist (ī'vō-rist), *n.* [< *ivory*[1] + *-ist*.] A worker in ivory.

> The names of famous Japanese *ivorists* of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century are household words among native connoisseurs and collectors.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 710.

-ivorous. See *-vorous*.

ivory[1] (ī'vō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ivorie*; < ME. *ivory*, *ivorie*, *yvory*, *yvorie*, *evorye*, also *ivore*, *yvore*, *ivoure*, *ivere*, *yvere*, *yver*, *evour*, < OF. *ivurie*, **ivorie*, later *ivoire*, F. *ivoire* = Pr. *evori*, *avori*, *bori* = It. *avorio*, *avoro*, < ML. *eboreum*, ivory, prop. neut. of L. *eboreus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *eburnine*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ivories* (-riz). 1. The hard substance, not unlike bone, of which the teeth of most mammals chiefly consist; specifically, a kind of dentine valuable for industrial purposes, as that derived from the tusks of the elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, and some other animals. Ivory is simply dentine or tooth-substance of exceptional hardness, toughness, and elasticity, due to the fineness and regularity of the dentinal tubules which radiate from the axial pulp-cavity to the periphery of the tooth. The most valuable ivory is that obtained from elephants' tusks, in which the tubules make many strong bends at regular intervals, resulting in a pattern peculiar to the proboscidean mammals. In its natural state the ivory of a tusk is coated with cement; and besides the fine angular radiating lines, it shows on cross-section a series of contour-lines concentric with the axis of the tooth, arranged about a central grayish spot which represents the calcified pulp. The appearance of these contour-lines is due to the regular arrangement of minute spaces called *interglobular*. Ivory in comparison with ordinary dentine is specially rich in organic matter, containing 40 per cent. or more. Tusks of extinct mammoths, furnishing fossil ivory, have been found 12 feet long and of 200 pounds weight. These of the African elephant, furnishing the best ivory, as well as by far the greater portion of the ivory used in the arts, sometimes reach a length of 9 feet and a weight of 160 pounds. Those of the Indian elephant are never so large as this; and in either case tusks average much smaller, probably under 50 pounds. Elephants' tusks are incisors, but the large teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus which furnish ivory are canines. A substance which sometimes passes for ivory, but is really bone, is derived from the very hard or petrosal parts of the ear-bones of whales.

> Vpon a braunche of this pyne was hanged by a cheyne of siluer an horne of *yvorie* as white as snowe.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

> With golde and *ivoure* that so brighte schone,
> That alle aboute the bewté men muy se.
> *Lydgate*, Rawlinson MS., f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

> There is mere difference between thy flesh and hers than between jet and *ivory*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1, 42.

2. An object made of ivory.

> Saints represented in Byzantine mosaics and *ivories*.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xiii.

3. *pl.* Teeth. [Humorous.]

> The close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning *ivories*, the penthouse ears, and twinkling little eyes of the immortal governor of Barataria.
> *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures, Shadow of a young Dutch [Painter.

Artificial ivory, a compound of caoutchouc, sulphur, and some white material, such as gypsum, pipe-clay, or oxid of zinc.—**Brain ivory**, the substance of the otolites or ear-stones of fishes. See *otolite*.—**Fossil ivory.** See *fossil*.—**Green ivory.** See the extract.

> When first cut it [African ivory] is semi-transparent and of a warm colour; in this state it is called *green ivory*, and as it dries it becomes much lighter in color and more opaque. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 522.

Vegetable ivory. See *ivory-nut*.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of ivory; resembling ivory in color or texture: as, the gown was made of *ivory* satin.

> Then down she layd her *ivory* combe,
> And braided her hair in twain.
> *Fair Margaret and Sweet William* (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

> One do I personate of Lord Timon a frame,
> Whom Fortune with her *ivory* hand wafts to her.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1, 70.

Ivory barnacle, *Balanus eburneus*.—**Ivory gate.** See *gate*[1].—**Ivory lines** or **spaces**, in *entom.*, polished yellowish-white spaces resembling ivory found on rough punctured surfaces, as the elytra of many beetles.

ivory[2] (ī'vō-ri), *n.* A dialectal form of *ivy*[1], simulating *ivory*[1].

ivory[3] (ī'vō-ri), *n.* [Named for James *Ivory* (1765–1842), who published a celebrated memoir on the attractions of homogeneous ellipsoids in 1809.] In *math.*, one of two points on each of two confocal ellipsoids, such that, if the two ellipsoids be referred to their principal axes, the coördinates are in the same proportions as each pair to the axes of the two ellipsoids having the same direction.

ivorybill (ī'vō-ri-bil), *n.* The ivory-billed woodpecker, *Campophilus principalis*: so called from the ivory-like hardness and whiteness of the bill. See cut under *Campophilus*. *Coues.*

ivory-billed (ī'vō-ri-bild), *a.* Having the beak hard and white as ivory: as, the *ivory-billed* woodpeckers of the genus *Campophilus*.—**Ivory-billed coot**, the common American coot or whitebill, *Fulica americana*. *March.* [Jamaica.]

ivory-black (ī'vō-ri-blak'), *n.* A fine soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination in closed vessels, in the same way as bone-black.

> There were different coloured hair powders. The black was made with starch, Japan ink, and *ivory black*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 146.

ivory-brown (ī'vō-ri-broun'), *n.* See *brown*.

ivory-gull (ī'vō-ri-gul), *n.* A small arctic gull, pure white all over when adult, with rough

Ivory-gull (*Larus eburneus*).

black feet, technically called *Larus eburneus*, *Pagophila eburnea*, or *Gavia alba*.

ivory-gum (ī'vō-ri-gum), *n.* Same as *ivy-gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]).

ivory-nut (ī'vō-ri-nut), *n.* The seed of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a low-growing palm, native of South America. The seeds are produced, 4 to 9 together, in hard clustered capsules, each head weighing about 25 lbs. when ripe. Each seed is about as large as a hen's egg; the albumen is close-grained and very hard, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color; it is hence called *vegetable ivory*, and is often wrought into ornamental work. It is also known as *corozo*.

ivory-palm (ī'vō-ri-päm), *n.* The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

ivory-paper (ī'vō-ri-pā'pėr), *n.* A fine quality of hand-made pasteboard, used for printing.

ivory-paste (ī'vō-ri-pāst), *n.* The material used in making ivory-porcelain, having a peculiar dull luster, due to the depolishing of the vitreous glaze.

ivory-porcelain (ī'vō-ri-pōrs'lān), *n.* In *ceram.*, a fine ware with an ivory-white glaze, manufactured at the Royal Worcester factory, and first shown at the London exhibition of 1862. It is a modification of Parian ware, and is used for similar purposes, but is more decorative because of the glaze.

ivory-shell (ī'vō-ri-shel), *n.* The shell of the gastropods of the genus *Eburna* (which see).

ivory-tree (ī'vō-ri-trē), *n.* A moderately large tree, *Wrightia tinctoria*, a native of Burma: so called from the wood, which is beautifully white, hard, and close-grained, resembling ivory and used for turning. The name is also applied to other species of the genus used for the same purpose.

ivorytype (ī'vō-ri-tīp), *n.* [< *ivory*[1] + *type*.] In *photog.*, same as *hellenotype*.

ivory-white (ī'vō-ri-hwīt'), *n.* Ancient creamy-white Chinese porcelain, imitated in Japan and by the modern Chinese.

ivory-yellow (ī'vō-ri-yel'ō), *n.* A very pale and rather cool yellow, almost white, resembling the color of ivory. A rotating color-disk composed of ⅓ white, ⅓ bright chrome-yellow, and ⅓ emerald-green will give what is called *ivory-yellow*. The mixture of chrome-yellow and green in these proportions without the white would appear as a lemon-yellow cooler than gamboge; but the handsomest ivory-yellow is a little whiter.

ivour†, **ivoure**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *ivory*[1].

ivray†, *n.* [< F. *ivraie* (= Pr. *abriaga*, drunkenness) (in allusion to the supposed intoxicating quality of the seeds), < L. *ebriacus*, drunken, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] The darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.

ivy[1] (ī'vi), *n.*; pl. *ivies* (ī'viz). [Early mod. E. also *ivie*, *ive*; < ME. *ivy*, < AS. *ifig*, ivy; early mod. E. also *iven*, etc. (see *iven*), < AS. *ifegn*, ivy; = OHG. *ebah*, MHG. *ebich*, ivy; also in a deriv. form, OHG. *ebawi*, *ebahewi*, MHG. *ebehöu*, *ephöu*, *epföu*, G. *epheu*, ivy. The G. forms appar. simulate G. *heu*, hay, and are also confused with the forms of *eppich* (OHG. *ephi*, etc.), parsley, in mod. G. also ivy, < L. *apium*, parsley.] An epiphytic climbing plant of the genus *Hedera*

Ivy (*Hedera Helix*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf and aërial roots of young plant.

(*H. Helix*), natural order *Araliaceæ*, and the type of the series *Hederæ*. The leaves are smooth and shining, varying much in form, from oval entire to 3- and 5-lobed; and their perpetual verdure gives the plant a beautiful appearance. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous, disposed in globose umbels, and are succeeded by deep-green or almost black berries. *H. Helix* (the common ivy) is found throughout almost the whole of Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Great Britain, growing in hedges and woods, and on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees. A variety called the *Irish ivy* is much cultivated on account of the large size of its foliage and its very rapid growth. The ivy attains a great age, the stem ultimately becoming several inches thick and capable of supporting the weight of the plant. The wood is soft and porous, and when cut into very thin plates is used for filtering liquids. In Switzerland and the south of Europe it is employed for making various useful articles. The ivy has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and was held sacred in some countries, as Greece and Egypt.—**American ivy**, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.—**Barren ivy**, a creeping and flowerless variety of ivy.—**Black ivy**, the common ivy, *Hedera Helix*, also named *H. nigra*: so called in allusion to its sometimes nearly black berries.—**German ivy**, a species of groundsel, *Senecio mikanioides*.—**Indian ivy**, a plant of the genus *Scindapsus*, natural order *Araceæ*. It is an East Indian herb, with perforated or pinnately divided leaves and a climbing stem.—**Irish ivy.** See above.—**Japanese ivy**, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.—**Kenilworth ivy**, or **Colosseum ivy**, a handsome scrophulariaceous vine, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, much used in hanging-baskets, etc. Also called *ivy-leafed toad-flax* and *ivywort*.—**Poison ivy**, the poison-oak, *Rhus toxicodendron*. (See also *ground-ivy*.)

ivy[2] (ī'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *ivie*, and prop. *ive* (chiefly in *herb-ivy*, *herb-ive*); < OF. *ive* (also called *ive arthretique* or *ive muscate* or *musquee*) = Sp. Pg. It. *iva* (NL. *iva*: see *Iva*), ground-pine, herb-ivy, a fem. form, corresponding to F. *if* (ML. *ivus*), m., yew, < OHG. *îwa*, MHG. *îbe*, G. *eibe* = AS. *îw*, E. *yew*: see *ife* and *yew*. The NL. form is sometimes spelled *iba*, a form suggesting or suggested by a confusion with the diff. name, L. *abiga* (sometimes miswritten *ibiga*), also *ajuga*, ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*): see *abigeat*.] Ground-pine: chiefly in the compound *herb-ivy*.

ivy-bindweed (ī'vi-bind'wēd), *n.* A climbing European herb, *Polygonum Convolvulus*, now naturalized in America.

ivy-bush (ī'vi-bůsh), *n.* A plant of ivy: formerly hung over tavern-doors in England to advertise good wine. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus.

> Where the vvine is neat, ther needeth no *Iuie-bush*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

> This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.
> *Notes on Du Bartas* (1621), To the Reader.

ivy-gum (ī'vi-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2].

ivy-leaf (ī'vi-lēf), *n.* [< ME. *ivy leefe;* < *ivy*[1] + *leaf*.] The leaf of the ivy.—**To pipe in an ivy-leaf,** to console one's self the best way one can; whistle.

But Troilus, thou mayst now, eat or weste,
Pipe in an ivy leefe, if that the leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1434.

ivy-mantled (ī'vi-man″tld), *a.* Covered with a mantle of ivy.

From yonder *ivy-mantled* tower
The moping Owl doth to the Moon complain.
Gray, Elegy.

ivy-owl (ī'vi-oul), *n.* The European brown or tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*.

ivy-tod (ī'vi-tod), *n.* An ivy-bush.

I will carry ye to a mair convenient place, where I hae sat mony a time to hear the howlit crying out of the *ivy tod*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

ivy-tree (ī'vi-trē), *n.* A hardy evergreen, *Panax Colensoi*, of New Zealand.

ivywort (ī'vi-wėrt), *n.* 1. Same as *Kenilworth ivy* (which see, under *ivy*[1]).—2. A plant of the ivy family.

iwt, *n.* A Middle English form of *yew*.

iwart, *a.* A Middle English form of *aware*.

iwist, ywist (i-wis′), *adv.* [< ME. (*a*) *iwis, ywis, iwys, ywys* (= MHG. *gewis* = Sw. *visst* = Dan. *vist*), certainly, prop. neut. of the adj. (see below), which is not used as an adj. in ME.; (*b*) *iwisse, ywisse, iwysse* (= D. *gewis* = OHG. *gawisso, giwisso*, MHG. *gewisse*, G. *gewiss*), adv., certainly (cf. also ME. *iwislichc*, < AS. *gewislīce* = D. *gewisselijk* = OHG. **gawislīhho, gwislīcho*, MHG. *gewislīche*, G. *gewisslich*, certainly), < AS. *gewis, gewiss* (= D. *gewis, wis* = OHG. *giwis*, MHG. *gewis*, G. *gewiss* = Icel. *vīss* = Sw. *viss* = Dan. *vis*), certain, < *ge-*, a generalizing suffix (see *i-*), + **wis* = Goth. **wiss* (for **wiss*) in neg. *unwis*, uncertain, orig. pp. of the pret. pres. verb represented by AS. *witan*, know: see *wit*, *v.* The word, being commonly written in ME. with the prefix separated, *i wis*, came to be understood as the pronoun *I* with a verb, "*wis*," explained in dictionaries, with reference to *wit*, as 'know,' appar. taken to mean 'think' or 'guess,' but there is no such verb.] Certainly; surely; truly; to wit. This word, very common in Middle English, lost somewhat of its literal force, and became in later use a term of slight emphasis, often meaningless. In the later ballads, and hence archaically in modern use, it is thrown in parenthetically, often as a metrical expletive, and is commonly printed as two words, *I wis*, taken to mean 'I think' or 'I guess.' See the etymology.

Ful sorful was his hert *iwis*. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 88.

And soe fast he smote at John Steward,
Iwis he never rest.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 317).

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold.
Macaulay, Horatius.

iwist, ywist, *n.* [ME. (= MHG. *gewis*), certainty; < *gewis*, adv. (orig. adj.): see *iwis, adv.*] Certainty: used in the adverbial phrases *mid iwisse*, or *to iwisse*, for certain, certainly.

Thou art suete *myd ywisse*.
Spec. of Lyric Poems (ed. Wright), p. 57.

He gan hire for to kesse
Wel ofte *mid ywisse*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 432.

iwislichet, *adv.* See *iwis*.

iwitt, *v.* See *wit*.

iwitnesset, *n.* See *witness*.

Ixia (ik′si-ă), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the clammy juice, < Gr. *ἰξός* = L. *viscus*, birdlime, mistletoe: see *viscus, viscous*.] An extensive genus of Cape plants, of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixieæ*. They have narrow sword-shaped leaves, and slender simple or branched stems, bearing spikes of large, showy, variously colored flowers. The beauty and elegance of the flowers give them a high place among ornamental plants. The plant formerly called *Ixia (Pardanthus) Chinensis* is now referred to a genus *Belamcanda*.

ixia-lily (ik′si-ă-lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ixiolirion*.

Ixieæ (ik-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ixia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ixia*, and characterized by their coated bulbs and numerous sessile 1-flowered spathes, the flower being 2-bracted and sessile within the spathe. The tribe embraces about 20 genera, chiefly South African. Also called *Ixiaceæ*.

Ixiolirion (ik″si-ō-lir′i-on), *n.* [NL., < *Ixia*, q. v., + Gr. *λείριον*, a lily: see *lily*.] A small genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Alstrœmerieæ*, having tunicate bulbs, simple erect stems, and irregular umbels of pretty blue or violet flowers with a 6-parted funnel-shaped perianth. Only two species are admitted by Bentham and Hooker, natives of central and western Asia. The plants are called *ixia-lilies*.

ixiolite (ik′si-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἰξίων*, Ixion, a mythical king of Thessaly, bound, for his crimes, to an ever-revolving wheel in Tartarus (where also Tantalus was tortured: see *tantalite*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a kind of tantalite from Kimito in Finland.

Ixodes (ik-sō′dēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰξώδης*, like birdlime, sticky, < *ἰξός*, bird-lime (see *Ixia*), + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical and largest genus of *Ixodidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1796, embracing eyeless species best known as ticks. They are flat in the normal state, but swell up when distended with blood, becoming more or less globular. They adhere very firmly to the skin of man and beast, requiring some force to pull them away, but if undisturbed drop off upon repletion. *I. ricinus*, the dog-tick of Europe, is a characteristic example. One of the best-known in the United States is *I. albipictus*, the white-spotted tick. See cut under *Acarida*.

Ixodidæ (ik-sod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ixodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Ixodes*, and comprising all those mites which are properly called ticks. The skin is tough and leathery, and in the female capable of great distention. The rostrum and mandibles are fitted for sucking, and the tarsi have two claws and a sucking-disk. In their early stages the *Ixodidæ* are herbivorous and not parasitic; but the adults fasten themselves to various animals and suck blood. There are about 12 genera, and the species are numerous.

ixolite (ik′sō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἰξός*, bird-lime (see *Ixia*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral resin of a greasy luster found in bituminous coal, which becomes soft and tenacious when heated. Also, erroneously, *ixolyte*.

Ixonantheæ (ik-sō-nan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836–40), < *Ixonanthes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Linaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ixonanthes*, having the petals contorted and persistent, and the capsules septicidally dehiscent.

Ixonanthes (ik-sō-nan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jack, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *ἰξός*, bird-lime, mistletoe (see *Ixia*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of smooth trees, of the natural order *Linaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixonantheæ*, having the petals 10 to 20 in number and perigynous, and the fruit often with false partitions. They have alternate, coriaceous, entire or remotely crenate or serrate leaves, and small flowers in usually axillary dichotomous cymes. The three or four species known are natives of tropical eastern Asia.

Ixora (ik′sō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < *Iswara* (< Skt. *īçvara*, master, lord, prince, < √ *īç*, own, be master; cf. AS. *āgan*, E. *owe*), given as the name of a Malabar deity to whom the flowers are offered.] 1. A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ixoreæ*. It consists of tropical shrubs or small trees, chiefly of the old world, numbering about 100 species. The flowers have the corolla salver-shaped, contorted, the stamens exserted; and they are disposed in trichotomously branching corymbs. The leaves are coriaceous and evergreen. Many species are cultivated, for the elegance, and in some cases fragrance, of their flowers. Several species have a medicinal use. Certain species, very hard-wooded, are called *iron-tree*. *I. ferrea* of the West Indies is called *hardwood-tree* or (with other species) *wild jasmine*. *I. triflorum*, a native of Guiana, is called *hackia*. Two extinct species have been discovered in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and three other closely allied forms from a bed of the same age on the island of Labuan, off the coast of Borneo, have been described under the name *Ixorophyllum*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Ixoreæ (ik-sō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Ixora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, of which the genus *Ixora* is the type, and to which the coffee-plant belongs. It includes 11 genera, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The plants of this tribe are trees or shrubs with entire stipules, and are chiefly distinguished from those of other tribes by having the lobes of the corolla twisted instead of imbricated or valvate in the bud.

ixtle (iks′tl), *n.* Same as *istle*.

Iyar (ē′är), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the sacred year among the Jews, and the eighth of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of April. Also called *Zif*.

iyent, *n.* A Middle English plural of *eye*[1].

Iyngidæ (ī-in′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-idæ*.] The wrynecks as a family of birds distinct from *Picidæ*. Also written *Iungidæ, Jyngidæ, Jungidæ, Yungidæ*.

Iynginæ (ī-in-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Iynx* (*Iyng-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, represented by the genus *Iynx*, related to the woodpeckers, but having the tail of 12 soft rounded rectrices (the outer pair of which are extremely short and entirely concealed), the first primary spurious, the bill acute, the tongue extensile, and the pattern of coloration intricately blended; the wrynecks. There are about four species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and especially Africa. Also written *Iunginæ, Jynginæ, Junginæ, Yunginæ*.

Iynx (ī′ingks), *n.* [NL., < L. *iynx*, < Gr. *ἴυγξ*, the wryneck, so called from its cry, < *ἰύζειν*, cry out, shout, yell, < *ἰύ*, an exclamation of surpriso; cf. *ἰοΐ, ἰοῦ*, a cry of distress, *ἰώ*, a cry of delight: see *io*.] A genus of *Picidæ*, the wrynecks. See cut under *wryneck*. Also written *Yunx*.

izar (iz′är), *n.* [Also *izzar, izor;* < Ar. *izēr*.] 1. A garment worn by Moslems. (*a*) An outer garment worn by Moslem women. It is of cotton, and is long enough to reach the ground when drawn over the head; it then covers the whole person, except in front, where the veil hangs down; and it can be drawn together in front, covering the veil itself except at the face. (See *burka*.) In Syria it is the common outdoor garment. (*b*) One of the two cloths forming the ihram or pilgrim's dress. It is tied around the loins, and hangs down over the thighs as far as the knees or beyond them. Compare *rida*.

2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star, of magnitude 2.6, on the right thigh of Boötes in the waist-cloth, called by the astronomers ε Boötæ. See cut under *Boötes*.

izard, izzard[2] (iz′ärd), *n.* [< F. *isard*, an izard.] The wild goat of the Pyrenees; an ibex.

He [the izzard-hunter] told them of all the curious habits of the *izzard;* and among others that of its using its hooked horns to let itself down from the cliffs—a fancy which is equally in vogue among the chamois hunters of the Alps.
Mayne Reid, Bruin, xxiii.

-ize. [Also *-ise;* = F. *-iser* = Sp. Pg. *-isar, -izar* = It. *-izzare*, < LL. ML. *-izare*, < Gr. *-ίζειν*, a common formative of verbs denoting the doing of a particular thing expressed by the noun or adjective to which it is attached, as in *Ἀττικίζειν*, speak or act like the Athenians, Atticize, *Λακωνίζειν*, speak or act like the Spartans, Laconize, *Φιλιππίζειν*, speak or act for Philip, philippize, etc., *ἐλπίζειν*, have hope, < *ἐλπίς*, hope. Some verbs with this suffix, as *βαπτίζειν*, baptize, are practically mere extensions of a simpler form (as *βάπτειν*). To this suffix are ult. due the E. suffixes *-ism* and *-ist;* from the parallel form *-άζειν* come *-asm* and *-ast*.] A suffix of Greek origin, forming, from nouns or adjectives, verbs meaning to be or do the thing denoted by the noun or adjective. It occurs in verbs taken from the Greek, as in *Atticize*, to be, act, or speak like an Athenian, *Laconize*, to be, act, or speak like a Spartan, *philippize*, to act on Philip's side, etc. (also in a few whose radical element is not recognized in English, as *baptize*), and in similar verbs of modern formation, mostly intransitive, but also used transitively, as in *criticize*, to be a critic, *philosophize*, to be a philosopher, etc., *botanize, etymologize, geologize*, etc., to study or apply botany, etymology, geology, etc. It is also used causally, as in *civilize*, make civil. It is very common in verbs denoting to do or affect in a particular way something indicated by the noun to which it is attached, this being often a person's name, referring to some method or invention, as *bowdlerize*, to expurgate in Bowdler's fashion, *grangerize*, to treat (books) after the example set by Granger, *macadamize*, to make a road after McAdam's method, *burnettize*, to impregnate with Burnett's liquid, etc. In this use it is applicable to any process associated with the name of a particular person or thing, being often used for the nonce for humorous effect, or confined to special trade use. It is sometimes attached without addition of force to verbs already transitive, as in *jeopardize*, for *jeopard*, or where the noun may properly be used as a verb, as in *alphabetize*, for *alphabet* (verb). In spelling, usage in Great Britain favors *-ise* in some verbs, as *civilise*, but usage there makes most new formations in *-ize*, which is the regular American spelling in nearly all cases. Verbs in *-ize* are or may be accompanied by nouns of action in *-ization*, as *civilize, civilization*. Such verbs, especially those taken from the Greek, as *Atticize, Laconize*, may have a noun of action or state in *-ism*, as *Atticism* and *Laconism*, and a noun of agent in *-ist*, as *Atticist* (see *-ism* and *-ist*). The termination *-ize* as a variant of *-ise*[1] in nouns, as in *merchandize*, is obsolete; as a variant of *-ise*[2] equivalent to *-ish*[2], as in *advertise, divertise*, it is obsolete or treated as *-ize* above.

iztli (iz′tli), *n.* [Said to be Aztec.] In Mexico and former Mexican territory, a knife or cutting-implement of any sort made of a flake of obsidian.

izzar (iz′är), *n.* See *izar*.

izzard[1] (iz′ärd), *n.* [Also dial. *izzart;* said to stand for *s hard*, so called because it is like *s*, but pronounced with voice: cf. "hard *c*," "hard *g*"; but evidence of *s hard* as a current name for *z* is lacking. The old name is *zed*, still used in Great Britain; the name now current in the United States is *ze*.] A former name of the letter *Z*.

As crooked as an *izzart*, deformed in person, perverse in disposition; an oddity.
Whitby, Glossary (ed. Robinson). (*E. D. S.*)

From A to izzard, from one end of the alphabet, and hence of a period or series of any kind, to the other; all through.

He has spent his lifetime in the service, and knows *from a to izzard* every detail of a soldier's needs.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 783.

izzard[2], *n.* See *izard*.

J, 1. The tenth letter in the English alphabet. The character is only another form of *i*, the two forms having been formerly used indifferently, or *j* preferred when final or affording a terminal flourish (as in writing the numerals, iij, etc.: see 2). The differentiation in use was established about the year 1630. In Latin, for example, *i* was written where we write both *i* and *j*—*e. g.*, *iuris* instead of *juris*—and had now the vowel-value of *i* (see *I*), and now the consonant-value of *y* (see *Y*), being pronounced as *y* where we now write and pronounce *j*. The only quasi-English word in which we now give it such a value is *halleluiah* (better written *halleluiah*); elsewhere, *j* is written only where the original *y*-sound has been thickened into the compound *dzh*, the sonant counterpart of the *ch*-sound, and identical with what we call the soft sound of *g* (see *G*); and, with a consistency very rare in English orthography, it has always (with the exception mentioned above) this value and this only. It occurs chiefly in words of Latin descent, being found only exceptionally, as a late variant of *ch* (Anglo-Saxon *c*), in words of Anglo-Saxon descent (see *jar*[1], *jar*[2], *jowl*). Owing to the equivalence in Latin of *i* and *j*, words beginning with these letters (as those beginning with *u* and *v*) respectively have, notwithstanding their great difference in pronunciation, only within a short time been separated in dictionaries. They are not separated in Bailey (1721–1755 and later), nor in Johnson (1755), nor in Todd's revision of Johnson (1818), nor in Nares's Glossary (1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859).

2. (*a*) As a numeral, a variant form of I: used chiefly at the end of a series of numerals, and now only in medical prescriptions: as, *vj* (six); *viij* (eight).

Also ther was a grett Vessell of Sylver, And it had at every ende rounde rymya gylte and it was *iiij* cornarde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

(*b*) In *math.*, *j* stands for the second unit vector or other unit of a multiple algebra. *J* usually denotes the Jacobian. (*c*) In *thermodynamics*, *J* is the mechanical equivalent of heat (being the initial of Joule).—**J function.** See *function*.

jaal-goat (jā′a̤l-gōt), *n.* [Also *jacl-goat*; < *jaal*, an African name, + *goat*.] The Abyssinian ibex, *Capra jaala* or *jaela*, a wild goat found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and elsewhere.

jab (jab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbed*, ppr. *jabbing*. [A dial., orig. Sc., form of *job*, in same sense: see *job*[1].] 1. To strike with the end or point of something; thrust the end of something against or into; poke.

The Missouri stoker pulls and *jabs* his plutonic monster as an irate driver would regulate his mule.
Putnam's Mag., Sept., 1868.

2. To strike with the end or point of; thrust: as, to *jab* a stick against a person; to *jab* a cane into or through a picture. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

jab (jab), *n.* [= *job*[1], *n.*; from the verb.] A stroke with the point or end of something; a thrust. [Scotch, and colloq. U. S.]

"O yes, I have," I cried, starting up and giving the fire a *jab* with the poker. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 279.

jabber (jab′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *jaber*, also *jabble*, *jabil*, assibilated form of *gabber* and *gabble*, freq. of *gab*[1]: see *gab*[1], *gabber*, *gabble*, *gibber*[1].] I. *intrans.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, imperfectly, or nonsensically; utter gibberish; chatter; prate.

We dined like emperors, and *jabbered* in several languages. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 213.

II. *trans.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly.

He told me, he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to ride the great horse, to *jabber* French, and to talk against passive obedience.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

jabber (jab′ėr), *n.* [< *jabber*, *v.*] Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words; chattering.

There are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Houyhnhnmland because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Gulliver to his Cousin Sympson.

jabberer (jab′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who jabbers.

Both parties join'd to do their best . . .
T' out-cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 152.

jabbering-crow (jab′ėr-ing-krō), *n.* The common crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. It is a small species, closely related to the fish-crow (*C. ossifragus*) of the United States.

jabberingly (jab′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

jabberment (jab′ėr-ment), *n.* [< *jabber* + *-ment*.] The act of jabbering; idle or nonsensical talk. [Rare.]

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law. *Milton*, Colasterion.

jabbernowl†, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll*.

jabble[1]† (jab′l), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *jabil* (for **jabel*); an assibilated form of *gabble*, as *jabber* is of *gabber*.] To jabber; gabble.

To *iabil*, multum loqui.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

jabble[2] (jab′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jabbled*, ppr. *jabbling*. [Also *jable*; prob. freq. of a form represented by *jaup*: see *jaup*, *v.*, 2.] To splash, as water; cause to splash, as a liquid. [Scotch.]

jabble[2] (jab′l), *n.* [< *jabble*[2], *v.*] A slight agitation on the surface of a liquid; small irregular waves running in all directions. [Scotch.]

The steamer jumped, and the black buoys were dancing in the *jabble*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 12.

jabel†, *n.* A variant of *javel*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have do?
Thu and thi cumpany shall not depart
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Candlemas Day, 1512 (Hawkins, Eng. Drama, I. 18).

jabiru (jab′i-rö), *n.* [Braz. name.] A large stork-like bird, *Mycteria americana*. The jabiru and the maguari are the only American representatives of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ*. The jabiru inhabits tropical and subtropical America, occasionally north to Texas. The plumage is entirely white; the bill, legs, and bare skin of the neck are black, with a red collar around the lower part of

American Jabiru (*Mycteria americana*).

the neck. The wing is 2 feet long; the bill is a foot long, extremely thick at the base, and somewhat recurved at the tip. See *Mycteria*.

Jablochkoff candle. See *electric candle*, under *candle*.

jaborandi (jab-ō-ran′di), *n.* [Braz. (Guarani).] A Brazilian plant, *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*; also, the drug obtained from it. The leaves and bark of the plant furnish an agreeable, prompt, and powerful sudorific and sialogogue, with some diuretic effect, and has become the leading drug of its class. The name is also locally applied to several other plants and drugs having similar properties—for example, some species of *Piper* and *Herpestis*, and several other *Rutaceæ*, the order to which *Pilocarpus* belongs. Also *jamborandi*.

jaborine (jab′ō-rin), *n.* [< *jabor*(*andi*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of jaborandi, and also derivable from pilocarpine. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of atropin.

Jaborosa (jab-ō-rō′sä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu), said to be < Ar. *jaborosc*, a name of allied plants.] A South American genus of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, containing 6 or 7 species of small herbs, having flowers with long funnelform, acutely lobed corolla, and leaves toothed, or variously pinnately dissected. *J. runcinata* is employed by South American natives to excite amorous passion.

jabot (zha-bō′), *n.* [F.] A frilling or ruffle worn by men at the bosom of the shirt in the eighteenth century; also, a frill of lace, or some soft material, arranged down the front of a woman's bodice.

They wore men's shirts, with ruffles and *jabots*; their hair was clubbed, and their whips were long and formidable.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 290.

She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double *jabot*, or projecting bosom frill of lace. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

jacamar (jak′a̤-mär), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] Any South American bird of the family *Galbulidæ*. In general aspect the jacamars resemble the bee-eaters of the old world, and have to a considerable extent the habits of the arboreal and insectivorous kingfishers.

Jacamar (*Galbula viridis*).

They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. The plumage in most cases is brilliant, and as a rule the bill is long, slender, and sharp; the feet are very weak, with the toes in pairs (in one genus there are but three toes).

Jacamaralcyon (jak′a̤-ma̤-ral′si-on), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *jacamar* + *alcyon*.] A genus of jacamars with three toes; the only three-toed genus of *Galbulidæ*. There is but one species, *J. tridactyla* of Brazil, 7½ inches long, slaty-black with a bronze tint, with white belly, black bill, and brown-streaked head.

Jacamarops (ja-kam′a̤-rops), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, but used as a F. vernacular name by Cuvier, 1829), < *jacamar* + Gr. ὤψ, eye.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, consisting of the great jacamars. They are of large size, with a long curved bill dilated at the base and with ridged culmen, a graduated tail of 12 rectrices, and very short feathered tarsi. There is but one species, *J. grandis*, a native of tropical America, 11 inches long, golden-green in color, with rufous under parts and a white throat.

jacana (ja-kā′nä), *n.* [Braz. *jaçaná*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Parra* or *Jacana*, as *P. jacana* or *J. spinosa*; the book-name of any bird of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*. There are several

Mexican Jacana (*Parra gymnostoma*).

genera and species, of both the old and the new world. These remarkable birds resemble plovers and rails, but are most nearly related to the former. In the typical American forms the tail is short, and the legs and toes are long, with enormous straight claws which enable the birds to run easily over the floating leaves of aquatic plants. There is a horny spur on the bend of the wing, and a naked frontal leaf and wattles at the base of the bill. *Parra gymnostoma* is the Mexican jacana, which is also found in the United States. The pheasant-tailed jacana of India, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, has no frontal or rictal lobes, and has a very long tail like a pheasant. The Indo-African jacanas belong to the genus *Metopodius;* that of the East Indies is *Hydralector cristatus.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of jacanas, the same as *Parra*, lately made the name-giving genus of *Jacanidæ*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also written *Iacana*.

Jacanidæ (ja-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jacana* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial aquatic birds of the order *Limicolæ*, named from the genus *Jacana;* the jacanas. They are birds of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, represented by the genera *Jacana* (or *Parra*), *Metopodius*, *Hydralector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. In technical characters they are charadriomorphic, though they are ralliform in external aspect. The skull is schizognathous and schizorhinal, with basipterygoid processes and emarginate vomer, but no supra-orbital impressions. A metacarpal spur is present in all these birds, and in some of them the radius is peculiarly expanded. The family is more frequently called *Parridæ*.

Jacaranda (jak-ạ-ran'dạ), *n.* [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789); a Brazilian name.] A genus of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Jacarandeæ*. It contains about 30 species of tall trees of elegant habit, native in tropical America. It is separated from kindred genera by its panicled flowers with short campanulate calyx, its short pod with flat, transparently winged seeds, and its twice, or sometimes once, pinnate leaves. The Brazilian *J. mimosifolia*, *J. Braziliana*, and *J. obtusifolia* furnish a beautiful and fragrant palisander-wood, bluish-red with blackish veins, sometimes, in common with numerous other timbers, called *rosewood*. (See *rosewood*.) As a popular name *jacaranda* is not confined strictly to this genus, but applies to various trees having similar wood. Three fossil species are described, from the Lower Tertiary of Italy and Tyrol.

Jacarandeæ (jak-ạ-ran'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Jacaranda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Bignoniaceæ*, embracing the genus *Jacaranda* and four others. The ovary is 1-celled or becomes so, with parietal placentæ and a 2-valved pod. They are mostly trees or shrubs, all native of tropical America except the genus *Colea*, which belongs to Madagascar.

jacare (jak'a-re), *n.* [Pg. *jacaré, jacareo;* of Braz. origin.] 1. A South American alligator; a cayman. Several species or varieties are described, such as the Orinoco or black jacare, *Jacare nigra*. Also written *jackare, yackare*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of South American alligators. *J. E. Gray*, 1862.

jacatoo†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **cacatoo:* see *cockatoo*.] A cockatoo.

A rarely colour'd *jacatoo*, or prodigious huge parrot.
Evelyn, Diary, July 11, 1654.

jaca-tree (jak'ạ-trē), *n.* [Also *jak, jak-tree, jack-tree;* < *jaca*, the native name, + E. *tree*.] Same as *jack-tree*.

jacchus (jak'us), *n.* [NL.] 1. A small squirrel-like monkey of South America, a kind of marmoset, *Hapalc jacchus*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of marmosets: same as *Hapale*. Also *Iacchus*. See *Mididæ*.

jacconet, *n.* See *jaconet*.

jacent (jā'sent), *a.* [= Sp. *yacente* = Pg. *jacente*, < L. *jacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *jacēre*, lie, be prostrate, < *jacĕre*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1], *jactation, jaculate*, etc. Cf. *adjacent, circumjacent*, etc.] Lying at length; prostrate. [Rare.]

Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt, in swagging down, to pierce with their points than in the *jacent* posture, and so to crevice the wall.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 20.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* [Accommodated in term. to orig. *hyacinth;* formerly *jacint, iacint;* < ME. *jacint, jacynte, jacynct*, < OF. *jacinthe* = Pr. *jacint* = Sp. *jacinto* = Pg. *jacintho* = It. *jacento, giacinto*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, hyacinth: see *hyacinth*.] Same as *hyacinth*.

jacitara-palm (jas-i-tar'ä-päm), *n.* [< S. Amer. *jacitara* + E. *palm*[2].] The plant *Desmoncus macroacanthus*. See *Desmoncus*.

jack[1] (jak), *n.* [< ME. *Jacke, Jake, Jak*, as a personal name, and familiarly, like mod. *Jack*, dial. *Jock*, as a general appellative; < OF. *Jaque, Jaques* (AF. also *Jake, Jaikes*), later *Jacques*, mod. F. *Jacques*, a very common personal name, James, Jacob, = Sp. *Jago* (formerly written *Iago*), also *Diego* = Pg. *Diogo*, these being reduced forms of the name, which appears also, in semblance nearer the LL., as E. *Jacob* = F. *Jacobe* = Sp. *Jacobo* = It. *Giacobo, Giacobbe, Jacopo*, and, with altered term. (*b* to *m*), It. *Giacomo, Jachimo* = Sp. contr. *Jaime* = Pg. *Jayme* = OF. *Jakemes*, contr. *Jaime, Jams, James*, > rare ME. *Jamcs, Jamys*, early mod. E. *Jeames* (> dim. *Jem, Jim*), now *James;* AS. *Iacob* = D. G. Dan. Icel., etc., *Jakob;* < LL. *Jacōbus*, < Gr. *Ἰάκωβος*, < Heb. *Ya'aqōb*, Jacob, lit. 'one who takes by the heel,' a supplanter, < *'āqab*, take by the heel, supplant (see Gen. xxv. 26, xxvii. 36). The name *Jack* is thus a doublet of *Jake* (still used as a conscious abbr. of *Jacob*, and occasionally in the same general sense as *Jack*, as in *country jake*, applied in the U. S. to a rustic), as well as of *James*, all being reduced forms of *Jacob;* but on passing into E. *Jack* came to be regarded as a familiar synonym or dim. of *John* (ME. *Jan, Jon*, etc., dim. *Jankin, Jenkin*, etc.), and is now so accepted. The F. name *Jacques*, being extremely common, came to be used as a general term for a man, particularly a young man, of common or menial condition; so E. *Jack*, and its synonym *John*, which is similarly used, in its various forms, in other languages. From this use of *Jack*, as equiv. to 'lad, boy, servant' (cf. *jock, jockey*), has arisen its mod. E. use as a purely common noun, alone or in comp., applied to various contrivances which do the work of a common servant or are subjected to rough usage. Cf. *billy*[2], *jemmy*[1], *jimmy*[1], *betty*, etc., likewise from familiar personal names, *jemmy* or *jimmy* being ult. identical with *jack*.] 1. [*cap.*] An abbreviation or diminutive of the name *Jacob*, now regarded as a nickname or diminutive of the name *John*.

For sweet *Jack* Falstaff, . . . banish not him thy Harry's company. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 522.

2. A young man; a fellow: used with *jill*, a young woman, both being commonly treated as proper names.

And aryse up soft & stylle,
And iangylle nether with *Iak* ne Iylle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

That every man should take his own,
In your waking shall be shown:
Jack shall have Jill;
Nought shall go ill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 461.

3†. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A saucy or impertinent fellow; an upstart; a coxcomb; a jackanapes; a sham gentleman: as, *jack* lord, *jack* gentleman, *jack* meddler, and similar combinations.

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3, 72.

Marc. What men are these i' th' house?
Tap. A company of quarrelling *Jacks*, an' please you;
They say they have been soldiers, and fall out
About their valours.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

4. [*cap.*] A familiar term of address used among sailors, soldiers, laborers, etc.; hence, in popular use (commonly *Jack Tar*), a sailor.

For says he, do you mind me, let storms e'er so oft
Take the top-sails of sailors aback,
There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor *Jack*.
C. Dibdin, Poor Jack.

5. Same as *jack in the water* (which see, below).—6. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A figure which strikes the bell in clocks: also called *jack of the clock* or *clock-house:* as, the two *jacks* of St. Dunstan's.

I stand fooling here, his *Jack* o' *the clock*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5, 60.

This is the night, nine the hour, and I the *jack* that gives warning. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

The *jack of the clock-house*, often mentioned by the writers of the sixteenth century, was . . . an automaton, that either struck the hours upon the bell in their proper rotation, or signified by its gestures that the clock was about to strike. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 244.

7. Any one of the knaves in a pack of playing-cards.

"He calls the knaves *Jacks*, this boy," said Estella with disdain, before our first game was out.
Dickens, Great Expectations, viii.

8. The male of certain animals; specifically, a male ass; especially, an ass kept for getting mules from mares; a jackass. [In this sense it is much used attributively or in composition, signifying 'male': as, *jack*ass, *jack*-ape.]

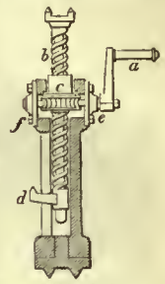
9. A name of several different fishes. (*a*) A pike, as *Esox lucius* or a related species; especially, a small pike, or pickerel. Also *jack-fish*.

I desire you to accept of a *Jack*, which is the best I have caught this season. *Addison*, Sir Roger and Will. Wimble.

A *Jack* or pickerel becomes a pike at 2 feet (Walton) and 2 lb. or 3 lb. weight. Some see no distinction, calling all pike; others fix the limit in different ways.
Day, Brit. Fishes, II. 140.

(*b*) A percoid fish, *Stizostedium vitreum*, the pike-perch. (*c*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys* or *Sebastodes paucispinis*, better known as *boccaccio*. (*d*) One of several carangoid fishes, especially *Caranx pisquetos*, also called *buffalo-jack, hickory-jack*, and *jack-fish;* also, *Seriola carolinensis*. (*e*) The pampano, *Trachynotus carolinus*.

10. (*a*) The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. (*b*) The jack-curlew, *Numenius hudsonius*. (*c*) A kind of pigeon; a jacobin.—11. One of various convenient implements or mechanical contrivances obviating the need of an assistant: used alone or compounded with some other word designating the special purpose of the implement or some other distinguishing circumstance: as, a pegging-*jack;* a shackle-*jack*, or thill-*jack*.



Lifting-jack.

Specifically—(*a*) A bootjack. (*b*) A contrivance for raising great weights by force exerted from below. A section of the usual form of this machine is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle *a*, the screw *b*, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm-wheel *c*, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw *d*, passing through a groove in the stock; this claw serves at once to prevent the screw *b* from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates *e f*, bolted to the upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is inclosed. Also called *jack-screw*, and specifically *lifting-jack*. (*c*) In *cookery*, a roasting-jack; a smoke-jack.

We looked at his wooden *jack* in his chimney that goes with the smoake, which is indeed very pretty.
Pepys, Diary, I. 116.

(*d*) A rock-lever or oscillating lever. Such levers are used in stocking-frames, in knitting-machines, and in other machinery. Their function is the actuation of other moving parts to produce specific results at proper periods. (*e*) In *spinning*, a bobbin and frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the roving-machine. (*f*) In *weaving*, same as *heck-box*. (*g*) In the harpsichord, clavichord, pianoforte, and similar instruments, an upright piece of wood at the inner or rear end of each key or digital, designed to bring the motion of the latter to bear upon the string. In the harpsichord and spinet the jack carries a quill or spine by which the string is twanged; in the clavichord it terminates in a metal tangent by which the string is pressed; and in the pianoforte it merely transmits the motion of the key to the hammer.

How oft when thou, my music, music play'st, . . .
Do I envy those *jacks* that nimble leap
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand!
Shak., Sonnets, cxxviii.

(*h*) A wooden frame on which wood is sawed; a sawbuck or sawhorse. (*i*) In *mining:* (1) A wooden wedge used to split rocks after blasting; a gad. (2) A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, for use in mines. *Halliwell*. (*j*) A portable cresset or fire-pan used for hunting or fishing at night. Also called *jack-lamp, jack-lantern, jack-light*. (*k*) A tin case in which the safety-lamp is carried by coal-miners in places where the current of air is very strong. [North. Eng.] (*l*) In *teleg.* and *teleph.*, a terminal consisting of a spring-clip, by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit. In telephones such terminals are sometimes used at exchanges for allowing the lines of different subscribers to be quickly connected. The connection is made by means of a wire cord on the ends of which are metallic wedges covered on one side with insulating material. These wedges, called *jack-knives* or simply *jacks*, are inserted into the terminals of the lines to be connected. Also called *spring-jack*.

12. A pitcher, formerly of waxed leather, afterward of tin or other metal; a black-jack.

Small *jacks* we have in many ale houses tipped with silver, besides the great *jacks* and bombards of the court.
J. Heywood, Philocothonista (1635).

Body of me, I'm dry still; give me the *jack*, boy;
This wooden skilt holds nothing.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

13. A half-pint; also, a quarter of a pint. [Prov. Eng.]—14. In the game of bowls, an odd bowl thrown out for a mark to the players.

Was there ever man had such luck! when I kissed [that is, when my bowl touched] the *jack*, upon an upcast to be hit away! I had a hundred pound on't.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1, 2.

15. A flag showing the union only: used by those nations whose national standard contains a union, as Great Britain and the United States. The British jack is a combination in red, white, and blue of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and dates from 1801. In the United States naval service the jack is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. It is hoisted on a jack-staff at the bowsprit-cap when in port, and is also used as a signal for a pilot when shown at the fore. See *union jack*, under *union*.

In a paper dated Friday, Jan. 14, 1652, "By the commissioners for ordering and managing ye affairs of the Admiralty and Navy," ordering what flag shall be worn by flag-officers, it is ordered, "all the shipps to wear *jacks* as formerly." *Preble*, Hist. of the Flag, p. 151.

16. A horizontal bar or crosstree of iron at the topgallantmast-head, to spread the royal-shrouds. Also called *jack-crosstree*.

Though I could handle the brig's fore royal easily, I found my hands full with this, especially as there were no *jacks* to the ship, everything being for neatness, and nothing left for Jack to hold on by but his "eyelids."
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 210.

17. A kind of schooner-rigged vessel of from 10 to 25 tons, used in the Newfoundland fisheries. A jack is generally full and clumsy, with no overhang to the counter, and carries a mainsail, foresail, and jib, sometimes also a small mainstaysail.

18. [*cap.*] A Jacobite. [Cant.] In the quotation it is used with a punning reference to the flag. See def. 15.

> With every wind he sail'd, and well cou'd tack,
> Had many pendents, but abhorr'd a *Jack*.
> *Swift*, Elegy on Judge Boat.

19†. A farthing. [Eng. slang.] — 20. A card-counter. [Eng. slang.]

The "card-counters," or, as I have heard them sometimes called by street-sellers, the "small coins," are now of a very limited sale. The slang name for these articles is *Jacks* and "Half-Jacks."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.

21. A seal. Also *jark*. [Old slang.] [The words in several of the phrases below are very commonly joined by hyphens, as in the quotations.] — **Buffalo-jack**, the curangold fish *Caranx pisquetos*. — **Builders' jack**, a temporary staging put in a window; a bracket or seat used in cleaning, painting, or repairing a window. Also called *window-jack*. — **California jack**, a game of cards resembling all-fours. After six cards have been dealt to each player, and the trump determined, the undealt cards are placed in a pack on the table face up, so that one card is exposed. Then the winner of each trick takes the top card into his hand, and the other players in order each one of the following cards. Every player thus continues to hold six cards until the deck is exhausted. Jack and low count each for the player who takes it. The game is esteemed one of the best for two players. — **Cheap Jack**. See *cheap*. — **Cornish jack**, the chough or Cornish crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. — **Every man Jack**, every one without exception. [Slang.]

> Sir Pitt had numbered *every man Jack* of them.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, viii.

> Send them [the children] all to bed; *every man Jack* of them!
> *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

Five-fingered jack. See *five-fingered*. — **Goggle-eyed jack**. See *goggle-eyed*. — **Great jack**, a large bottle for liquor: same as *bombard*, 4. — **Hickory-jack**. (*a*) Same as *jack*[1], 9 (*d*). (*b*) The hickory-shad, *Pomolobus mediocris*. — **Hydraulic jack**. See *hydraulic*. — **Jack at a pinch**. (*a*) A person who is employed or selected for some purpose as a necessity, or for want of a better; one who serves merely as a stopgap: sometimes used as an adverbial compound. Hence — (*b*) A poor itinerant clergyman who has no cure, but officiates for a fee in any church when required. [Prov. Eng.] — **Jack in office**, an upstart official; a public officer who gives himself airs. — **Jack in the green**, a boy dressed with green garlands, or inclosed in a framework of leaves, for the May-day sports and dances. Also *Jack-a-green*. [Eng.] — **Jack in the water**, a man who makes himself useful about wharves and docks, in landing passengers, etc., and in doing odd jobs. Also called *jack*. [Eng. slang.] — **Jack o' Bedlam**. See *Bedlam*. — **Jack of all trades**, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of work or business: often implying that he is not thoroughly expert in any one thing, as expressed in the proverb, "*Jack of all trades*, master of none." — **Jack of Dovert**, a dish of some kind.

> Many a *jakke of Dovere* hastow sold,
> That hath been twies hot and twies cold.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 23.

[It is sometimes explained as the fish called sole, and sometimes as a dish warmed up a second time.] — **Jack of straw**. Same as *jackstraw*, 1.

> I hate him,
> And would be married sooner to a monkey,
> Or to a *Jack of Straw*, than such a juggler.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Jack of the clock. See def. 6. — **Jack of the dust**, a man on board a United States man-of-war appointed to assist the paymaster's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores. — **Jack on both sides**†, a man who sides first with one party and then with another.

> Reader, John Newter, who erst plaid
> The *Jack on both sides*, here is laid.
> *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

Jack out of doors!, a houseless person; a vagrant.

> Neque pessimus neque primus: not altogether *Jack out of doores*, and yet no gentleman.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 569.

Jack out of office, a discharged official.

> For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer, . . . is tourned *Jacke out of office*, and others appointed to have the custodie.
> *Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession*, 1581. (*Nares.*)

Jack's land, in old English manors and village communities, odds and ends of land in open fields, lying between the allotments to tenants. — **Jack Tar**. See def. 4. — **Round jack**, in *hat-making*, a stand for holding a hat while the brim is trimmed to shape. — **To draw the jacks**, in *weaving*. See *draw*. — **Union jack**. See *union*. — **Yallow Jack**, yellow fever. [Slang.]

jack[1] (jak), *v.* [< *jack*[1], *n.*, 11.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To operate on with a jack; lift with a jack.

> As soon as it [the bridge] reaches its position, it is *jacked* up.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 31.

2. To hunt with a jack. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

II. *intrans.* To use a jack in hunting or fishing; seek or find game by means of a jack.

> The streams are not suited to the floating or *jacking* with a lantern in the bow of the canoe.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

jack[2] (jak), *n.* [< ME. *jakke*, *jakke*, *jak*, a jack, = OD. *jakke*, D. *jak* = Sw. *jacka* = Dan. *jakke* = G. *jacke*, a jacket, jerkin, < OF. *jaque*, *jacque*, *jacq*, *jaique*, *jacke*, dial. (Norm.) *jake* = Sp. *jaco* = It. *giaco*, formerly *giacco*, a jack or coat of mail. Origin obscure; perhaps, like *jack*[1] in other material senses, ult. < OF. *Jaque*, *Jacques*, a personal name: see *jack*[1]. Dim. *jacket*, q. v.] A coat of fence of cheap make worn by foot-soldiers, yeomen, and the like. The word is used indiscriminately for the brigandine, gambeson, and scale-coat, and is, in short, applied to any defensive garment made of two folds of leather or linen with something between them. (*Burges and de Cosson.*) Also, a leather garment upon which rings, etc., were sewed to form a coat of fence. Compare *lorica*, 2.

Jack. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> But with the trusty bow,
> And *jacks* well quilted with soft wool, they came to Troy.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, iii.

> The Bill-men come to blows, that, with the cruel thwacks
> The ground lay strew'd with mail and shreds of tatter'd *jacks*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 166.

To be upon one's jack†, to attack one violently.

> Te ulciscar, I will be revenged on thee: I will sit on thy skirts; I will *be upon your jacke* for it.
> *Terence in English* (1614).

> My lord lay in Morton College; and, as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a faire and civill outward habit mett him, and jossel'd him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have *been upon his jack*.
> *A. Wilson*, Autobiography.

jack[3] (jak), *n.* [Englished from *jak*, *jaca*: see *jaca-tree*.] 1. Same as *jack-tree*. — 2. The fruit of the jack-tree: same as *jackfruit*. See *jack-tree*.

> The monstrous *jack* that in its eccentric bulk contains a whole magazine of tastes and smells.
> *P. Robinson*, In my Indian Garden, p. 49.

Jack[4] (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*, a florists' name for a favorite crimson variety of tea-rose.] A Jacqueminot rose. Also *Jacque*.

> "The roses that ——" "What roses?" said Mrs. Van Corlear. "Why, I ordered some *Jacks* this morning. Didn't they come?"
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 757.

jack-adams (jak'ad'amz), *n.* [< *Jack Adams*, a proper name.] A fool. *Brown*, Works, II. 220. [Prov. Eng.]

jackadandy (jak'a-dan'di), *n.*; pl. *jackadandies* (-diz). [< *jack*[1] + *-a-* (a meaningless syllable) + *dandy*[1].] A little foppish fellow; a dandiprat. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy.

Jack-a-green (jak'a-grēn'), *n.* Same as *Jack in the green* (which see, under *jack*[1]).

jackal (jak'âl), *n.* [Formerly *jackall*, sometimes accom. *jack-call*; < OF. *jackal*, *jakal*, F. *chacal* (> It. *sciacal* = G. Dan. Sw. *schakal* = D. *jakhals*) = Sp. *chacal* = Pg. *chacál*, *jacal* = Turk. *chaqāl*, < Ar. *jaqāl* (usually *wāwi* or *ibn āwi*), < Pers. *shaghāl*, a jackal; cf. Skt. *çṛigāla*, a jackal, a fox.] 1. A kind of wild dog somewhat resembling a fox, which inhabits Asia and Africa; one of several species of old-world fox-like *Canidæ*, of the genus *Canis*, as *C. aureus* of Asia, or *C. anthus* of Africa. The jackals are of gregarious habits, hunting in packs, rarely attacking the larger quadrupeds, lurking during the day, and coming out at night with dismal cries. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcasses, and the smaller animals and poultry. The jackal interbreeds with the common dog, and may be domesticated. The wild jackal emits a highly offensive odor. From the popular but erroneous notion that the jackal hunts up the prey for the king of beasts, he has been called the "lion's provider."

Black-backed Jackal (*Canis mesomelas*).

> The Inhabitants do nightly house their goats and sheep for fear of the *Jaccals*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 100.

> [Curzola] is one of the few spots in Europe where the *jackal* still lingers.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

Hence — 2. Any one who does dirty work for another; one who meanly serves the purpose of another.

> He's the man who has all your bills; Levy is only his *jackal*.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, ix. 13.

jackal-buzzard (jak'âl-buz'ärd), *n.* A book-name of *Buteo jackal*, an African buzzard.

jackalegs, jack-o'-legs (jak'a-legz), *n.* [Cf. *jack-lag-knife*, under *jack-knife*, and *jackteleg*.] 1. A large clasp-knife. — 2. A tall, long-legged man.

Jack-a-Lent (jak'a-lent), *n.* See *Jack-o'-Lent*.

jackals-kost (jak'âlz-kôst), *n.* [< *jackal* + G. *Kost*, food (?).] A plant, *Hydnora Africana*, of the natural order *Cytinaceæ*. It bears, half-buried in the earth, a single large flower, sessile upon the root-stock and having a thick fungus-like perianth. It is parasitic upon the roots of succulent euphorbias and similar plants. It occurs, with other species, in South Africa, where it is said to be roasted and eaten by the natives.

jackanape (jak'a-nāp), *n.* See *jackanapes*.

jackanapes (jak'a-nāps), *n.* [For orig. *Jack o' apes*, *Jack of apes*, i. e. orig., it is supposed, a man who exhibited performing apes; hence a vague term of contempt, the stress of thought being laid on *apes*, whence the occasionally assumed singular *jackanape*, and the use of the word in the simple meaning *ape*. Cf. the later imitated forms, *johnanapes* and *jane-of-apes*.] 1†. A monkey; an ape.

> With signes and profers, with noddyng, beckyng, and mowyng, as it were *Jack-an-apes*.
> *Tyndale*, Works, p. 132.

> If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a *jack-an-apes*, never off.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2, 148.

Hence — 2. A coxcomb; a ridiculous, impertinent fellow.

> I have myself caught a young *jackanapes* with a pair of silver fringed gloves, in the very fact.
> *Spectator*, No. 311.

> None of your sneering, puppy! no grinning, *jackanapes!*
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

3. In *mining*, the small guide-pulleys of a whim.

jack-ape (jak'āp), *n.* A male ape.

> A great *jack-ape* o' the forest.
> *The Spectator*.

jack-arch (jak'ärch), *n.* An arch whose thickness is of only one brick.

jackare, *n.* See *jacare*, 1.

jackaroo (jak-a-rö'), *n.* [Australian.] A new chum; a new arrival from England in the bush. [Slang, Australia.]

> The young *Jackaroo* woke early next morning and went to look around him.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 53.

jackash (jak'ash), *n.* [Appar. Amer. Ind.] The mink or vison of North America, *Putorius vison*.

jackass (jak'às), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *ass*[1].] 1. A male ass; a jack.

> A *jackass* heehaws from the rick,
> The passive oxen gaping.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

Hence — 2. A very stupid or ignorant person: used in contempt. — 3. *Naut.*, same as *hawse-bag*. — **Jackass copal**, chacaze copal. See *copal*. — **Laughing jackass**, the giant kingfisher, *Dacelo gigas*: so called from its discordant outcry. See cut under *Dacelo*. Also called *settlers' clock*. [Australia.]

jackass-brig (jak'às-brig), *n.* A brig with square topsail and topgallantsail instead of a gaff-topsail.

jackass-deer (jak'às-dēr), *n.* An African antelope, the singsing, *Kobus singsing*.

jackass-fish (jak'às-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ*, *Chiladactylus macropterus*, inhabiting the Australian seas, attaining a length of nearly 2 feet, and esteemed as one of the best food-fishes of the country.

jackassism (jak'às-izm), *n.* [< *jackass* + *-ism*.] Stupidity. [Rare.]

> Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism, Is, Miss, believe me, a great piece of *jack-ass-ism*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 268.

jackass-penguin (jak'às-pen'gwin), *n.* A sailors' name of the common penguin, *Spheniscus demersus*. See *penguin*.

jackass-rabbit (jak'às-rab'it), *n.* Same as *jack-rabbit*.

> Our conversation was cut short by a *jackass-rabbit* bounding from under our horses' feet.
> *Audubon*, Quadrupeds of N. A., II. 95.

jack-at-the-hedge (jak'at-thē-hej'), *n.* The plant *Galium Aparine*, commonly called *cleav-*

ers, which grows in copses and hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-back (jak'bak), *n.* 1. In *brewing*, same as *hop-back*.—2. A tank for the cooled wort used in the manufacture of vinegar.

jack-baker (jak'bā″kėr), *n.* The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-bird (jak'bėrd), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry: cf. *chack-bird*.] The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.*

jack-block (jak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block used in sending topgallant-yards up and down, placed at the mast-head for the yard-rope to reeve through.

jack-boot (jak'bōt), *n.* [< *jack*[2] + *boot*[2].] A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee, and serving as defensive armor for the leg, introduced in the seventeenth century; now, a similar boot reaching above the knee, worn by fishermen and others. The jack-boots of postillons, and those worn by mounted soldiers and even officers of rank, were of exaggerated weight and solidity throughout the seventeenth century and until late in the eighteenth. It was difficult to walk in them.

Jack-boot, time of James II.

Then I cast loose my buff-coat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my *jack-boots*, let go belt and all.
Browning, How they Brought the Good [News from Ghent to Aix.

About this time [1680] . . . *jack-boots* resembling those that had formed a part of the military appointments of the troopers in the civil war came into fashion.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

jack-by-the-hedge (jak'bī-thē̤-hej'), *n.* One of several plants. (*a*) *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, a plant of the mustard family growing under hedges. (*b*) *Lychnis diurna*. (*c*) *Tragopogon pratensis*. (*d*) *Linaria minor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-cap† (jak'kap), *n.* A leather helmet.

The several Insurance Offices . . . have each of them a certain set of men whom they keep in constant pay, and furnish with tools proper for their work, and to whom they give *Jack Caps* of leather, able to keep them from hurt, if brick or timber, or anything not of too great a bulk, should fall upon them.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 148.

jack-chain (jak'chān), *n.* A kind of small chain each link of which is formed of a single piece of wire bent into two loops resembling the figure of eight. The loops are in planes at right angles with each other, so that if one loop is viewed in full outline, the other will be seen edgewise. The links are not welded. The chain takes its name from being used on the wheels of kitchen-jacks.

jack-crosstree (jak'krôs″trē), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 16. *Dana.*

jack-curlew (jak'kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The European whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. *Montagu.*—2. The Hudsonian or lesser American curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. *Coues.*

jackdaw (jak'dâ), *n.* 1. The common daw of Europe, *Corvus monedula*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*. It is one of the smallest

Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

of crows, being but 13 inches long. It is of a black color, with a blue or metallic reflection. Jackdaws in flocks frequent church steeples, deserted chimneys, old towers, and ruins, where they build their nests. They may readily be tamed and taught to imitate the sounds of words. They are common throughout Europe.

When nobody's dreaming of any such thing,
That little *Jackdaw* hops off with the ring!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 211.

2. The boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, a large long-tailed blackbird of the family *Agelæidæ*. *Coues.* [Southern U. S.]

jackdog†, *n.* A dog: used in contempt.

Scurvy *jack-dog* priest! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3, 65.

jacked (jakt), *a.* [< *jack* (?) + *-ed*[2].] Spavined. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

jackeen (ja-kēn'), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + appar. dim. *-een*.] A drunken, dissolute fellow. *S. C. Hall.* [Ireland.]

jack-engine (jak'en″jin), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a donkey-engine; a small engine employed in sinking a shallow shaft. [Eng.]

jacker (jak'ėr), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hunts game with a jack.

jacket (jak'et), *n.* [< OF. *jaquette*, f., *jaquet*, *jacquet*, m. (= Sp. *jaqueta* = It. *giacchetta*), a jacket, dim. of *jaque*, > E. *jack*[2], q. v.] 1†. A light jack: a garment having but slight value as a defense against weapons.—2. A short coat or body-garment; any garment for the body coming not lower than the hips. Jackets for boys throughout the first half of the nineteenth century came only to the waist, whether buttoned up or left open in front, and a similar garment is still worn by men in certain trades or occupations. Short outer garments designed for protection from the weather and worn by men of rough occupations are called by this name: as, a monkey-*jacket*. Compare *zouave-jacket*, *smoking-jacket*.

All in a woodmans *jacket* he was clad,
Of Lincolne greene, belayd with silver lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Their [sheriffs'] officers were clothed in *jackets* of worsted, or say party-coloured, but differing from those belonging to the mayor, and from each other.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 465.

3. A waistcoat or vest. [Local, U. S.]—4. Something designed to be fastened about or cover the body for some other purpose than that of clothing: as, a strait-*jacket*, or a swimming-*jacket*.—5. Clothing or covering placed around a cylindrical or other vessel of any kind, as a pipe, a cannon, a steam-boiler, a smoke-stack where it passes through the deck, etc., to give greater power of resistance, to prevent escape of heat by radiation, etc. Felt, wool, mineral-wool, paper, wood lagging, asbestos, and many other materials are in common use for jacketing steam-cylinders and -pipes, and pipes, tanks, etc., in which it is desirable to prevent freezing. Air-compressor cylinders are usually supplied with water-jackets for cooling the cylinders, which would otherwise become very hot from heat absorbed from the air, the work of compression being converted into heat in the compressed air, which thus acquires a high temperature. These cylinders are inclosed in metal shells which leave an annular space between them and the cylinder, and through this space cool water is kept constantly flowing by the aid of a pump or other device. When a steam-cylinder is thus inclosed, and the annular space is supplied with live steam, the arrangement is called a *steam-jacket*. The condensation which would otherwise occur in the cylinder during the periods of induction and expansion is thus prevented, and a considerable economy is effected. See cut under *air-engine*.

As regards construction and contour, they [Krupp guns] are built upon the model adopted in 1873; the tube, without reinforce, is encircled by a single band or *jacket* (Mantel, in German), shrunk on, and carrying trunnions and fermature.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 24.

6. A folded paper or open envelop containing an official document, on which is indorsed an order or other direction respecting the disposition to be made of the document, memoranda respecting its contents, dates of reception and transmission, etc. [U. S.]—7. A young seal: so called from the rough fur. [Newfoundland.]—**Cardigan jacket.** See *cardigan*.—**Cork jacket.** See *cork*[1].—**Plaster jacket.** See *plaster*.—**To dust one's jacket.** See *dust*[1].—**To line one's jacket**, to fill one's stomach with food or drink. *Nares.*

Il s'accoustre bien. He stuffes himselfe soundly, hee *lines his jacket* throughly with liquor. *Cotgrave.*

jacket (jak'et), *v. t.* [< *jacket*, *n.*] 1. To cover with or inclose in a jacket: as, to *jacket* a steam-cylinder, etc.; to *jacket* a document. See *jacket*, *n.*, 5 and 6.

The cylinders are steam-*jacketed*, and also clothed in felt and wood. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 382.

Another record was made in the book of the office of letters received and *jacketed*. *The American*, May 16, 1888.

2. To beat; thrash. [Colloq.]

jacketing (jak'et-ing), *n.* [< *jacket* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The material, as cloth, felt, etc., from which a jacket is made.—2. A jacket; a cover or protection to an inanimate object, as the felt covering of a steam-pipe.—3. A thrashing. [Colloq.]

jackey, *n.* See *jacky*.

jack-fish (jak'fish), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 9 (*a*) and (*d*). [Virginia.]

jack-fishing (jak'fish″ing), *n.* 1. Fishing for the pike or jack. [Virginia.]—2. Fishing by means of a jack; jacking.

jack-flag (jak'flag), *n.* A flag hoisted at the jack-staff.

jack-fool†, *n.* [ME. *jakke foole*.] A fool.

"Go fro the wyndow, *Jakke fool*," she sayde.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 522.

jack-frame (jak'frām), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device which imparts a twist to the roving as delivered from the rollers of the drawing-frame. It consists of a revolving frame carrying a bobbin, the axis of which is at right angles with the axis of rotation of the frame, and upon which the roving is wound, the revolution of the frame twisting the roving, and the bobbin winding on simultaneously. This device was once highly esteemed, but is now nearly or quite out of use. Also called *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-friar, *n.* A friar: in contempt.

I liked to have Sampson near me, for a more amusing *Jack-friar* never walked in cassock.
Thackeray, Virginians, IV. 91.

jackfruit (jak'frōt), *n.* [< *jack*[3] + *fruit*.] The fruit of the jack-tree.

The *jack fruit* is at this day in Travancore one of the staples of life. *Yule and Burnell.*

jack-hare (jak'hār'), *n.* A male hare.

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Jack-hare*.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

jack-hern (jak'hėrn), *n.* The European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-hole (jak'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bolt-hole. [Eng.]

jack-hunting (jak'hun″ting), *n.* The use of the jack in hunting for game by night; hunting by means of a jack. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

jack-in-a-bottle (jak'in-ạ-bot'l), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse: in allusion to its pendulous nest.

jack-in-a-box, jack-in-the-box (jak'in-ạ-boks', -thē̤-boks'), *n.* 1. A kind of toy, consisting of a box out of which, when the lid is unfastened, a figure springs.

A collection of bell-knobs which will bring up any particular clerk when wanted with the suddenness of a *Jack-in-the-box*. *Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 268.

2. A street peddler who sells his wares from a temporary stall or box.

Here and there a *Jack in a Box*, like a Parson in a Pulpit, selling Cures for your Corns, Glass Eyes for the Blind, Ivory teeth for Broken Mouths, and Spectacles for the weak-sighted. *Ward*, The London Spy.

3. A gambling sport in which some article placed on a stick set upright in a hole is pitched at with sticks. If the article when struck falls clear of the hole, the thrower wins.—4. Same as *jack-frame*.—5. A screw-jack used to raise and stow cargo.—6. A large wooden male screw turning in a female screw, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box. It is used, by means of levers passing through it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes.—7. A plant of the genus *Hernandia* (*H. Sonora*), which bears a large nut that rattles in its pericarp when shaken.—8. A hermit-crab, as *Eupagurus pollicaris*: so called by fishermen.—**Jack-in-the-box gear**, a system of toothed-wheel mechanism analogous to or identical with the mechanism by which the motions of the jack-frame are obtained—namely, the rotation of a wheel on an axis which simultaneously moves radially around a fixed center.

jacking (jak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jack*[1], *v.*] The act or method of using the jack; use of the jack in hunting or fishing: as, *jacking* for eels. See *jack*[1], *n.*, 11 (*j*).

jacking-machine (jak'ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine designed to give to leather the appearance termed "pebbled."

jack-in-the-box, *n.* See *jack-in-a-box*.

jack-in-the-bush (jak'in-thē̤-bůsh'), *n.* 1. A plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, of the order *Crassulaceæ*, abounding on rocks and walls in England.

jack-in-the-pulpit (jak'in-thē̤-půl'pit), *n.* The Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*, of the natural order *Araceæ*: so called from its upright spadix surrounded and overarched by the spathe. See *Araceæ*.

jack-jump-about (jak'jump'ạ-bout'), *n.* One of several plants. (*a*) *Angelica sylvestris*. (*b*) *Ægopodium Podagraria*. (*c*) *Lotus corniculatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jack Ketch (jak kech). [Said to be from an executioner of this name (*Jack* or *John Ketch*) in the time of James II. (See quot. from Macaulay.) The derivation given in the first quot. is less prob.] A public executioner or hangman.

The manor of Tyburn was formerly held by Richard Jaquette, where felons for a long time were executed; from whence we have *Jack Ketch*. *Lloyd's MS.*, British Museum.

He [Monmouth] then accosted *John Ketch*, the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v., note.

jack-knife (jak'nīf), *n.* [E. dial. *jack-lag-knife*, also *jackalegs*, Sc. *jockteleg*, said to be "from *Jacques de Liege*, a celebrated cutler" (Jamieson) of *Liège* (D. *Luik*); but proof is wanting. Cf. Sc. *jocktelecar*, an almanac, i. e. 'Jack the liar,' in allusion to its weather predictions.] 1. A pocket-knife larger than a penknife.—2. A horn-handled clasp-knife with a laniard, worn by seamen. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A form of terminal used for making connections in central telephone-stations. See *jack*[1], 11 (*l*). —**Jack-knife carpenter** (*naut.*), one who is skilful in using a jack-knife, as in making models of vessels, carving, scrimshawing, and the like.—**Jack-knife gull**, the least tern, *Sterna antillarum*. [New Eng.]

jack-ladder (jak'lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *Jacob's-ladder*, 1.

jack-lamp (jak'lamp), *n.* 1. A Davy lamp, with the addition of a glass cylinder outside the gauze. [Eng.]—2. Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).

Jack-lamp (def. 1).

Occasionally a caribou is killed at night by the light of a *jack-lamp* while seeking the grass growing in some boatable stream.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 510.

jack-lantern (jak'lan″tėrn), *n.* 1. Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).—2. Same as *Jack-o'-lantern*, 2.

jack-light (jak'līt), *n.* Same as *jack*[1], 11 (*j*).

jack-lout†, *n.* A lout. Compare *jack-fool*.

jackman (jak'man), *n.*; pl. *jackmen* (-men). [< *jack*[2] + *man*.] 1. A soldier wearing a jack; especially, a follower of a nobleman or knight.

The Scottish laws . . . had in vain endeavoured to restrain the damage done to agriculture by the chiefs and landed proprietors retaining in their service what are called *Jack-men*, from the jack, or doublet quilted with iron, which they wore as defensive armour. These military retainers . . . lived in great measure by plunder, and were ready to execute any commands of their master, however unlawful. *Scott*, Monastery, ix.

2. A cream-cheese. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3†. A person who made counterfeit licenses, etc. *Fraternitye of Vacabondes*, p. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

jack-mate†, *n.* A fellow or companion.

Leane not vpon the Boord when that your mayster is thereat,
For then will all your Elders thinke you be with him *Iack mate*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

jack-meddler†, *n.* A busybody. *Nares.*

A *jacke-medler*, or busie-body in everie mans matter, ardello. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 263.

jack-nasty (jak'nâs'ti), *n.* A sneak or a sloven. [Eng.]

Tom and his younger brothers . . . went on playing with the village boys, without the idea of equality or inequality . . . ever entering their heads, as it doesn't till it's put there by *Jack Nastys* or fine ladies'-maids.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 3.

jacko (jak'ō), *n.* [Also *jaco;* appar. equiv. to *jack*[1].] 1. A familiar name of an ape. The term usually refers to the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*. Also *jocko*.—2. A familiar name of a parrot. Also *jako*.

jack-oak (jak'ōk), *n.* [Amer.] An American oak, *Quercus nigra*. Also called *black-jack*.

Jack-o'-lantern (jak'ọ-lan'tėrn), *n.* [Also *Jack-a-lantern;* abbr. of *Jack of* (or *with*) *the lantern.*] 1. Same as *ignis fatuus*, or *will-o'-the-wisp*.—2. A lantern used in children's play, made of the rind of a pumpkin or of a similar vegetable, in which incisions are made to represent eyes, nose, and mouth; a pumpkin-lantern. [U. S.]

Jack-o'-Lent (jak'ọ-lent'), *n.* [Also *Jack-a-Lent*, orig. *Jack of Lent.*] 1. A ragged figure used as a symbol or personification of Lent in processions, etc. Hence—2. A puppet at which boys throw sticks in Lent.

Thou dildst stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,
For boys to hurl, three throws a penny, at thee.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

O ye pittiful Simpletons, who spend your days in throwing Cudgels at *Jack-a-Lents* or Shrove-Cocks.

Lady Alimony, 1659, sig. I. 4.

jack-pin (jak'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin.

jack-pit (jak'pit), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft communicating with an air-crossing, or situated at a fault. [Eng.]

jack-plane (jak'plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work. See *plane*.

jack-pot (jak'pot), *n.* In *draw-poker*, a pot or pool in which the ante must be repeated until some player can open the betting with a pair of jacks or better.

jack-pudding (jak'pụd'ing), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *pudding*, like G. *Hanswurst* ('Jack-sausage'), F. *Jean-potage* ('Jack-soup'), a buffoon, merry-andrew, being combinations of a characteristic national nickname with a characteristic national article of food.] [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

And I persuade myself, the extempore rhymes of some antic *jack-pudding* may deserve printing better; so far am I from thinking aught he says worthy of a serious answer. *Milton*, Def. of the People of Eng., I.

Jack-pudding in his party-colour'd jacket
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained to act the part of a *jack-pudding*, a part which he had formerly acted himself.

Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 325.

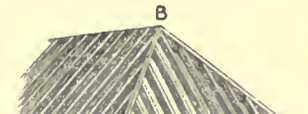
jack-rabbit (jak'rab'it), *n.* One of several species of large prairie-hares, notable for the

Jack-rabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

length of their limbs and ears, as *Lepus campestris*, *L. callotis*, etc. [Western U. S.]

Jack Rabbit, whose disproportionally great ear-development has earned him this title, Jack being jackass in brief. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 95.

jack-rafter (jak'râf″tėr), *n.* In *arch.*, any rafter that is shorter than the usual length of the rafters used in the same building. Such rafters occur especially in hip-roofs.



A, *A*, jack-rafters; *BC*, *BC*, hip-rafters.

jack-rib (jak'rib), *n.* In *arch.*, any rib in a framed arch or dome shorter than the rest.

jack-roll (jak'rōl), *n.* In *mining*, a windlass. [Eng.]

jack-salmon (jak'sam″ọn), *n.* A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedium*, as *S. vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike; a pike-perch. See cut under *pike-perch*.

jack-sauce† (jak'sâs), *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy jack.

If I wotted it would have made him such a *Jack-sauce* as to have more wit than his forefathers, he should have learn'd nothing for old Agricius, but to keep a talley.

Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

jack-saw (jak'sâ), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser:* probably so called from the conspicuous teeth of the bill. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-screw (jak'skrō), *n.* 1. See *jack*[1], 11 (*b*).—2. The screw-mechanism forming part of a dental instrument called a *screw-jack* (which see), for regulating the teeth.

jack-sinker (jak'sing″kėr), *n.* In stocking-frames and other knitting-machines, a flat piece of metal attached to a jack or oscillating lever. In these machines a series of such levers and sinkers are employed, the jack-sinkers acting in conjunction with a series of sinkers attached to a bar to press the thread down between the hooked needles and form loops, which are engaged by the needles and drawn through the next previously formed set of loops. See *knitting-machine*.

jack-slave† (jak'slāv'), *n.* A low servant; a vulgar fellow.

Every *jackslave* hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1, 22.

jacksmith (jak'smith), *n.* A smith who makes jacks for chimneys.

jack-snipe (jak'snīp), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *snipe*. Cf. W. *giach* (with *g* hard), a snipe.] 1. The lesser snipe or half-snipe, *Scolopax* or *Gallinago gallinula*. Also called *judcock*, *juddock*. [Eng.] —2. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*. [U. S.]—3. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. [U. S.]—4. The dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*. [Shetland Islands.]

jackson (jak'sọn), *n.* [That is, *Jack's son*. The surname *Jackson*, < ME. *Jakys son*, is of the same origin.] A silly fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Jacksonia (jak-sō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811); named after an English botanist, G. *Jackson*.] A genus of the order *Leguminosæ*, containing 28 species of shrubs or shrub-like plants, all Australian. The genus is conspicuously marked by the absence of leaves, which are replaced by flattened and leaf-like or by spine-like branches. Several species are cultivated for ornament. Some are valued for browsing in the native arid regions. *J. scoparia* is locally called *dogwood* and *Jackson's-broom*.

Jacksonian (jak-sō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jackson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to some person named Jackson.—2. In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining or relating to Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, serving two terms (1829–37), and for many years one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, or to his political principles: as, *Jacksonian* ideas; the *Jacksonian* Democracy. —**Jacksonian epilepsy** (so called from Dr. Hughlings *Jackson*), epilepsy in which the spasms are local, as in the jaw-muscles, the arm, leg, or one side. Such spasms are also called *monospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, *protospasms*.

II. *n.* A member of the Democratic party attached to the political ideas ascribed to Jackson. During the period of Jackson's administrations and influence the belief in the power of the masses of the people was greatly increased, and the policy of the Democratic party became fixed in favor of small expenditures in the national government. The introduction on a large scale of the "patronage" or "spoils" system into the Federal civil service dates from the same period.

Jackson's-broom (jak'sọnz-bröm), *n.* See *Jacksonia*.

jack-spaniard (jak'span'yạrd), *n.* A hornet. [Local.]

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of gallwasps and *jack-spaniards*, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

jack-spinner (jak'spin″ėr), *n.* In *spinning*, an operator who tends and operates a jack.

jack-staff (jak'stâf), *n.* *Naut.*, the staff upon which the flag called the jack is hoisted. It is generally set at the head of the bowsprit.

The stars and stripes for the stern, the boat-flag for the *jackstaff*, and two blue flags for the wheel-houses.

Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 509.

jack-stay (jak'stā), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) One of a set of ropes, iron rods, or strips of wood attached to a yard or gaff for bending a square sail to. (*b*) A rod or rope running up and down on the forward side of a mast, on which the square-sail yard travels; a traveler.

jackstone (jak'stōn), *n.* [A form of *chackstone*, *chuckie-stone:* see *chuck*[4], *chuckie*[2].] One of a set of pebbles, or of small cast-iron pieces with rounded projections, which children throw up and try to catch in various ways, as one, or two, or more at a time on the back of the hand, etc., as in the game of dibs. See *dib*[3].

jackstraw (jak'strâ), *n.* [< *jack*[1] + *straw;* orig. *jack of straw.*] 1. A figure or effigy of a man made of straw; hence, a man without any substance or means; a dependent. Also *jack of straw*.

You are a saucy *Jack-straw* to question me, faith and troth. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, I. 2.

How now, madam! refuse me! I command you on your obedience to accept of this; I will not be a *jackstraw* father. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VII. 63.

If . . . Salmasius is called "an inconsiderable fellow and a *jack-straw*," why should I not know what a *jackstraw* is, without recurring to some archaic glossary for this knowledge?

Abp. Trench, On some Deficiencies in Eng. Dicts.

2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, wood, bone, or the like, used in a children's game. The jackstraws are thrown confusedly together on a table, and are to be gathered up singly by the hand, sometimes with the aid of a hooked instrument, without joggling or disturbing the rest of the pile.

3. *pl.* The game thus played.

One evening Belinda was playing with little Charles Percival at *jackstraws*. . . . "You moved, Miss Portman," cried Charles. "Oh, indeed the king's head stirred the very instant papa spoke. I knew it was impossible that you could get that knave clear off without shaking the king." *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xix.

4. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a name assumed by rick-burners and destroyers of machines during the early years of the nineteenth century. —5. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, also called *winnell-straw*, from the straw used in making

its nest. See *strawsmall*. [Local, Eng.]—6. The blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—7. The narrow-leafed plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. Also called *rib-grass* and *English plantain*.

jacktan (jak'tan), *n.* [African.] A cloth-measure of the Guinea coast, equal to twelve English feet.

jack-timber (jak'tim″bėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a timber in a bay which, being intercepted by some other piece, is shorter than the rest.

jack-towel (jak'tou″el), *n.* A coarse towel for general use, hauging from a roller.

Mr. George . . . comes back shining with yellow soap. . . . As he rubs himself upon a large *jack-towel*, Phil . . . looks round. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

jack-tree (jak'trē), *n.* [< *jaca*, the native name, Englished *jack*, + E. *tree*.] The *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a native of the Indian archipelago. See *Artocarpus* and *breadfruit*. The fruit, called *jackfruit*, is two to three times as large as the true breadfruit, weighing thirty or forty pounds, and is of much coarser quality. The wood, called *jack-wood*, is yellow or brown, compact, and moderately hard. It takes a good polish, is largely used for general carpentry in India, and is sent to Europe for use by cabinet-makers. Also *jack*, *jak*, *jaca*, and *jak-tree*, *jaca-tree*.

jackweight (jak'wāt), *n.* A fat man. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jack-wood (jak'wůd), *n.* [Also *jak-wood*; < *jack*[3] + *wood*[1].] The wood of the jack-tree. See *jack-tree*.

jacky (jak'i), *n.* [Also written *jackey*; appar. dim. of *jack*[1].] English gin. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

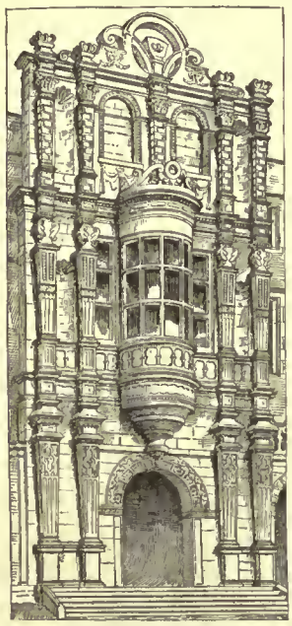
Well, you parish bull prig, are you for lushing *jackey* or pattering in the hum-box? *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxx.

jaco, *n.* See *jacko*.

jacob (jā'kŏb), *n.* [A particular use of the personal name *Jacob*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob: see *jack*[1].] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

jacobæa (jak-ō-bē'ą̈), *n.* [NL., < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James, with ref. to St. James, either because the plant was used for the diseases of horses, of which the saint was the patron, or because it blossoms near his day.] A common name of *Senecio Jacobæa*, or ragwort.—**Purple jacobæa**, the *Senecio elegans*, or purple ragwort, from the Cape of Good Hope.

jacobæa-lily (jak-ō-bē'a-lil'i), *n.* A plant of the order *Amaryllideæ* (*Sprekelia formosissima*). The leaves are from the bulb only, which sends up a scape bearing a single large blossom, whose deep-red perianth is somewhat 2-lipped, its three upper divisions being curved upward, while the three lower are twisted about the lower part of the stamens and style. It is native in Mexico, and cultivated elsewhere.



Jacobean Architecture.
Bramshill House, Hants, England.

Jacobean, Jacobæan (jak-ō'bē-ą̈n, jak-ō-bē'ą̈n), *a.* [< LL. *Jacobæus*, < *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jacobus*, *jack*[1].] Pertaining or relating to a person named Jacobus, Jacob, or James, specifically to James I., King of England, 1603–25 (who was also James VI. of Scotland from 1567), or to his times; also, in occasional use, to James II., King of England (1685–88, died 1701): as (with reference to the former), *Jacobean* architecture or literature. Jacobean architecture differed from the Elizabethan chiefly in having a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

The *Jacobean* and Civil War poetry is prolific in love ditties, war songs, pastorals, allegories, religious poetry. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 473.

Their [Wykeham's and Waynflete's] successors have the sense to turn away from Ruskinesque and *Jacobæan* vagaries, and to build in plain English still. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 610.

Jacobian[1] (ja-kō'bi-ą̈n), *a.* [< LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Jacobean*.

Jacobian[2] (ja-kō'bi-ą̈n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jacobi* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or named after K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51), professor of mathematics at Königsberg in Prussia.—**Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium**, a heavy rotating fluid ellipsoid in equilibrium although having three unequal axes.—**Jacobian function.** See *function*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**, a complete system of the form

$$\frac{\delta\phi}{\delta x_h} + \sum_k X_k^h \frac{\delta\phi}{\delta x_k} = 0$$

$(h = 1, 2, \ldots, m;\ k = m+1, \ldots, m+n)$.

II. *n.* A functional determinant whose several constituents in any one line are first differential coefficients of one function, while its several constituents in any one column are first differential coefficients relatively to one variable. The vanishing of the Jacobian signifies that the functions are not independent. It is indicated by the letter *J*.

Such [functional] determinants are now more usually known as *Jacobians*, a designation introduced by Professor Sylvester, who largely developed their properties, and gave numerous applications of them in higher algebra, as also in curves and surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 31.

Jacobin (jak'ō-bin), *n.* and *a.* [In first sense ME. *Jacobin*, < OF. *Jacobin*; in later senses < F. *Jacobin* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobino*, < ML. *Jacobinus*, < LL. *Jacobus*, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. In France, a black or Dominican friar: so called from the church of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. See *Dominican*.

Now frere menour, now *jacobyn*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6338.

2. A member of a club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789 under the name of Society of Friends of the Constitution, and called Jacobins from the Jacobin convent in Paris in which they met. The club originally included many of the moderate leaders of the revolution, but the more violent members speedily gained the control. It had branches in all parts of France, and was all-powerful in determining the course of government, especially after Robespierre became its leader, supporting him in the measures which led to the reign of terror. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

Itinerant revolutionary tribunals, composed of trusty *Jacobins*, were to move from department to department; and the guillotine was to travel in their train. *Macaulay*, Barère.

Hence—3. A violently radical politician; one who favors extreme measures in behalf of popular government; a radical democrat: formerly much used, often inappropriately, as a term of reproach in English and American politics.

There are two varieties of *Jacobin*, the hysterical *Jacobin* and the pedantic *Jacobin;* we possess both, and both are dangerous. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.

Jacobin Pigeon.

4. [*l. c.*] An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon, whose neck-feathers form a hood.

The *jacobin* is of continental origin, and has its name from the fancied resemblance in the hooded round white head to the cowl and shaven head of the friar. *The Century*, XXXII. 106.

5. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Heliothrix*, as *H. auritus*.

II. *a.* Same as *Jacobinic*.

They must know that France is formidable, not only as she is France, but as she is *Jacobin* France. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Giles in return derided Harper as a turn-coat, who, though now so ready to fight France, was once a member of a *Jacobin* society, and in 1791 and 1792 a declaimer for the rights of man. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 385.

Jacobinia (jak-ō-bin'i-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Stefano Moricand, about 1846), < *Jacobin*.] A genus containing about 30 species of shrubs and herbs of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, native in tropical and subtropical America, frequently cultivated for ornament. The corolla has an elongated tube, with the lips long and narrow, the lower 3-cleft. The flowers are large, variously colored, yellow, red, orange, or rose-purple, and usually disposed in dense terminal clusters or in axillary fascicles. The leaves are opposite and entire.

Jacobinic (jak-ō-bin'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jacobínico*; < *Jacobin* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; radically democratic; revolutionary. Also *Jacobin, Jacobinical*.

Jacobinical (jak-ō-bin'i-kąl), *a.* [< *Jacobinic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobinic*.

They arose from her [Austria's] own ill policy, which dismantled all her towns, and discontented all her subjects by *jacobinical* innovations. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

The triumph of *Jacobinical* principles was now complete. *Scott*, Napoleon.

Jacobinically (jak-ō-bin'i-kąl-i), *adv.* As a Jacobin, or as the Jacobins.

Jacobinism (jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* [< F. *Jacobinisme* = Sp. *Jacobinismo;* as *Jacobin* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Jacobins; unreasonable or violent opposition to orderly government.

For my part, without doubt or hesitation, I look upon *jacobinism* as the most dreadful and most shameful evil which ever afflicted mankind. *Burke*, Conduct of the Minority.

But it is precisely this idea of divinely-appointed, all-pervading obligation, as the paramount law of life, that contemporary *Jacobinism* holds in the greatest abhorrence, and burns to destroy. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 47.

Jacobinize (jak'ō-bin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Jacobinized*, ppr. *Jacobinizing*. [< *Jacobin* + *-ize*.] To taint with Jacobinism.

I think no country can be aggrandized whilst France is *jacobinized*. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Jacobinly (jak'ō-bin-li), *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins. *Imp. Dict.*

Jacobi's equation, unit, etc. See *equation*, etc.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bīt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Jacobite* = Sp. Pg. *Jacobita*, < ML. *Jacobita*, < LL. *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. In *Eng. hist.*, a partizan or adherent of James II. after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The Jacobites engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II., called the Old and the Young Pretender respectively.

"An old Forty-five man, of course?" said Fairford. "Ye may swear that," replied the Provost—"as black a *Jacobite* as the auld leaven can make him." *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. iii.

2. *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc., originally an offshoot of the Monophysites. The sect has its name from Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, consecrated bishop of Edessa about 541. The head of the church is called the patriarch of Antioch.

Thei maken here *Confessioun* right as the *Jacobytes* don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 121.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the partizans of James II. or his descendants; holding the principles of a Jacobite.

The *Jacobite* enthusiasm of the eighteenth century, particularly during the rebellion of 1745, afforded a theme, perhaps the finest that could be selected, for fictitious composition, founded upon real or probable incident. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, Int.

2. Of or pertaining to the sect of Jacobites.

In Abyssinia, *Jacobite* Christianity is still the prevailing religion. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 313.

In the 6th century the *Jacobite* revival of the Eutychian heresy divided the Western Syriac alphabet into two branches, a northern and a southern. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 294.

Jacobitic (jak-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [< *Jacobite* + *-ic*.] Relating to the British Jacobites.

Jacobitical (jak-ō-bit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *Jacobitic* + *-al*.] Same as *Jacobitic*.

Jacobitically (jak-ō-bit'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a manner or spirit resembling that of the Jacobites of Great Britain.

Jacobitism (jak'ō-bīt-izm), *n.* [< *Jacobite* + *-ism*.] The principles of the British Jacobites, or of the sect of Jacobites.

The spirit of *jacobitism* is not only gone, but it will appear to be gone in such a manner as to leave no room to apprehend its return. *Bolingbroke*, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

All fear of the Stuarts having vanished from men's minds, the Whigs no longer found it answer to accuse their opponents of *Jacobitism*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 234.

Jacob's-chariot (jā'kŏbz-char'i-ŏt), *n.* The common monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. [Prov. Eng.]

jacobsite (jā'kŏb-zīt), *n.* [< *Jakobs(berg)* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxid of manganese and iron related to magnetite and belonging to the spinel group, found at Jakobsberg in Sweden.

Jacob's-ladder (jā'kŏbz-lad'ėr), *n.* [In allusion to the ladder seen by the patriarch Jacob in a dream (Gen. xxviii. 12).] 1. *Naut.*, a rope lad-

der with wooden steps or spokes by which to go aloft. Also called *jack-ladder*.—2. A common garden-plant of the genus *Polemonium*, the *P. cæruleum*, belonging to the natural order *Polemoniaceæ*: so called from the ladder-like arrangement of its leaves and leaflets. It is a favorite cottage-garden plant, and is found in temperate and northern latitudes in most parts of the world. It grows tall and erect, about 1½ feet high, with alternate pinnate, smooth, bright-green leaves, and terminal corymbs of handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers. The name is sometimes locally applied to several other plants.

Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium cæruleum*).
1, rootstock and lower part of stem; 2, upper part of stem with flowers; *a*, half of a flower, from within; *b*, fruit.

3. A toy in which pieces of cardboard, wood, glass, or other material are so connected, one above another, with strings or tapes, that when the highest one is inverted those below it invert themselves in succession.

Jacobson's nerve. See *nerve*.

Jacob's-rod (jā'kobz-rod'), *n.* A name of the plant *Asphodelus luteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's-staff (jā'kobz-staf'), *n.* [So called in allusion to the staff of the patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxii. 10).] 1. A pilgrim's staff.

> As he had traveild many a sommers day
> Through boyling sands of Arabie and Ynde,
> And in his hand a *Jacobs staffe*, to stay
> His weary limbs upon. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.—3. A support for a surveyor's compass, consisting of a single leg, instead of the tripod ordinarily used. This leg is made of suitable wood, shod at one end with a steel point to be stuck in the ground, and having at the other end a brass head with a ball-and-socket joint and axis above. The advantages of the Jacob's-staff are superior lightness and portability; the disadvantages, that it cannot be used on rocks or frozen ground or on pavements. 4. A cross-staff. The cross-staff was for a long time a most important instrument for navigators, by whom, however, it does not appear ever to have been called a "Jacob's-staff"; but it was so designated by the Germans (*Jakob's Stab*), and also in English by some landsmen and poets, as shown by the annexed quotations. See *quadrant*.

> Who, having known both of the land and sky
> More than fam'd Archimide, or Ptolomy,
> Would further press, and like a palmer went,
> With *Jacobs staff*, beyond the firmament.
> *Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares.*)

> Why on a sign no painter draws
> The full-moon ever, but the half?
> Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 780.

5. The group of three stars in a straight line in the belt of Orion, also called the *ell-and-yard*, *our Lady's wand*, etc. The leader of the three is δ Orionis, a very white variable star.—6. *Verbascum Thapsus*, the common mullen. [Prov. Eng.]

Jacob's stone. See *stone*.

Jacob's-sword (jā'kobz-sōrd'), *n.* *Iris Pseudacorus*, the yellow iris. [Prov. Eng.]

jacobus (ja-kō'bus), *n.* [< LL. (NL.) *Jacobus*, < Gr. Ἰάκωβος, Jacob, James: see *jack*[1], *Jacobin*.] A gold coin of James I. of England: same as *broad*, 3. See cut under *broad*.

> You have quickly learnt to count your hundred *jacobusses* in English. *Milton*, Def. of the People of Eng., vii.

jacoby (jak'ō-bi), *n.* The purple jacobæa.

jacolatt†, *n.* Chocolate.

> At the entertainement of the Morocco Ambassador at the Dutchesse of Portsmouth, . . . [the Moores] dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jacolatt*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

jaconet (jak'ō-net), *n.* [Also written *jaconette*, *jacconet*, with accom. term., < F. *jaconas*, jaconet; origin unknown.] 1. A thin, soft variety of muslin used for making dresses, neckcloths, etc., but heavier than linen cambric, originally made in India.—2. A cotton cloth having a glazed surface on one side, usually dyed.

jacouncet, jagouncet, *n.* [< OF. *jaconce*, *jacunce*, *jagonce*, < L. *hyacinthus*, hyacinth, jacinth: see *jacinth*.] Jacinth, a precious stone; according to others, garnet.

> Rubies there were, saphires, *jagounces* [var. *ragounces*],
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1117.

> Maters more precious then the ryche *jacounce*,
> Diamounde, or rubye, or balas of the beste.
> *Skelton*, Speke, Parrot, l. 365.

Jacquard loom. See *loom*.

Jacque (jak), *n.* [Abbr. of *Jacqueminot*.] Same as *Jack*[4].

Jacquemontia (jak-wē-mon'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1834), named after Victor *Jacquemont*, who traveled in the West Indies early in the 19th century as a naturalist.] A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 36 species, one African, the rest natives of tropical America. They are herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants, of a twining or sometimes prostrate habit. Their flowers have a bell-shaped corolla, a 2-celled and 4-ovuled ovary, and an undivided style with 2 oblong or ovate, flattened stigmas. Various species are known in cultivation.

Jacquerie (zhak-ē-rē'), *n.* [F., < OF. *jaqueric*, < *Jaque*, *Jacques*, or with addition *Jacques Bonhomme*, 'Goodman Jack,' a nickname for a peasant: see *jack*[1].] In *French hist.*, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France in 1358, attended by great devastation and slaughter; hence, any insurrection of peasants.

> A revolution the effects of which were to be felt at every fireside in France, . . . a new *Jacquerie*, in which the victory was to remain with Jacques Bonhomme.
> *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

> The emissaries of the National League similarly carry out a sort of *Jacquerie*, in midnight murders, in attacks on women and children, in houghing of cattle, in cropping of horses, and in brutalities which would disgrace the worst brigands. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 461.

Jacquinia (ja-kwin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after N. von *Jacquin*, a botanist of Vienna.] A genus of the natural order *Myrsinaceæ*, containing 5 or 6 species of trees or shrubs, native in tropical America, and cultivated as hothouse plants. The corolla of the flowers is short-salver-shaped or bell-shaped and deeply 5-cleft. It has 5 fertile stamens inserted low down in its tube, and a sterile appendage at each of its sinuses. The thick coriaceous leaves are entire and alternate; the handsome white, yellow, or purplish flowers are disposed in terminal or axillary clusters. *J. armillaris* bears the names of *joewood* and *currant-tree*.

jactancy† (jak'tan-si), *n.* [= F. *jactance* = Pr. *jactancia*, *jactansa* = Sp. Pg. *jactancia* = It. *giattanzia*, < L. *jactantia*, a boasting, < *jactan(t-)s*, pp. of *jactare*, throw, refl. boast: see *jactation*.] A boasting. *Cockeram*.

jactation (jak-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jactation* = Pr. *jactacio*, < L. *jactatio(n-)*, a throwing, agitation, a boasting, < *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag, freq. of *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *jettison*, *jetsam*, ult. a doublet of *jactation*.] 1. The act or practice of throwing, as missile weapons.

> We find weapons employed in *jactation* which seem unfit for such a purpose. *J. Hewitt.*

2. Agitation of the body from restlessness or for exercise; the exercise of riding in some kind of vehicle.

> Among the Romans there were four things much in use; . . . bathing, fumigation, friction, and *jactation*.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

> *Jactations* were used . . . to relieve that intranquillity which attends most diseases, and makes men often impatient of lying still in their beds.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

3. Boasting; bragging.

jactator† (jak-tā'tor), *n.* [< L. *jactator*, a boaster, < *jactare*, boast: see *jactation*.] A boaster or bragger. *Bailey*, 1731.

jactitation (jak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jactitation*, < ML. *jactitatio(n-)*, < L. *jactitare*, bring forward in public, utter (not found in lit. sense), freq. of *jactare*, throw, shake, agitate, discuss, utter, refl. boast, brag: see *jactation*.] 1. A frequent tossing to and fro, especially of the body, as in great pain or high fever; restlessness.—2. Agitation.

> After much dispassionate inquiry and *jactitation* of the argument on both sides—it has been adjudged for the negative. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

3. Vain boasting; bragging; in *canon law*, false boasting; insistence on a wrongful claim, to the annoyance and injury of another.—4. In Louisiana, an action to recover damages for slander of title to land, or to obtain confirmation of title by a public recognition of it.—**Jactitation of marriage**, in *common law*, a boasting or giving out by a party that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may follow.

jaculable† (jak'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *jaculabilis*, that may be thrown, < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] Capable of being or fit to be thrown or darted. *Blount*.

jaculate (jak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaculated*, ppr. *jaculating*. [< L. *jaculatus*, pp. of *jaculari* (> Pg. *jacular*), throw (a javelin), hit with a javelin, < *jaculum*, a javelin, dart, neut. of *jaculus*, that is thrown, < *jacere*, throw: see *jactation* and *jet*[1]. Cf. *ejaculate*.] To dart; throw; hurl; launch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

jaculation (jak-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jaculation* = Pg. *jaculação*, < L. *jaculatio(n-)*, < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] The action of throwing, darting, hurling, or launching, as weapons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
> Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 665.

> It was well and strongly strung with thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.
> *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608, p. 20.

jaculator (jak'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *jaculateur*, < L. *jaculator*, one who throws (a javelin), < *jaculari*, throw: see *jaculate*.] 1†. One who jaculates or darts.—2. In *ichth.*, the darter or archer-fish.

Jaculatores (jak'ū-lā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jaculator*: see *jaculator*.] In Macgillivray's system of ornithology, the darters. See *darter*, 3 (*b*).

jaculatory (jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *jaculatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *jaculatorio*, < LL. *jaculatorius*, of or for throwing, < *jaculator*, one who throws: see *jaculator*.] 1. Darting or throwing out suddenly; cast, shot out, or launched suddenly.—2. Uttered brokenly or in short sentences; ejaculatory.

> *Jaculatory* prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation. *Spiritual Conflict* (1651), p. 81.

jad (jad), *n.* [E. dial., also *jed*, *jud*, *judd*; origin obscure.] 1. In *coal-mining*, a long gash cut under a mass of coal in "holing," "kirving," "benching," or "undercutting" it, so that it may afterward fall, or be wedged or blasted down.—2. In *quarrying*, a long deep hole made in quarrying soft rock for building purposes, whether the gash is horizontal or vertical.

> The jadding pick . . . serves for cutting in long and deep holings, juds, or *jads*, for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 148.

jad (jad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jadded*, ppr. *jadding*. [< *jad*, *n.*] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, to undercut; form a jad in.

> When the face of any heading from which the stone is to be worked away has been properly *jadded* under the roof, the side saw-cuts are proceeded with.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 153.

jadder (jad'ėr), *n.* [< *jad* + *-er*[1].] A stone-cutter. [Prov. Eng.]

jadding-pick (jad'ing-pik), *n.* [Cf. *jedding-ax*.] In *coal-mining* and *quarrying*, a form of pick with which a jad is cut. The helves range from four to six feet in length, the tools being made in sets, to be used one after another as the depth of the jad increases. The same tool is used, and with the same name, in quarrying the soft freestones of England, as for instance the Bath stone.

jaddis (jad'is), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Ceylon, a priest of the evil genii or devils, officiating in a kind of chapel, called *jacco*, or *devils' house*.

jade[1] (jād), *n.* [The initial consonant is prop. Teut. *j* = *y*, conformed to F. *j*; = E. dial. (North.) *yaud*, Sc. *yade*, *yaud*, *yad*, a mare, an old mare; < ME. *jade* (MS. *Iade*), a jade, < Icel. *jalda* = Sw. dial. *jälda*, a mare.] 1. A mare, especially an old mare; any old or worn-out horse; a mean or sorry nag.

> Be blithe, although thou ryde vpon a *jade*.
> What though thin horse be bothe foul and lene?
> If he wil serve the, rek not a bene.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, Prol., l. 46.

> There is one sect of religious men in Cairo, called Chenesia, which liue vpon horse-flesh: therefore are lame *Iades* bought and set vp a fatting.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 590.

> He was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a *jade* as Humility herself could have bestrided.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

> This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant *jade* on a journey.
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i. 1.

Hence—2. A mean or worthless person, originally applied to either sex, but now only to a woman; a wench; a hussy; a quean: used opprobriously.

> And thus the villaine would the world perswade
> To prowde attemptes that may presume too high,
> But earthly joies will make him prove a *jade*,
> When vertue speakes of loue's diuinity.
> *Breton*, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 10.

> She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

> There are perverse *jades* that fall to men's lots, with whom it requires more than common proficiency in philosophy to be able to live. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

3. A young woman: used in irony or playfully.

You now and then see some handsome young *jades*.
Addison.

Fie! Nathan! fie! to let an artful *jade*
The close recesses of thine heart invade.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

jade[1] (jād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jaded*, ppr. *jading*. [< *jade*[1], *n.* The like-seeming Sp. *jadear*, *ijadear*, pant, palpitate, is quite different, being connected ult. with *jade*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To treat as a jade; kick or spurn.

The honourable blood of Lancaster
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1, 52.

I can but faintly endure the savour of his breath, at my table, that shall thus *jade* me for my courtesies.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2. To reduce to the condition of a jade; tire out; ride or drive without sparing; overdrive: as, to *jade* a horse.

It is a dull thing to tire, and, as we say now, to *jade* anything too far. *Bacon*, Discourse.

Mark but the King, how pale he looks with fear.
Oh! this same whorson conscience, how it *jades* us!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. To weary or fatigue, in general.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

Jaded horsemen from the west
At evening to the castle pressed.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 33.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Weary*, *Fatigue*, etc. See *tire*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become weary; fail; give out.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South*, Sermons.

jade[2] (jād), *n.* [< F. *jade*, < Sp. *jade*, jade, orig. "*piedra de ijada*, pierre bonne contre le colique" (Sobrino, Dicc. Nuevo, ed. 1734), a name given (like the later equiv. *nephrite*, q. v.) because the stone was supposed to cure pain in the side: Sp. *piedra*, < L. *petra*, stone; *de*, of; *ijada*, now spelled *ijada*, the side, flank, pain in the side, colic, < L. as if **iliata*, < *ilium*, *ileum*, usually in pl. *ilia*, the flank, the groin: see *ilium*, *iliac*[1].] A tough compact stone, varying from nearly white to pale or dark green in color, much used in prehistoric times for weapons and utensils, and highly prized, especially in the East, for ornamental carvings. Two distinct minerals are included under the name. One of these is *nephrite*, a closely compact variety of hornblende (amphibole), classed with tremolite when nearly white and with actinolite when of a distinct green color; it is fusible with some difficulty, and has a specific gravity of from 2.9 to 3. The other is *jadeite*, which is a silicate of aluminium and sodium, analogous in formula to spodumene; a variety of a dark-green color and containing iron has been called *chloromelanite*. It is more fusible than nephrite, and has a higher specific gravity, viz. 3.3. This is the kind of jade most highly valued. Its translucency and color, varying from a creamy white through different shades of delicate green, give great beauty to the vases and other objects carved from it. The Chinese, who have long made use of jade for rings, bracelets, vases, etc., call it *yu* or *yu-shih* (jade-stone). A variety of jadeite having a pale-green color is called by them *fei ts'ui*, or kingfisher-plumes. The best-known locality from which jade has been obtained is the Kara-Kash valley in eastern Turkestan. Jade implements have been found in considerable numbers among the relics of the Swiss lake-dwellers, but it is generally believed that the material was brought from the East; they are also found in New Zealand, in the islands of the Pacific, in Central America, Alaska, and elsewhere, and the facts of their distribution are of great interest in ethnography. (See cut under *ax*.) The word *jade* is sometimes extended to embrace other minerals of similar characters and hence admitting of like use, as zoisite (sanssurite, the jade of De Sanssure and *jade tenace* of Haüy), fibrolite, a kind of serpentine, and others. Also called *ax-stone*, and by the Maoris of New Zealand *punamu*.—**Oceanic jade**, a name given by Damour to a fibrous variety of jade found in New Caledonia and in the Marquesas Islands, having a specific gravity of 3.18, and differing from ordinary nephrite in the proportion of lime and magnesia which it contains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

jadedly (jā'ded-li), *adv.* In a jaded manner; wearily.

Kilgore came and dropped *jadedly* into a chair.
The Money-Makers, p. 282.

jade-green (jād'grēn), *n.* In *decorative art*, especially in ceramics, a grayish-green color thought to resemble that of the superior kinds of jade.

jadeite (jā'dīt), *n.* [< *jade*[2] + *-ite*[2].] See *jade*[2].

jadery (jā'dèr-i), *n.* [< *jade*[1] + *-ery*.] The tricks of a jade or a vicious horse.

Pig-like he whines
At the sharp rowel, which he frets at rather
Than any jot obeys; seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rough *jadery*, to dis-seat
His lord, that kept it bravely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

jadish (jā'dish), *a.* [< *jade*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Skittish; vicious: said of a horse.

So, in this mongrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That horsed us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1614.

2. Ill-conditioned; unchaste: said of a woman.

This *jadish* witch Mother Sawyer.
Ford (*and Dekker*), Witch of Edmonton, iv. 1.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

jaeger, *n.* See *jäger*.

jael-goat (jāl'gōt), *n.* See *jaal-goat*.

Jaffna moss. See *moss*.

jag[1] (jag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [< ME. *jaggen*, *joggen*, cut, slash, jab; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. Gael. *gag*, notch, split, gag, n., a cleft, chink, = W. *gag*, an aperture, cleft, *gagen*, a cleft, chink.] 1. To notch; cut or slash in notches, teeth, or ragged points.

I *iagge* or cutte a garment. . . . I *iagge* not my hosen for thrifte but for a bragge. . . . If I *iagge* my cappe thou hast naught to do. *Palsgrave.*

2. To prick, jab, or lacerate, as with a knife or dirk. [Now prov. Eng., Scotch, and southern U. S.]

[He] enjoynede with a geaunt, and *jaggede* hym thorowe! Joiyly this gentille for-justede another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2087.

She sat him in a gooden chair,
And *jagg'd* him with a pin.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

3. *Naut.*, to lay or fold in long bights, as a rope or tackle, and tie up with stops.

jag[1] (jag), *n.* [< ME. *jagge*, a projecting point or dag (of a jagged or slashed garment); from the verb. Cf. *dag*[3].] 1. A sharp notch or tooth, as of a saw; a ragged or tattered point; a zigzag.

Like waters shot from some high crag
The lightning fell with never a *jag*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

The sailors rowed
In awe through many a new and fearful *jag*
Of overhanging rock.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vii. 12.

You take two pieces of paper, and tear off a corner of both together, so that the *jags* of both are the same.
A. P. Sinnett, Occult World, p. 63.

2. One of a series of points or dags cut in the edge of a garment for ornament: a style much in favor in France and England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See *dag*[3].

I saw some there [in purgatory] with collars of gold about their necks, . . . some with more *jagges* on their clothes than whole cloth.
W. Staunton, Vision of Patrick's Purgatory (1409), Royal [MS. 17 B 43.

Iagge or dagge of a garment, fractellus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 255.

Thy bodies bolstred out, with bumbast and with bagges,
Thy rowles, thy ruffes, thy caules, thy coifes, thy jerkins, and thy *jagges*. *Gascoigne*, Challenge to Beauty.

3. A stab or jab, as with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

4. In *bot.*, a cleft or division.—5. A barbed joining or dovetail; a jag-bolt.

jag[2] (jag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jagged*, ppr. *jagging*. [Origin obscure.] To carry, as a load: as, to *jag* hay. [Prov. Eng.]

jag[2] (jag), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A one-horse load; a wagon-load. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The wagon stood in the road, with the last *jag* of rails still on it. *Trowbridge*, Conpon Bonds, p. 393.

The flint is sold by the one-horse load, called a *jag* [in Suffolk, England], and carted to the knappers' shops.
Ure, Dict., IV. 376.

2. A saddle-bag; a wallet. [Scotch.]

"I am thinking ye will be mista'en," said Meg; "there's nae room for bags or *jaups* here."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

3. As much liquor as one can carry: as, to have a *jag* on; hence, a drunken condition. [Slang, U. S.]—4. A fare or catch of fish. [Local, U. S.]—5. A lot, parcel, load, or quantity: as, a *jag* of oysters. [Local, U. S.]

As there was very little money in the country, the bank bought a good *jag* on 't in Europe.
C. A. Davis, Major Downing's Letters, p. 168.

One broker buying on a heavy order . . . occasionally caught a *jag* of 2,000 or 3,000 shares.
Missouri Republican, 1888.

Jagannatha (jag-a-nä'tä), *n.* [In E. usually in accom. spelling *Juggernaut* (sometimes *Jaggernaut*), repr. Hind. *Jagannāth*, Skt. *Jagannātha*, lit. lord of the world, < Skt. *jagat*, all that moves, men and beasts (< √ *gam*, go, move, = E. *come*, q. v.), + *nātha*, protector, lord, < √ *nāth*, seek aid of, turn with supplication to.] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a name given to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu.—2. A celebrated idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa. It is a rudely carved wooden image, of which the body is red, the face black, and the arms gilt; the mouth is open and red, as if with blood; and the eyes are formed of precious stones. It is covered with rich vestments, and is seated on a throne between two others, representing Bala-Rama, the brother, and Subhadra, the sister of Krishna. The temple at Puri stands in an area containing many other temples, and inclosed by a high stone wall about 650 feet square. The temple is built chiefly of coarse granite resembling sandstone, and appears as a vast mass of masonry surmounted by several towers, the great tower rising to a height of 192 feet. Under the main tower are placed the three idols. Great multitudes of pilgrims come from all quarters of India to pay their devotions at his shrine. On these occasions the idol is mounted on an enormous car—the car of Juggernaut—resting on massive wooden wheels, and drawn by the pilgrims. Formerly many of the people threw themselves under the wheels to be crushed to death, the victims believing that by this fate they would secure immediate conveyance to heaven. The practice is now of very rare occurrence. [In this sense usually *Juggernaut*.]

Jagataic (jag-a-tā'ik), *a.* [< *Jagatai*, the native name of Turkestan (< *Jagatai*, one of the sons of Jenghiz Khan, to whom he left this portion of his empire), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Turkestan: a term applied to the easternmost dialects of the Turkish group of tongues, spoken by the people of Turkestan.

jag-bolt (jag'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a barbed shank.

jäger, jaeger (yā'gėr), *n.* [G., a hunter.] Any bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, as a skua-gull, arctic-bird, dirty-allen, or dung-hunter.

jagerant†, *n.* See *jesserant*.

jagg, *n.* See *jag*[1], 3.

jagged (jag'ed or jagd), *p. a.* [< *jag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having notches or teeth, or ragged edges; cleft; divided; laciniate: as, *jagged* leaves.

The crags closed round with black and *jagged* arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Scattered all about there lay
Great *jagged* pieces of black stone.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 358.

2. Cut into jags, as sleeves and other parts of a garment; cut at the edge with leaf-like serrations: a fashion of garments common in the early part of the fifteenth century. See *dag*[3].

If the schisme would pardon ye that, she might go *jagg'd* in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd for you.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

3. In *her.*, shown with broken and irregular outlines, as if torn from something else: said of any bearing.—**Jagged chickweed**, a name of *Holosteum umbellatum*.

jaggedness (jag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being jagged or denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*.
Peacham, Drawing.

jagger[1] (jag'èr), *n.* [< *jag*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jags. Specifically—2. A little wheel with a jagged or notched edge, set in a handle, and used in ornamenting pastry, etc. Also called *jagging-iron*.—3. A toothed chisel.

jagger[2] (jag'èr), *n.* [< *jag*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who works draft-horses for hire. [Prov. Eng.]—2. One who carries a jag or wallet; a peddler. [Scotch.]

I would take the lad for a *jagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

jaggery† (jag'èr-i), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *jagghery*, *jaggory*, *jagory*, *jaggree*, *jagra*, etc., repr. Canarese *sharkare*, Hind. *shakkar*, < Skt. *çarkara*, Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, > Gr. *σάκχαρον*, L. *saccharon*, sugar, and (through Ar.) ult. E. *sugar*: see *sugar* and *saccharine*.] A coarse brown sugar obtained in India by evaporation of the fresh juice of various kinds of palm, as the jaggery-palm, the wild date-tree, the palmyra, and the cocoa. It is usually made in the form of small round cakes. Also called *goor*.

The East Indians extract a sort of sugar they call *jagra* from the juice or potable liquor that flows from the coco tree. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 16.

If you tap the flower-stalk [of the cocoanut] you get a sweet juice, which can be boiled down into the peculiar sugar called (in the charming dialect of commerce) *jaggery*. *G. Allen*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 50.

It is common in this country [India] to mix a small quantity of the coarsest sugar—"goor," or *jaghery*, as it is termed in India—with the water used for working up mortar. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9146.

jaggery-palm (jag'èr-i-päm), *n.* A name of *Caryota urens*, the bastard sago.

jagging-iron (jag'ing-ī'èrn), *n.* Same as *jagger*[1], 2.

jaggy (jag'i), *a.* [< *jag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Set with jags or teeth; denticulated; notched; jagged.

Her jaws grin dreadful with three rows of teeth;
Jaggy they stand, the gaping den of death.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

The *jaggy* beard or awn of the barley head.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felting, p. 16.

jagheerdar, *n.* See *jaghirdar*.

jaghir, jaghire (ja-gēr'), *n.* [Also *jagghire*, *jagheer*, *jaegheer*, *jaygir*, repr. Hind. *jāgīr*, *jāigīr*, < Pers. *jāgīr*, *jāigīr*, a tenure under assignment (see def.), a grant, lit. taking or occupying a place or position, < Pers. *jā*, *jāy*, place, + *gīr*, seizing, taking.] In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a section of land to an individual, either for his personal behoof or for the support of a public establishment, particularly a military establishment.

I say, madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe, upon a land carriage fishery, a stamp act, or a *jaghire*, I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

Thomas. Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his lady, for their joint lives, a *jagghire*.
Sir J. A *jagghire*?
Thomas. The term is Indian, and means an annual income. *Foote*, The Nabob, i.

The distinction between khálsá land, or the imperial demesne, and *jagír* lands, granted revenue free or at quit rent in reward for services, also dates from the time of Akbar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 795.

jaghirdar (ja-gēr'där), *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *jāgīrdār*, < *jāgīr*, a tenure, a grant (see *jaghir*), + *-dār*, holding, a holder.] In the East Indies, a person holding a jaghir. Also spelled *jagheerdar*.

The Sikhs administered the country by means of *jagheerdars*, and paid them by their jagheers.
R. B. Smith, Lord Lawrence, I. 378.

Jago's goldfinny. See *goldfinny*, 2.

jagouncet, *n.* See *jacounce*.

jagra (jag'rä), *n.* Same as *jaggery*.

jaguar (jag-wär' or jag'ū-är), *n.* [Also written *jagouar*, *yaguar*; Pg. *jaguar*, < Braz. *jaguara*, a jagnar. "*Jagua* in the Guarani language is the common name for tygers and degs. The generic name for tygers in the Guarani language is *Jaquarete*." (*Clavigero*, Hist. of Mexico, tr. Cullen (1787), ii. 318.)] A carnivorous mammal, *Felis onca*, the largest and most formidable feline quadruped of America. It belongs to the family *Felidæ*, and most resembles the leopard or panther of the old world, being spotted like a pard; but it is larger, and the spots, instead of being simply black, are ocellated — that is, they have an eye of tawny color in the black, or are broken

Jaguar (*Felis onca*).

up into rosettes of black on the tawny ground. It does not stand quite so high on its legs as the cougar, but it has a heavier body, and is altogether a more powerful beast. The length is about 4 feet to the root of the tail, which is 2 feet long; the girth of the chest is about 3 feet. The jaguar inhabits wooded parts of America from Texas to Paraguay.

jaguarondi (jag-wą-ron'di), *n.* [Cf. *jaguar*.] A wild cat, *Felis yaguarundi* of Demarest, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay, somewhat larger than a largo domestic cat, of slender elongated form, with very long tail and very short limbs, and of a nearly uniform brownish color.

Jah (jä, properly yä), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahveh (properly yä-vā'), *n.* See *Jehovah*.

Jahvist (jä'vist, properly yä'vist), *n.* [< *Jahveh* (see *Jehovah*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Jehovist*, 1.

The Hexateuch primarily resolves itself into four great constituents, respectively known as the works of the *Jahvist*, the Elohist, the Deuteronomist, and the Priestly Legislator. *The Academy*, No. 873, p. 60.

Jahvistic (jä-, properly yä-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Jahvist* + *-ic*.] Same as *Jehovistic*.

"Then they began to invoke the name of Jahveh." The importance of this *Jahvistic* text comes especially from its contradiction with the Elohistic text Exodus vi. 2–3. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 173.

jail (jāl), *n.* [Two series of forms are to be distinguished: (1) E. *jail*, < ME. *jayle*, *jaile*, *jayll*, *jaiole*, < OF. *jaiole*, *jaole*, *jeoille*, *geole*, *geolle*, F. *geôle*; assibilated form of (2) E. **gail*, repr. by the artificial form *gaol*, formerly also spelled *goal*, used in old law-books and preserved archaically in print, though obsolete in pronunciation (*gaol*, prop. pron. gāl, being always pron. jāl, which pronunciation belongs only to the spelling *jail*), < ME. *gaile*, *gayl*, *gayhol*, < OF. *gaiole*, *gayolle*, *gaole*, *gaolle* (whence the form *gaol* above), a cage, a prison, = Sp. *gayola* = Pg. *gaiola*, *jaula* = It. *gabbiuola*, *gabbiola* (also in simple form *gabbia*), a cage, ML. reflex *gabiola* (also in simple form *gabia*), a cage, the prop. L. type being **cavcola*, dim. of *cavea*, a hollow, a cavity, a cage, coop: see *cave*[1], *cage*, and *gabion*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for crime or for debt; usually, in the United States, a place of confinement for minor offenses in a county.

And for to determytte this mater,
Generydes was brought owt of the *gaile*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1695.

Yet, ere his happie soule to heaven went
Out of this fleshlie *gaole*, he did devise
Unto his heavenlie maker to present
His bodie as a spotles sacrifice.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 296.

Deep in the City's bottom sunk there was
A *Goal*, where Darkness dwelt and Desolation.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 164.

Frighted, I quit the room; but leave it so
As men from *jails* to execution go.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 273.

She threatens me every Day to arrest me; and proceeds so far as to tell me, that if I do not do her Justice I shall die in a *Jayl*. *Spectator*, No. 295.

Jail liberties, jail limits, bounds prescribed by law encompassing a prison, or the area within such bounds (as, for instance, the city in which the jail is situated), the freedom of which is allowed to certain prisoners for debt, etc., usually on giving bond for the liberties, the bounds being considered, as to such prisoners, merely an extension of the prison-walls. — **To break jail.** See *break*.

jail (jāl), *v. t.* [Formerly also *gaol* and *goal*; < *jail*, *n.*] To confine in or as if in a jail; imprison.

There likewise was a long statute against vagabonds, wherein two things may be noted: the one, the dislike the Parliament had of *gaoling* of them, as that which was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

And sith our Bodyes doe but *Jaile* our Minde,
While we haue Bodyes, we can ne'er be free.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice (1612), p. 81.

Trounce him, *goal* him, and bring him upon his knees, and declare him a reproach and scandal to his profession.
South, Sermons, VI. 52.

jailbird (jāl'bėrd), *n.* [< *jail* + *bird*[1]; a humorous term, orig. perhaps with allusion to the F. sense 'cage' (see *jail*). Cf. *gallows-bird*.] One who has been or is confined in jail; a malefactor.

jail-delivery (jāl'dē-liv"ėr-i), *n.* 1. The act of disposing judicially of the cases of all accused persons detained in a prison and awaiting trial. — 2. In *Eng. law*, the short name of the commission issued to judges of assize, directing them to clear a jail by thus trying, and acquitting or condemning, the inmates. Hence — 3. In England, and also in Delaware (U. S.), the court charged with the trial of ordinary criminal cases. See *assize*, 6. — 4. The act of setting prisoners loose from a jail; a freeing of imprisoned persons, as by breaking into or out of a jail.

The most daring and successful *jail-delivery* ever perpetrated on the Sound [Puget] occurred last night.
Evening Post (New York), Dec., 1888.

General jail-delivery, a term sometimes used of acquittals in numbers at a time by reason of defects in the law, or lax or reckless administration of it.

The operation of the old law is so savage, and so inconvenient to society, that for a long time past, once in every parliament, and lately twice, the legislature has been obliged to make a *general* arbitrary *jail-delivery*, and at once to set open, by its sovereign authority, all the prisons in England. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

jailer (jā'lėr), *n.* [Two series of forms, as with *jail*: (1) E. *jailer* (sometimes spelled *jailor*), < ME. *jayler*, *jaylier*, < OF. *jaioleor*, *geolier*, *jaulier*, F. *geôlier*, < *geole*, etc., a jail; (2) E. **gailer*, repr. by the artificial form *gaoler* (see *jail*), < ME. *gailer*, *gayler*, *gaylere*, < OF. *gaioleor*, *gaiolier* (ML. reflex *gaolarius*), a jailer, < *gaiole*, etc., jail: see *jail*, *n.*] 1. The keeper of a jail or prison.

The scheref fond the *jaylier* ded.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 13).

Life is the *jailor*, Death the angel sent
To draw the unwilling bolts and set us free.
Lowell, Death of a Friend's Child.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small tub or box in which water is carried in a mine. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

jaileress (jā'lėr-es), *n.* [Formerly also *gaoleress*; < *jailer* + *-ess*.] A female jailer.

My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 72.

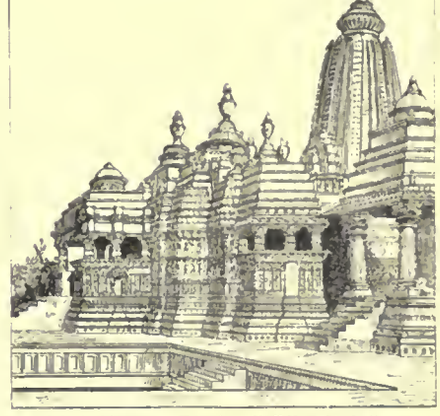
jail-fever (jāl'fē'vėr), *n.* Typhus fever: so called because common in jails.

jail-house (jāl'hous), *n.* A jail.

jail-keeper (jāl'kē"pėr), *n.* One who keeps a jail; a jailer.

Jain (jīn), *n.* and *a.* [Also as Hind. *Jaina*, < *jina*, 'victorious' (< Skt. √*ji*, 'conquer'), an epithet of the teachers of Jainism.] I. *n.* A member of a non-Brahminical sect in India, the doctrinal system of which corresponds in many essential points with Buddhism. The sect seems, according to their own scriptures, to have originated with one Pārswanātha about 700 B. C., but became fully established about 200 years later under Vardhamāna (or Jñātaputra, in Pāli Nātaputta), one of six noted false teachers (according to Buddhistic writings) contemporary with Gautama, the Buddha. The Jains are divided into two classes or parties, the *Swetambaras*, or 'white-robed ones,' and the *Digambaras*, or 'sky-clad (or naked) ones.' The Jains deny the divine origin and infallible authority of the Vedas. They believe in the eternity of the universe both of matter and of mind, and hold that time proceeds in two eternally recurring cycles of immense duration, defying all human calculation — the "ascending" cycle, in which the age and stature of men increase, and the "descending" cycle, in which they decrease. Their moral code agrees with that of the Buddhists, and consists of five prohibitions against killing, lying, stealing, adultery, and worldly-mindedness, and of five duties, viz.: mercy to animated beings, almsgiving, veneration for the sages while living and the worship of their images when deceased, confession of faults, and religious fasting. The Jains are found in various parts of India, but especially on the west coast, and are remarkable for their wealth and influence.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or to their creed. — **Jain architecture**, a chief style of Indian architecture, closely akin to Buddhist architecture, and developed contemporaneously with it after about A. D. 450, when the Jain sect acquired prominence. The most notable characteristics of the Jain style are the pseudo-arch and -dome, built in horizontal courses and of pointed sec-



Jain Architecture. — Temple at Kali Katraha, India.

tion. The domes rest commonly upon eight pillars arranged octagonally, with four more pillars at the corners, completing a square in plan; and both arches and domes are usually supported by a system of brackets or corbels carried out from the piers or pillars at about two thirds of their height, and often richly carved. The central feature in a Jain temple is a cell lighted from the door, and containing a cross-legged figure of one of the deified saints of the sect. The cell is terminated above by a dome or a pyramidal spire-like roof, and there are often connected with the temples extensive inclosed courtyards, with porticos and ranges of cells around the inclosure, each cell serving as a chapel. The tower is also characteristic of Jain architecture, being noteworthy especially in the towers commemorative of victory, which consist usually of a number of superimposed stories rising almost perpendicularly, and with the top corbeled out so as to overhang the sides. These towers are usually elaborately carved upon their entire surface. Jain architecture was at its best about the eleventh century, and is still practised, not without dignity and beauty, as at Ahmedabad.

Jaina (jī'nä), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Jain*.

Jainism (jī'nizm), *n.* [< *Jain* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Jains.

jak (jak), *n.* Same as *jack*[3], *jack-tree*.

jakes† (jāks), *n.* [The occurrence of dial. *johnny*, a jakes — "also called *Mrs. Jones* by country people" (Halliwell), with dial. *tom*, a close-stool, suggests that *jakes* was orig. *Jake's* or *Jack's*, a humorous euphemism: see *jack*[1].] A privy.

Christ himselfe, speaking of unsavory traditions, scruples not to name the Dunghill and the *Jakes*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

jakes-farmer† (jāks'fär'mėr), *n.* [< *jakes* + *farmer*.] One who contracted to clean out privies; a scavenger.

Nay, I will embrace a *Jakes-farmer*.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

Nay, we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee or adelantado.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 1.

jakie (jā'ki), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American frog, *Pseudis paradoxa*, of a greenish color marked with brown, belonging to the family *Cystignathidæ*. See *Pseudis*.

jako (jak'ō), *n.* See *jacko*, 2.

jak-tree, *n.* See *jack-tree*.

jak-wood, *n.* See *jack-wood*.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* [Formerly also *jalop*; = F. *jalap* = Pg. *jalapa* = It. *jalappa*, < Sp. *jalapa*, jalap, so called from *Jalapa*, or *Xalapa*, a city of Mexico, whence it is imported.] A drug consisting of the tuberous roots of several plants of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, that of *Ipomœa purga* being the most important. This is a twining herbaceous plant, with cordate-acuminate, sharply auricled leaves, and elegant salver-shaped deep-pink flowers, growing naturally on the eastern declivities of the Mexican Andes, at an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The jalap of commerce consists of irregular ovoid dark-brown roots, varying from the size of an egg to that of a hazelnut, but occasionally as large as a man's fist. Jalap is one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseate. Male jalap, or orizaba-root, is from *Ipomœa Orizabensis*, and Tampico jalap from *I. simulans*.—**Indian jalap**, the product of *Ipomœa Turpethum*, a native of India and the Pacific islands. It is inferior to the true jalap, but is free from the nauseous taste and smell of that drug. See *Ipomœa*.

Jalapa (jal'a-pä), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), < Sp. *jalapa*, jalap: see *jalap*.] A genus of plants, a species of which was supposed to be the source of jalap. Now referred to *Mirabilis*.

jalapic (ja-lap'ik), *a.* [< *jalap* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of jalap or jalapin.—**Jalapic acid**, $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$, an acid produced, with assimilation of water, by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths.

jalapin (jal'a-pin), *n.* [< *jalap* + *-in*2.] A glucoside resin which is one of the purgative principles of jalap and of various plants of the convolvulaceous order. See *jalap*.

jalap-plant (jal'ap-plant), *n.* The plant that produces jalap.

jalee, jali (jä'lē), *n.* [< Ind. *jālī*, a network, lattice, grating, < Skt. *jala*, net.] Pierced screenwork, especially in marble or stone, characteristic of Indian house-decoration under Moslem influence.

jaleo (Sp. pron. hä-lā'ō), *n.* [Sp., prop. genteelness, jauntiness.] A lively Spanish dance.

jalet (F. pron. zha-lā'), *n.* [F. *jalet*; perhaps the same as *galet*1, q. v.] A stone selected or shaped for use with the stone-bow. See *stone-bow*.

jali, *n.* See *jalee*.

jalop† (jal'op), *n.* An obsolete form of *jalap*.

jalous, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jealous*.

jalouse (ja-löz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaloused*, ppr. *jalousing*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *jealous*.

They *jaloused* the opening of our letters at Fairport.
Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

jalousie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jealousy*.

jalousie (zha-lö-zē'), *n.* [F. *jalousie*, jealousy, a lattice window or shutter: see *jealousy*.] 1. A blind or shutter made with slats, which are usually set at an angle so as to exclude the sun and rain while allowing the air to enter.—2. *pl.* The whole surface or inclosure of a gallery, veranda, or the like, formed of a series of slatted frames (see def. 1), of which some may be fixed and some may open on hinges.

jam1 (jam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jammed*, ppr. *jamming*. [Formerly *jamb*; of dial. origin; prob. another form (sonant *j* from surd *ch*; cf. *jaw*1, *jowl*) of *cham*, chew or champ, being the same as *champ*, chew or bite, also tread heavily: see *champ*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; squeeze; thrust or press down or in with force or violence; thrust or squeeze in so as to stick fast; press or crowd in such a manner as to prevent motion or hinder extrication.

The ship, which by its building was Spanish, stuck fast, *jammed* in between two rocks; all the stern and quarters of her were beaten to pieces with the sea.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

2. To fill full; block up; prevent the movement of by pressure, crowding, etc.

Crowds that in an hour
Of civic tumult *jam* the doors, and bear
The keepers down.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land is trodden hard by cattle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**Jamming friction**, in *mech.*, friction produced by the jamming or pinching action of cams, eccentric-rollers, knots in ropes, loops of ropes about anubbing parts, belaying-pins, etc.—**To jam out**, in *coal-mining*, to cut or knock away the apurna in holing. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become wedged together or in place, as by violent impact; stick fast: as, the door *jams*.

jam1 (jam), *n.* [< *jam*1, *v.*] 1. A crush; a squeeze; pressure by thrusting or crowding.

Yet onward still the gathering numbers cram,
Contending crowders shout the frequent damn,
And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and *jam*.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

2. A crowd of objects irregularly and tightly pressed together by arrest of their movement; a block, as of people, vehicles, or floating logs.

The surest eye for a road or for the weak point of a *jam*, the steadiest foot upon a squirming log.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 111.

jam2 (jam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; there is not sufficient evidence to connect it with *jam*1, press, squeeze (cf. dial. *jammock*, a soft pulpy substance, also beat, squeeze), or with Ar. *jāmid*, congealed, concrete, motionless, *jamd* (Pers.), congelation, concretion, < *jamada*, thicken, freeze, congeal (cf. *jelly*). Cf. *rob*2, a conserve of fruit, also of Ar. origin.] A conserve of fruits prepared by boiling them to a pulp in water with sugar.

"We should like some cakes after dinner," answered Master Harry, . . . "and two apples—and *jam*."
Dickens, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn.

jam3, *n.* Another spelling of *jamb*1, 4.

jamadar, *n.* See *jemidar*.

Jamaica bark, bilberry, birch, buckthorn, cherry, cobnut, fan-palm, etc. See *bark*2, etc.

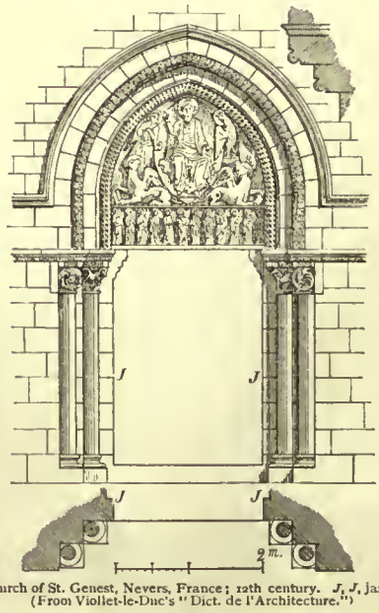
Jamaican (jā-mā'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jamaica* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the island of Jamaica in the West Indies, south of Cuba, now belonging to Great Britain, but formerly (1509–1655) to Spain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Jamaica, the population of which is chiefly black or colored.

jamb1 (jam), *n.* [Formerly also *jaumb*, *jaumbe*, *jaum*; < ME. *jambe*, *jaumbe*, *jamne*, < OF. *jambe*, leg, shank, ham, corbel, pier, side post of a door (in the last sense also, in mod. F. exclusively, *jambage*); = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. *camba* = Pg. *gambia* = It. *gamba*, the leg, < LL. *gamba*, a hoof (ML. in deriv. the leg, *camba*, leg-armor, jambe), orig. **camba*, perhaps of Celtic origin (cf. W. *cam*, crooked, > E. *cam*2, q. v.), but in any case connected with L. *camur*, crooked, *camera*, *camara*, Gr. καμάρα, a vault, chamber (> E. *camera*, *camber*2, *chamber*, etc., q. v.), and ult. with E. *ham*1, q. v. From LL. *gamba* are also ult. *gamb*, *gamba*, *gambade*, *gambit*, *gambol*, *gammon*2, etc., and words following.] 1†. A leg.—2†. The side or cheek of a helmet or shield.

Vnioynis the *Jamnys* that iuste were to-gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 939.

3. In *arch.*, a side or vertical piece of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, which helps to bear the lintel or other member overhead serving to sustain or discharge the superincumbent weight of the wall.



Church of St. Genest, Nevers, France; 12th century. *J, J*, jambs. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

On the other side stood the stately palace of Dultibie, . . . in which were dorea and *jaumes* of Ivory.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 93.

The *jambs* or flanking stones [of stairs] are also adorned by either figures of animals or bas-reliefs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

4. In *mining*, a mass of mineral or stone in a quarry or pit standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighboring or adjoining parts. Also spelled *jam*.

jamb2†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jam*1.

jambe1 (jamb), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *jamb*1.—2. [OF.: see *jamb*1. Cf. *jambieres*.] Armor for the leg, sometimes made of cuir-bouilli, but most frequently of metal, much used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. See *sollcret*, and second cut under *armor*.—3. In *her.*, same as *gamb*.

jambe2†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *jambe* (F. *jambé*), legged, i. e. well-legged, able to run fast, < *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*1.] Swift.

One a *jambe* atede this jurnee he makes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2895.

jambeaus†, **jambeux**†, *n. pl.* [ME. (used archaically in Spenser, spelled *giambeaux*, *giambeux*); < OF. as if **jambel*, pl. **jambeux* (not found), < *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*1, *jambe*1.] Leggings; leg-armor.

His *jambeux* were of cuyrboilly.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

The mortali steele despiteously entayld
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron wailes,
That a large purple streame adowne their *giambeux* falles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

jambee† (jam-bē'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light cane carried by men of fashion in England in the eighteenth century.

"Sir Timothy," says Charles, "I am concerned that you, whom I took to understand canes better than any baronet in town, should be so overseen! . . . Why, sir Timothy, your's is a true *Jambee*, and esquire Empty's only a plain Dragon."
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

A *Jambee* . . . is a knotty bamboo of a pale brown hue.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, note, p. 479.

jambers† (jam'bėrz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *jambiere*, *jambeaus*.] Armor for the legs. Compare *greaves*1, *jambeaus*.

jambeux†, *n. pl.* See *jambeaus*.

jambieres (F. pron. zhoṅ-bē-ār'), *n.* [OF. (F. *jambières*), armor for a leg, also leg, earlier *gambiere* = It. *gambiera* = ML. reflex *gamberia* (also simply *camba*), < OF. *jambe*, etc., the leg: see *jamb*1.] Leg-pieces or leggings of leather, strong plaited cordage, or other resistant material, used by huntsmen and varlets of the chase in the middle ages as a defense against brambles and underbrush.

jambolana, jambolan (jam-bō-lä'nä, jam'bō-lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambolana*, with hard and durable wood and edible fruit.

jambone (jam'bōn), *n.* [Cf. *jamboree*, 2.] In the game of euchre, a lone hand in which the player exposes his cards and must lead one selected by an opponent, scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks, otherwise only as for an ordinary hand. Such hands are played by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.
The American Hoyle.

jamborandi (jam-bō-ran'di), *n.* Same as *jaborandi*.

jamboree (jam-bō-rē'), *n.* [A slang word, prob. arbitrary.] 1. A carousal; a noisy drinking-bout; a spree; hence, any noisy merrymaking. [Slang.]

There have not been so many dollars spent on any *jamboree*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 363.

2. In the game of euchre, a lone hand containing the five highest cards and counting the holder 16 points, played by agreement. *The American Hoyle.*


Jamb-shafts.—Galilee Porch of Durham Cathedral, England.

jamb-post (jam'-pōst), *n.* In *carp.*,

an upright timber at the side of an aperture, as of a doorway, window, fireplace, etc.

jamb-shaft (jam'shaft), *n.* In *arch.*, a small shaft having a capital and a base, placed against or forming part of the jamb of a door or window. Such shafts occur most frequently in medieval architecture. See cut on preceding page.

jambu (jam'bö), *n.* [< E. Ind. *jambu* (Hind. *jāman, jamun*).] The rose-apple tree, *Eugenia Jambos.*

jambul (jam'bul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small evergreen tree of India. The bark and seeds are said to be serviceable in diabetes.

jamdani (jam-dä'ni), *n.* [Hind. *jāmdānī*, a kind of cloth with flowers interwoven, < *jāma* (< Pers. *jāma*), a garment, robe, vest (cloth), + *dānī*, bountiful, liberal (rich?).] A variety of Dacca muslin woven in designs of flowers.

jamesonite (jām'son-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Jameson* of Edinburgh (died 1854). The surname *Jameson* stands for *James's son;* for *James*, see *jack*[1].] A native sulphid of antimony and lead, commonly occurring in fibrous masses, sometimes in capillary forms (feather-ore). It has a lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Jamestown weed†. Same as *jimson-weed.*

jamesweed (jāmz'wēd), *n.* Same as *jacobæa.* [Prov. Eng.]

jameswort (jāmz'wėrt), *n.* Same as *jacobæa.* [Prov. Eng.]

jamewar (jam'e-wär), *n.* [E. Ind.] A goat's-hair cloth made in Cashmere and the neighboring countries. The name is especially given to the striped Cashmere shawls, of which the stripes are filled with minute patterns in vivid color.

jamidar, *n.* See *jemidar.*

jam-nut (jam'nut), *n.* [< *jam*[1] + *nut.*] In *mach.*, a nut fitted to a bolt and screwed down hard (jammed) against a principal or holding nut, to keep the latter from working loose through vibrations, jars, or shocks. Also called *nut-lock.*

jampan (jam'pan), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a solid sedan-chair supported between two thick bamboo poles set crosswise and borne by four men.

jampanee (jam-pa-nē'), *n.* [Hind. *jampanī*, < *jampan.*] A bearer of a jampan.

jamrach (jam'rak), *n.* [From *Jamrach*, the name of the proprietor of the largest and best-known of these in Ratcliff Highway [†], London.] A place for the keeping and sale of wild animals, such as are wanted for menageries and circuses.

jamrosade (jam'rō-zād), *n.* [Appar., accom. to E. *rose*, for **jambosade*, from the native name *jambos* or its NL. form *jambosa.*] The fruit of the East Indian tree *Eugenia Jambos;* the rose-apple.

jam-weld (jam'weld), *n.* A weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square-butted against each other and welded. *E. H. Knight.*

Jan. An abbreviation of *January.*

janapum (jan'a-pum), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Bengal or Sunn hemp. See *hemp.*

janca-tree (jang'kä-trē), *n.* [< W. Ind. *janca* + E. *tree.*] A West Indian tree, *Amyris balsamifera*, of the natural order *Rutaceæ.* Also called *white candlewood.*

jane (jān), *n.* [Also written *jean;* < ME. *jane* (cf. ML. *januinus*), a coin, < *Jean*, OF. *Genes, Jannes*, etc., mod. F. *Gênes*, It. *Genova, Genoa*, E. now *Genoa*, < L. *Genua*, ML. also *Janua*, a city in Italy. Cf. *florin, florence, bezant*, and other names of coins, of local origin.] 1†. A small silver coin of Genoa imported into England by foreign merchants, especially in the fifteenth century. Compare *galley-halfpenny.*

> His robe was of ciclatoun,
> That coste many a *jane.*
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 24.

> The first which then refused me (said hee)
> Certes was but a common Courtisane;
> Yet flat refusd to have adoe with mee,
> Because I could not give her many a *Jane.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 58.

2. Same as *jean*, 2.

jane-of-apes (jān'ov-āps), *n.* [Formed from *Jane*, a fem. name (also *Jean*, < ME. *Jane, Jean*, < OF. *Jeanne*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of *Joannes*, John: see *John*, and cf. *joan*), in imitation of *jackanapes* for **jack-of-apes:* see *jackanapes*, and cf. *Johnanapes.*] A pert girl: the female counterpart of *jackanapes.* [Rare.]

> *Poliph.* But we shall want a woman.
> *Grac.* No, here's *Jane-of-apes* shall serve.
> *Massinger*, Bondman, iii. 3.

jangada (jan-gä'dä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a raft, a float.] A raft-boat or catamaran used in Peru and the northern parts of Brazil.

Jangada.

jangle (jang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jangled*, ppr. *jangling.* [< ME. *janglen, jangelen* (also, rarely, with initial guttural or palatal, *ganglen, yanglen*, after the D.), chatter, jabber, talk loudly, < OF. *jangler, gangler*, jangle, prattle, tattle, wrangle, = Pr. *janglar*, < OD. **jangelen*, found only in mod. D. *jangelen*, importune, freq. of OD. *janecken*, mod. D. *janken* = LG. *janken*, yelp, howl, as a dog; prob., like equiv. L. *gannire*, of imitative origin.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk much or loudly; chatter; babble; jabber.

> These fals lovers, in this tyme now present,
> Thei serue to boste, to *Iangle* as a fay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

> *Jangling* is whan man speketh to moche before folk, and clappeth as a mille, and taketh no kepe what he seith.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. To quarrel; altercate; bicker; wrangle; grumble.

> And qwo-so *jangle* in time of drynk.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

> Good wits will be *jangling;* but, gentles, agree:
> This civil war of wits were much better us'd
> On Navarre and his book-men.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1, 227.

3. To sound discordant or harsh; make harsh discord.

> It is the bane and torment of our ears
> To hear the discords of those *jangling* rhymers.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> And in derision sets
> Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
> Quite out their native language; and, instead,
> To show a *jangling* noise of words unknown.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1†. To gossip; contend; toll.

> Yet that there should be such a jail as they *jangle* and such fashions as they feign is plainly impossible.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., [1850]), p. 281.

2. To cause to sound harsh or inharmonious; cause to emit discordant sounds.

> And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
> That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
> Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
> Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

3. To utter in a discordant or inharmonious manner.

> Ere Monkish Rhimes
> Had *jangled* their fantastick Chimes.
> *Prior*, Protogenes and Apelles.

jangle (jang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *jangle;* < *jangle, v.*] 1†. Idle talk; chatter; babble.

> This somonour that was as full of *jangles*,
> As ful of venym been thise waryangles,
> And evere enqueryng upon everything.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 109.

2. Altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

> But, now, Sir Peter, if we have finished our daily *jangle*, I presume I may go to my engagement at Lady Sneerwell's.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

> But nothing has clouded
> This friendship of ours,
> Save one little *jangle.*
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 576.

3. Discordant sound.

> The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre. *Gifford*, Mæviad.

4. A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata.*

janglert (jang'glėr), *n.* [< ME. *jangler, janglere*, < OF. *jangleor, gengleour, janglerres* (= Pr. *janglador, janglaire*), a chatterer, talkative person; < *jangler*, jangle, chatter: see *jangle.*] An idle talker; a story-teller; a gossip.

> A *jangler* is to God abhominable.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 239.

> Thair ma na *janglour* us espy,
> That is to lufe contrair.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 249).

jangleress† (jang'glėr-es), *n.* [ME. *jangleresse;* < *janglert* + *-ess.*] A female gossip; a talkative woman.

> Stibourne I was as is a leonesse,
> And of my tonge a verray *jangleresse.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 638.

janglery† (jang'glėr-i), *n.* [ME. *janglerie*, < OF. *janglerie* (= Pr. *janglaria*), < *jangler*, jangle: see *jangle.*] Babbling; gossip; idle talk; chatter.

> The *janglerie* of women can hide thyngis that they wol nought.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

janglour†, *n.* A variant of *jangler.*

jangly (jang'gli), *a.* [< *jangle* + *-y*[1].] Jangling or jangled; harsh-sounding.

> Answering back with *jangly* scream,
> Sit thy brothers by the score.
> *Joel Benton*, April Blackbird.

janisarian†, **janisary**†. See *janizarian, janizary.*

janissary†, **janiser**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *janizary.*

janitor (jan'i-tor), *n.* [< L. *janitor*, a doorkeeper, < *janua*, a door.] 1. A doorkeeper; a porter.

> Th' Hesperian dragon not more fierce and fell;
> Nor the gaunt, growling *janitor* of hell.
> *Smollett*, Advice, A Satire.

2. A man employed to take charge of rooms or buildings, to see that they are kept clean and in order, to lock and unlock them, and generally to care for them.

janitress (jan'i-tres), *n.* [< *janitor* + *-ess.* Cf. *janitrix.*] A female janitor.

janitrix (jan'i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *janitor*, q. v.] 1. A female janitor; a janitress.—2†. The portal vein, or vena portæ, of the liver.

Janiveret, *n.* [< ME. *Janivere, Janyvere, Janyver, Janver, Jeniver*, < OF. *Janvier*, F. *Janvier*, January: see *January.*] January.

> Time sure hath wheel'd about his yeare,
> December meeting *Janiveere.*
> *Cleaveland*, Char. of London Diurnall (1647).

janizar† (jan'i-zär), *n.* See *janizary.*

janizarian (jan-i-zā'ri-an), *a.* [Formerly also *janisarian;* < *janizary* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the janizaries or their government.

> I never shall so far injure the *janisarian* republick of Algiers as to put it in comparison, for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republick of Paris.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

janizary (jan'i-zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *janizaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *janisary, janissary*, sometimes *janizar, janiser, jannizer;* < OF. *jannissaire*, F. *janissaire* = Sp. Pg. *genizaro*, Pg. also *janizaro* = It. *giannizzero* = D. *janisaar* = G. *janitschar* (ML. *janizari*, pl.), < Turk. *yeñïcheri* (in part conformed to the It.), lit. 'new troops,' < *yeñï*, new, + *'asker*, army, soldier, pl. *asākir*, soldiers, < Ar. *'askar*, army, troop, *'askarīy*, Pers. *'askarī*, a soldier.] One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the fourteenth century, and until the latter part of the seventeenth century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects. In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large, and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and after a revolt purposely provoked by the Sultan Mahmoud II. in 1826, many thousand janizaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

> Immediatly came officers & appointed *Ianisers* to beare fro vs our presents. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 170.

> But Selymus subduing Aegypt, the tombe was defaced, and ransacked by his *Janizaries. Sandys*, Travailes, p. 106.

Janizary music, music performed by a band largely composed of percussive instruments, such as drums, cymbals, triangles, etc., with some shrill oboes and flutes: so called because arranged in imitation of the bands and music of the janizaries. Also called *Turkish music.*

janker (jang'kėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *yank*[1], *v.*] A long pole on two wheels, used in Scotland for transporting logs of wood, etc. [Scotch.]

jann (jan), *n.* [Pers. *jān*, soul, life, spirit.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an inferior kind of demon; a jinn; one of the least powerful, according to a tradition from the Prophet, of the five orders of Mohammedan genii. The jann are said to have been created by God 2,000 years before Adam. *Al-jann* is sometimes used as a name for Iblis, the father of the jinns.

janner (jan'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *jauner, jaunder.* [Scotch.]

jannis, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *jaundice.*

jannock (jan'ok), *n.* A cake or bannock. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Mattie gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o' her thick ait *jannocks*, that was as wat an' raw as a divot.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* [< *Jansen* (see def.) + *-ism*. The Flemish surname *Jansen* = E. *Johnson*.] A system of evangelical doctrine deduced from the writings of Augustine by Cornelius Jansen, Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres (1585–1638), and maintained by his followers. It is described by Catholic authorities as "a heresy which consisted in denying the freedom of the will and the possibility of resisting Divine grace," under "a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church." (*Cath. Dict.*) It is regarded by Protestant authorities as "a reaction within the Catholic Church against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace." (*G. P. Fisher*, Hist. Reformation, p. 451.)

Jansenist (jan'sen-ist), *n.* [< *Jansen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. One of a body or school in the Roman Catholic Church, prominent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, holding the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen. See also *Old Catholics* (*a*), under *catholic*.—2. In the eighteenth century, a garment, part of a garment, or a fashion, supposed to be expressive of severity of manners: in allusion to the Jansenists of Port Royal. Thus, a sleeve covering the whole arm was called a *Jansenist*.—**Jansenist crucifix.** See *crucifix*.

jant (jant), *a.* [A dial. var. of *gent*[1]. Cf. *janty, jaunty*.] Cheerful; merry. [Prov. Eng.]

> Where were dainty ducks and *jant* ones,
> Wenches that could play the wantons.
> *Barnaby's Journal.* (*Halliwell.*)

jant†, *v.* and *n.* See *jaunt*[1].

jantily, *adv.* See *jauntily*.

jantiness, *n.* See *jauntiness*.

janty, *a.* See *jaunty*.

janty-car, *n.* Same as *jaunting-car*.

January (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *January* (also *Janivere, Janyvere*, etc., after OF.: see *Janivere*) = OF. and F. *Janvier* = Pr. *Januer, Januier, Genovier, Genoyer* = Sp. *Enero* = Pg. *Janeiro* = It. *Gennajo, Gennaro* = D. *Januarij* = G. Dan. *Januar* = Sw. *Januari*, < L. *Januarius* (sc. *mensis*), the month of Janus, < *Janus*, Janus: see *Janus*.] The first month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of thirty-one days. Abbreviated *Jan.*

Januays†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Genoese*.

Januform (jā'nū-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Janus*, Janus, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of Janus—that is, two-faced. [Rare.]

> The supposition was that the statue was to be *Janiform*, with Playfair's face on one side and Stewart's on the other; and it certainly would effect a reduction in price, though it would be somewhat singular.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

Janus (jā'nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. **Dianus*, like fem. *Jana* for *Diana*, being thus etymologically = Gr. *Ζήν*, a form of Ζεύς, L. *Jovis, Jupiter* (cf. LL. *Januspater*): see *deity, Diana, Jove, Jupiter*. The assumed connection with *janua*, a door, is prob. due to popular etymology.] 1. A primitive Italic solar divinity regarded among the Romans as the doorkeeper of heaven and the especial patron of the beginning and ending of all undertakings. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in the right hand and a key in the left; and, as the god of the sun's rising and setting, he had two faces, one looking to the east, the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace.

> Your faction then belike is a subtile *Janus*, and has two faces. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Hence—2. A doorkeeper. [Rare.]

> They differ herein from the Turkish Religion, that they have certaine idoll puppets made of silke or like stuffe, of the fashion of a man, which they fasten to the doore of their walking houses, to be as *Ianusses* or keepers of their house. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

3. [NL.] A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Urocerida*, resembling *Cephus*, but distinguished from it by the filiform antennæ. There is one European species, *J. connectus*, and one North American, *J. flaviventris*.

Janus-cloth (jā'nus-klôth), *n.* A textile fabric, the color of one face of which is different from that of the other: used for reversible garments.

Janus-cord (jā'nus-kôrd), *n.* A kind of rep made of woolen and cotton, the cord or rib showing on both sides alike.

Janus-faced (jā'nus-fāst), *a.* Having two faces; two-faced; hence, double-dealing; deceitful.

Janus-headed (jā'nus-hed″ed), *a.* Double-headed.

Janvert, *n.* See *Janivere*.

Jap (jap), *n.* [Short for *Japanese*.] A Japanese. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jap. A common abbreviation of *Japanese*.

Japalura (jap-a-lū'rä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lizards of the family *Agamidæ*. There are several species, found in Sikhim, Formosa, and the Loochoo islands.

japalure (jap'a-lūr), *n.* An agamoid lizard of the genus *Japalura:* as, the variegated *japalure, J. variegata*.

Japan (ja-pan'), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., as an adj., attrib. use (*Japan* varnish, work, etc.) of the name of the country called *Japan* (D. Dan. Sw. G. *Japan* = F. Sp. *Japon* = Pg. *Japão* = It. *Giappone* = Russ. *Yaponiya*), < Chin. *Jih-pŭn* (Jap. *Nihon* or *Nippon*), lit. 'sunrise' (that is, the East, the Japanese archipelago lying to the east of China), < *jih* (Jap. *ni*), the sun, + *pŭn* (Jap. *pon* or *hon*), root, foundation, origin. The name was introduced into Europe by the Dutch or Portuguese.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan: as, *Japan* varnish (now written "*japan* varnish," without reference to the country); *Japan* work, etc.—**Japan allspice, anemone, camphor,** etc. See the nouns.—**Japan clover,** the leguminous plant *Lespedeza striata*, a native of China and Japan, introduced, perhaps with tea-boxes, into the southern part of the United States about the year 1840, since which time it has spread throughout the Southern States. Its purplish flowers are minute and axillary, the pod one-seeded. The leaves are trifoliate, very small, but numerous. The root is perennial, strikes deep, and resists drought. It thrives in good soil or poor, in the former growing erect and bushy, sometimes two feet high. It is highly valued for pasturage and for hay.—**Japan colors.** See *color*.—**Japan earth.** Same as *Terra Japonica* (which see, under *terra*).—**Japan globe-flower.** See *Kerria*.—**Japan wax.** See *wax*.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.

> On shining altars of *Japan* they raise
> The silver lamp; the fiery spirits blaze.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 107.

2. A liquid having somewhat the nature of a varnish, made by cooking gum shellac with linseed-oil in a varnish-kettle. Litharge or some similar material is also usually added to quicken the drying of the resulting japan. When it has been cooked down to a very thick mass termed a "pill," it is allowed to cool, and is then thinned down with turpentine. Japan is a light-colored brownish-yellow liquid, of about the consistency of varnish. A thin surface of it dries in from fifteen to thirty minutes. It is used principally as a medium in grinding japan colors. A small portion added to ordinary house-paints makes them dry more rapidly, hence it is sometimes called *japan drier*.

> They were stained . . . in imitation of maple, but far less skilfully. Sometimes they were a black *japan*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 330.

3. An asphaltum varnish.—4†. A black cane. *Davies*.

> Like Mercury, you must always carry a caducens or conjuring *japan* in your hand, capped with a civet-box.
> *The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (Harl. Misc., II. 33).

Black japan, or *japan lacquer*, a varnish of a jet-black color; a hard black varnish used for producing a glossy-black and enamel-like surface on iron, tin, and other materials. It is made by cooking asphaltum with linseed-oil, and thinning the resulting thick mass with turpentine. Also called *japan black, black asphaltum, Brunswick black*.—**Old japan,** Japanese porcelain which has a white ground decorated with dark blue under the glaze, and with red, green, and occasionally other enamels, with some gold. This porcelain, which is the best-known of all the Japanese decorative porcelains, is now known as *Hizen* or *Imari*.

japan (ja-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *japanned*, ppr. *japanning*. [< *japan*, *n.*] To varnish with japan; cover with any material which gives a hard black gloss.

> Two huge, black, *japanned* cabinets . . . reflecting from their polished surfaces the effulgence of the flame.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 195.

Japanese (jap-a-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Japonais* = It. *Giapponese*, etc.; as *Japan* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.—**Japanese art,** the art of Japan, an original, consistent, and strictly national development, noteworthy chiefly in the departments of industrial and of decorative art. The productions of this art are characterized by fitness for their purpose and constructive soundness, and exhibit at once delicacy of touch and freedom of hand. In *architecture* the groundwork is plain and simple, the models not differing greatly from those of neighboring Asiatic countries. But the decoration shows the true artistic spirit; there is richness of carving, inlaying of bronze, gold, and precious woods, and brilliant color, but no excess or heaviness, and no masking of structural elements. In *painting* and the kindred arts the highest study, that of the human figure, has not been mastered; but the refined and true drawing of animals and plants, with accurate representation of swift motion, and the harmonious use of color, are alike remarkable. In *sculpture*, especially in bronze and wood, the same subjects are treated with the same qualities and the same success. The technic of the Japanese bronzes especially has never been attained by other peoples. Lacquered ware, embossed in gold and colors, represents another industry in which the Japanese are unrivaled. Their pottery and porcelain, though of great beauty, is perhaps excelled by that of the Chinese. In textile fabrics, embroidery, wall-papers, etc., the exactness of observation and mastery of technical rendering alike of Japanese artist and workman produce admirable results.—**Japanese bantam,** a quaint ornamental variety of bantam with short yellow legs, and plumage white with the exception of the tail, which is black. The tail is very large, and is carried so upright that in the cock it almost touches the head; and the wings droop so as nearly to reach the ground.—**Japanese box.** Same as *Chinese box*. See *Euonymus*.—**Japanese cypress,** one of various species of *Chamæcyparis*.—**Japanese deer,** *Cervus sika*.—**Japanese elm.** Same as *keaki*.—**Japanese ivy.** See *ivy*[1].—**Japanese long-tailed fowls,** a breed of the domestic hen developed in Japan, similar in form to a game or a small Malay, but characterized by the remarkable length of the trailing sickle-feathers of the cock, which frequently attain six or seven feet, and sometimes much more. Also known as *Phenix, Shinotau'aro*, or *Yokohama fowls*.—**Japanese pasque-flower, persimmon, quince, silk, yam,** etc. See the nouns.

Japanese Art.—Example from a native Japanese book.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Japan, an island empire in the Pacific ocean, lying to the east of Corea, consisting of four large islands and from three to four thousand smaller ones. The Japanese style their own country *Nihon* (or *Nippon*) (see *Japan*, etymology), or *Dai Nihon* (or *Nippon*), 'Great Nihon,' and sometimes *Yamato*, from the name of the region in which the old capital was situated.

2. The language of the inhabitants of Japan. It is an agglutinative language, and often claimed, on doubtful grounds, to belong to the Ural-Altaic family, as related especially with Mongol and Manchu.

Japanesque (jap-a-nesk'), *a.* [< *Japan* + *-esque*.] Resembling the Japanese, or what is Japanese; akin to Japanese; imitating the Japanese art.

Japanism (ja-pan'izm), *n.* [= F. *Japonisme;* as *Japan* + *-ism*.] Japanese art, customs, etc.; also, the study of things peculiar to Japan.

> *Japanism*—a new word coined to designate a new field of study, artistic, historic, and ethnographic.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 334.

Japanization (ja-pan-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of conforming, or the state of being conformed, to Japanese ideas, as of art or civilization.

japanned (ja-pand'), *p. a.* 1. Covered with japan, or with something resembling it in effect.—2. Appearing as if varnished with japan: as, the *japanned* peacock, *Pavo nigripennis*.

> There is one strange fact with respect to the peacock, namely the occasional appearance in England of the *japanned* or "black-shouldered" kind.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

Japanned leather. Same as *patent leather* (which see, under *leather*).

japanner (ja-pan'ėr), *n.* 1. One who applies japan varnish, or produces japan gloss.—2. A shoe-black.

> Well, but the poor—the poor have the same itch;
> They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
> Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 156.

Japanners' gilding. See *gilding*.

japanning (ja-pan'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *japan*, *v.*] The art of coating surfaces of metal, wood, etc., with japan or varnish, which is dried and hardened by means of a high temperature in stoves or hot chambers.

Japannish (ja-pan'ish), *a.* [< *Japan* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to Japan or the Japanese; of Japanese character. [Rare.]

> In some of the Greek delineations (the Lycian painter, for example) we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious, a splendour hovering between the Raffaelesque and the *Japannish*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, vi.

jape (jāp), *v.* [< ME. *japen*, < OF. *japer, japper*, F. *japper* = Pr. *japar*, trifle, jest, play a trick, tr. trick, impose upon; origin uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; joke. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> In his pley Tarquynyus the yonge
> Can for to *jape*, for he was lyght of tonge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1690.

> My boon companion, tavern-fellow—him
> Who gibed and *japed*—in many a merry tale
> That shook our sides—at Pardoners, Summoners,
> Friars, absolution-sellers, monkeries,
> And nunneries.
> *Tennyson*, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

II. *trans.* To deride; gibe; mock; befool.

Thus hath he *japed* the ful many a yeer.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 871.

jape (jāp), *n.* [< ME. *jape*, < OF. *jape*, *jappe*, F. *jappe* = Pr. *jap*, *jaup*; from the verb.] 1. A joke; jest; gibe.

He . . . gan his heste *japes* forth to caste,
And made hire so to laugh at his folye,
That she for laughtere wende for to dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1167.

The roar of merriment around bespoke the by-standers well pleased with the *jape* put upon him.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

2†. A trick; wile; cheat.

It is no *tape*, it is trouth to see.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5095.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swich *japes* wol I nat be shryven.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 142.

To make one a jape†, to deceive one; play a trick upon one.

She made hym fro the dethe escape,
And he *made hir a* ful fals *jape*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 414.

japer† (jā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *japer*, < OF. *japeur*, F. *jappeur*, a jester, < *japer*, jest: see *jape*, *v.*] A jester; a buffoon.

After this cometh the synne of *japeres*, that ben the develes apes, for they maken folk to laughe at hire japerie, as folkes doon at the gawdes of an ape.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The *japers*, I apprehend, were the same as the bourdours, or rybaulders, an inferior class of minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 262.

japery† (jā'pėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *japerie*, < OF. *japerie*, *japperie*, jesting, < *japer*, jest: see *jape*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; raillery; mockery; buffoonery.

Justinus, which that hated his folye,
Anewerde anon right in his *japerie*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 412.

Japetidæ (jā-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Japetus*, *Japhetus*, a Latinized form of Heb. *Japheth*, one of the three sons of Noah, + *-idæ*.] The Indo-European or Aryan family of peoples. [Rare.]

Japhetian (jā-fet'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Japheth* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Japheth; Japhetic.

The pre-scientific *Japhetian* theory and the Caucasian theory of Blumenbach have long been abandoned.
Abstract from *I. Taylor*, Nature, XXXVI. 597.

II. *n.* A descendant of Japheth; specifically, one of the Milesian colonists of Ireland.

Japhetic (jā-fet'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *Jafético*, < NL. *Japhetieus*, < *Japhetus*, Japheth.] Pertaining to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended, or supposed to be descended, from Japheth; Indo-European or Aryan: as, the *Japhetic* nations. Compare *Semitic* and *Hamitic*.

japingly†, *adv.* [ME. *japyngely*.] In a japing manner; in joke.

Demosthenes his hondis onis putte
In a wommanis bosum *japyngely*.
Occleve. (*Halliwell*.)

japonica (ja-pon'i-kạ), *n.* [< NL. *Japonica*, the specific name, fem. of *Japonicus*, of Japan, < *Japon* for *Japan*: see *Japan*.] 1. *Camellia Japonica*.—2. *Pyrus* (*Cydonia*) *Japonica*.

Japonite†, *n.* [< *Japon* for *Japan* (see *Japan*) + *-ite*2.] A Japanese.

Some mention (beleeue it that list) neere to Iapan certaine Islands of Amazons, with which the *Iaponites* yearely haue both worldly and fleshly traffique.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 516.

jaquima (jak'i-mä), *n.* [Sp. *jáquima*; of Ar. origin.] A horse's head-stall. [Western U. S.]

jar1 (jär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jarred*, ppr. *jarring*. [Early mod. E. *jar*, *jarre* (besides *jur*, *jurre*); prob. a later form (with sonant *j* for surd *ch*: cf. *jaw*1 and E. dial. *jarme* for *charm*2 = *chirm*, *churm*) of **char*, **charre*, **cherre*, now spelled *chirr* and *churr* (cf. *night-jar* = *night-churr*, also *churn-owl*, the goatsucker, in reference to its cry), < ME. **cherren*, **cherien* (not found), < AS. *ċeorian*, *ċerian*, murmur, complain, = MD. *karien*, also *koeren*, *koerien*, D. *korren*, coo, = OHG. *kerren*, MHG. *kerren*, *kirren*, G. *kirren*, coo, creak, crunch, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = Sw. *kurra*, rumble, croak. Cf. MHG. *gerren*, *garren*, *gurren*, coo (also used of other sounds), G. *girren*, coo; prob. = L. *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk, also croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale); and Skt. √ *gar*, sound, akin to E. *call*1: see *call*1 and *garrulous*. Words denoting sounds, even if not orig. imitative, are subject to imitative variation. Cf. *jargle* and *jargon*1.] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce a brief rattling or tremulous sound; be discordant in sound.

Sweeter soundes, of concorde, peace, and loue,
Are out of tune, and *iarre* in euery stoppe.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

2. To grate on the ear or the feelings; have a jangling or discordant quality; clash.

On easy numbers fix your happy choice;
Of *jarring* sounds avoid the odious noise.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 108.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand.
Hoscommon.

Start at his awful name, or deem his praise
A *jarring* note. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 181.

3. To receive a short, rattling, tremulous motion, as from an impulse; shake joltingly.

The gallery *jarred* with a quick and heavy tramp.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 14.

4†. To sound or tick in vibrating, as a pendulum; hence, to be marked off by regular vibrations or ticks.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jarring*, and the clock striking twelve.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iv.

5. To speak or talk clatteringly or discordantly; haggle; dispute; quarrel.

Ye muse somwhat to far,
All out of joynt ye *jar*.
Skelton, Duke of Albany and the Scottes.

We will not *jar* about the price.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

And then they sit in council what to do,
And then they *jar* again what shall be done.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To make discordant.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other, either jangling together or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise!
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 80.

I alone the beauty mar,
I alone the music *jar*.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

2. To impart a short tremulous motion to; cause to shake or tremble; disturb.

When no mortal motion *jars*
The blackness round the tombing sod.
Tennyson, On a Mourner.

3. To make rough; roughen.

The face of the polishing-lap is hacked or *jarred*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 338.

jar2 (jär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *jar*, *jarre* (besides *jur*, *jurre*) (cf. *chirr*, *churr*2, *n.*); from the verb.] 1. A rattling sound; a harsh sound; a discord.

The clash of arguments and *jar* of words.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 85.

2. A clashing of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict: as, family *jars*.

Although there be in their words a manifest shew of *jar*, yet none if we look upon the difference of matter.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Yet him whose heart is ill at ease
Such peaceful solitudes displease;
He loves to drown his bosom's *jar*
Amid the elemental war.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

3. A short tremulous motion or vibration, as from an impulse; a sudden shaking or quiver: as, to feel the *jar* of an earthquake, or from blasting.

In r, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

4†. A clicking or ticking vibration, as of a pendulum; a tick.

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady, she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2, 43.

5. *pl.* A sliding joint in the boring-rods used in rope-drilling. The jars are like two large flat chain-links, and their object is to give the bit a decided jar on the up-stroke, so as to loosen it in case it has become wedged in the hole. They also form a very important member of the drilling-tools, as being the connecting-link between the drill and the means of operating it.

jar2 (jär), *n.* [< ME. *char*, a turn: see *ajar*2.] A turn: used separately only in the occasional colloquial phrases *on a jar*, *on the jar*, usually *ajar*, on the turn; turned a little way, as a door or gate.

She never absolutely shuts her mouth, but leaves it always *on a jar*, as it were.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppins, "unbeknown to Mrs. Bardell; . . . when I see Mrs. Bardell's street-door *on the jar*." "On the what?" exclaimed the little Judge. "Partly open, my Lord," said Serjeant Snubbin.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

jar3 (jär), *n.* [< OF. *jare*, F. *jarre* = Pr. *jarra*, *quarra* = It. *giara*, *giarra*, formerly also *zara*, f., *giarro*, m., < Sp. Pg. *jarra*, f., *jarro*, m., a jar, pitcher, < Ar. *jarra*, a ewer, a jug with pointed bottom, < Pers. *jarrah*, a jar, earthen water-vessel. Cf. Pers. *jurrah*, a little cruse or jar.] 1. An earthen or glass vessel of simple form, without handle or spout. In ancient times large earthenware jars served the purpose of casks and barrels. See *amphora*, *dolium*, and *pithos*.

A great *jarre* to be shap'd
Was meant at first; why, forcing still about
Thy labouring wheele, comes scarce a pitcher out?
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Or some frail China *jar* receive a flaw.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 106.

2. The quantity contained in a jar; the contents of a jar.

Sir, Spain has sent a thousand *jars* of oil.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 56.

Deflagrating jar, a glass-stoppled jar used in the lecture-room to exhibit the combustion of certain bodies in gases, as, for instance, phosphorus or sulphur in oxygen. See *deflagration*.—**Leyden jar.** [After the town where it was invented.] In *elect.*, a condenser (which see) consisting, in its common form, of a glass jar lined inside and out with tin-foil for about two thirds of its height. A brass rod terminating in a knob connects below with the inner coating, usually by means of a loose chain. The glass surface above the coatings is usually varnished, for better insulation. For illustration, see *battery*.—**Unit jar**, a small Leyden jar furnished with two knobs (one connected to each coating), the distance between which can be varied. By connecting one knob to the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and the other to one plate of a condenser (the other plate of which is to earth), the relative value of different charges can be measured, by counting the number of sparks which pass between the knobs during the operation of charging. The unit is entirely arbitrary.

jarble, jarvel (jär'bl, -vel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jarbled*, *jarveled* or *jarvelled*, ppr. *jarbling*, *jarveling* or *jarvelling*. [See *javel*3.] To wet; bedew, as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

jarde (järd), *n.* [F.] In *farriery*, a callous tumor on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside. Also *jardon*.

jardinière (zhär-dē-nyär'), *n.* [F., a flower-stand, also a female gardener, a gardener's wife, fem. of *jardinier*, a gardener: see *garden*, *gardener*.] 1. A piece of furniture or a vessel for the display of flowers, whether growing or cut. (*a*) A stand upon which flower-pots can be arranged. (*b*) A cache-pot. (*c*) A vessel, often of fine enameled pottery or of porcelain, and richly decorated, in which flowers are arranged for the decoration of the table. 2. A kind of lappet, forming part of the head-dress of women at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

jardon (F. pron. zhär-dôṅ'), *n.* [F., < *jarde*, q. v.] Same as *jarde*.

jar-fly (jär'fli), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*; any harvest-fly or lyerman, as *Cicada tibicen*: so called from the jarring sound of their stridulation.

jargle† (jär'gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *jargouiller*, warble, chirp, chatter, connected with *jargonner*, chatter, jangle: see *jargon*1. Cf. E. *gargle*1, < OF. *gargouiller*.] To emit or make a harsh or shrill sound.

Jargles now in yonder bush.
England's Helicon, p. 46. (*Halliwell*.)

Her husband's rusty iron corselet,
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

jargogle† (jär'gog-l), *v. t.* [Appar. a confused extension of *jargon*1.] To jumble; confuse.

To *jargogle* your thoughts. *Locke*.

jargon1 (jär'gon), *n.* [< ME. *jargoun*, *gargoun*, *jargon*, *jergon*, chattering, < OF. *jargon*, *gergon*, F. *jargon*, gibberish, peddlers' French, orig. 'chattering,' = It. *gergo*, *gergone*, jargon (cf. Sp. *gerigonza* = Pg. *geringonça*, jargon), > OF. (also F.) *jargonner*, chatter as birds, later speak gibberish, jangle, chatter, babble confusedly (cf. Sp. *gerigonzar*, speak a jargon); perhaps a reduced reduplication of the root appearing in L. *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk, croak (as a frog), sing (as a nightingale), etc.: see *jar*1 and *garrulous*.] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk; irregular, formless speech or language; gabble; gibberish; babble.

He was al coltissh, ful of ragerye,
And ful of *jargon* as a flekked pye.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 604.

What more exquisite *jargon* could the wit of man invent than this definition?—"The act of a being in power, as far forth as in power."
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iv. 8.

Specifically—2. A barbarous mixed speech, without literary monuments; a rude language resulting from the mixture of two or more discordant languages, especially of a cultivated language with a barbarous one: as, the Chinook *jargon*; the *jargon* called Pidgin-English.

For my own part, besides the *jargon* and patois of several provinces, I understand no less than six languages.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

3. Any phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, trade, art, or science; professional slang or cant.

This society has a peculiar cant and *jargon* of their own.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The conventional *jargon* of diplomacy, misleading everywhere, becomes tenfold more misleading in those parts of the world [southeastern Europe].
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 403.

=Syn. 1. *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*, *n.*

jargon[1] (jär'gon), *v. i.* [< ME. *jargonen, jargouen*, < OF. *jargonner*, jargon; from the noun.] To utter unintelligible sounds.

Ful faire servise, and eke ful swete
These briddis maden as they sete.
Layes of love, ful wel sownyng,
They songen in her *iargoning*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 716.

The noisy jay,
Jargoning like a foreigner at his food.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

jargon[2] (jär'gon), *n.* [Also *jargoon*; < F. *jargon*, < It. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond, perhaps < Pers. *zargūn*, gold-colored, < *zar*, gold, + *gūn*, quality, color. Cf. *zircon*.] A colorless, yellowish, or smoky variety of the mineral zircon from Ceylon. The gray varieties are sold in Ceylon as inferior diamonds, and called *Matura diamonds*, because most abundant in the district of Matura.

jargonelle (jär-gę-nel'), *n.* [< F. *jargonelle*, a very stony variety of pear, dim. of *jargon*, the mineral so called: see *jargon*[2].] 1. A variety of early pear.—2. An essence obtained from fusel-oil.

jargonic (jär-gon'ik), *a.* [< *jargon*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

jargonist (jär'gon-ist), *n.* [< *jargon*[1] + *-ist*.] One who uses a particular jargon or phraseology; one who repeats by rote popular phrases, professional slang, or the like.

"And pray of what sect," said Camilla, "is this gentleman?" "Of the sect of *jargonists*," answered Mr. Gosport; "he has not an ambition beyond paying a passing compliment, nor a word to make use of that he has not picked up at public places." *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, iv. 2.

jargonize (jär'gon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jargonized*, ppr. *jargonizing*. [< OF. *jargoniser*, speak jargon; as *jargon*[1] + *-ize*.] To speak a jargon; utter uncouth and unintelligible sounds.

jargoon (jär-gön'), *n.* Same as *jargon*[2].

jark†, *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *jack*[1], in same sense: see *jack*[1], *n.*, 21.] A seal (see extract under *jarkman*). *Fraternitie of Vacabondes*, 1575. (*Halliwell.*)

jarkman†, *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *jackman*, in same sense. Cf. *jark*.] 1. A particular kind of swindling beggar. See the quotation.

There [are] some in this Schoole of Beggers that practise writing and reading, and those are called *Jarkmen* [old ed., *Jackmen*]: yea, the *Jarkman* is so cunning sometimes that he can speake Latine; which learning of his lifts him vp to aduancement, for by that means he becomes Clarke of their Hall, and his office is to make counterfeit licences, which are called Gybes, to which hee puts seales, and those are termed Jarkes.
Dekker, Belman of Londou, sig. C 3 (ed. 1608).

2. A begging-letter writer. [Slang.]

jarl (järl, properly yärl), *n.* [Icel., = Dan. Sw. *jarl* = AS. *eorl*, E. *earl*: see *earl*.] In *Scand. hist.*: (*a*) A man of noble birth; a nobleman. (*b*) A chief; as a title, an earl; a count. The name was used both as a family title and as an official designation. In Iceland, practically a republican commonwealth, it never took root.

Our ætheling, ceorl, and slave are found in the oldest tradition of the north as *jarl*, carl, and thrall; in later times carl begat the bonder and *jarl* the king.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 55.

Two ghastly heads on the gibbet are swinging;
One is *Jarl* Hakon's and one is his thrall's.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf, iii.

jarle†, *v. i.* [A freq. of *jar*[1], or contr. of *jargle*.] To quarrel; be at odds.

The odd £30 shall come with the £100, or else my father and I will *jarle*.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

jarnut (jär'nut), *n.* [E. dial., due to Dan. *jordnöd* or D. *aardnoot* = E. *earthnut*. Cf. *jarworm*, a dial. form of *earthworm*.] The earthnut or pignut. See *Bunium*.

jarool (ja-röl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A timber-tree of India, *Lagerstrœmia Flos-Reginæ*.

jarosite (ja-rō'sīt), *n.* [Named from a locality, Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.] A native hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring in ocher-yellow rhombohedral crystals, and also in granular masses.

jar-owl (jär'oul), *n.* The churn-owl, night-jar, or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

jarrah (jar'ä), *n.* [Australian.] The *Eucalyptus marginata*, or mahogany gum-tree, abounding in southwestern Australia. It is famous for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the chelura, teredo, or termites, and does not easily decay. It is, therefore, highly valued for marine and underground uses, as for jetties, railroad-ties, and telegraph-poles. Australian ship-builders prefer it to any other timber, unless it be English or live oak. It has been somewhat criticized, however, for deficient tenacity and a tendency to warp and shrink. Jarrah-wood is reddish, heavy, and close-grained, works easily and takes a fine polish, and is valuable for building purposes and for furniture. See *Eucalyptus*.

jarry (jär'i), *a.* [< *jar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Jarring; reverberating.

Theese flaws theyre cabhans wyth stur snar *jarrye* doe ransack. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 63.

jarsey† (jär'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jarvel, *v. t.* See *jarble*.

jarvey, jarvy (jär'vi), *n.*; pl. *jarveys, jarvies* (-viz). [Also *jarvie*; prob., like some other vehicle-names, of personal origin, from the surname *Jarvie* or *Jarvis*, which is another form of *Jervis, Gervase*.] 1. The driver of a hackney-coach. [Eng. slang.]

The Glass-coachman waits, and in what mood! A brother *jarvie* drives up, enters into conversation; is answered cheerfully in *jarvie* dialect. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 3.

To the "Phœnix" Park a *jarvey* will be the best cicerone. *The Century*, XXIX. 173.

2. A hackney-coach.

I stepped into the litter — I mean the litter at the bottom of the *Jarvy*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. 1.

jarzie† (jär'zi), *n.* An obsolete form of *jersey*.

jaserant†, *n.* See *jesserant*.

jasey (jā'zi), *n.* [Also *jazey* and *jasy*; a corruption of *jersey*.] A kind of wig, originally one made of worsted; a jersey.

He looked disdainfully at the wig; it had once been a comely *jasey* enough, of the colour of over-baked gingerbread. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 358.

Jasione (jas-i-ō'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *ἰασιόνη* (Theophrastus), a plant of the convolvulus kind, bindweed, or, according to others, columbine, appar. connected with *ἰασις*, healing, 'Ιασώ, a goddess of healing, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Campanulaceæ*, containing about a dozen species of herbs belonging to temperate Europe. The corolla is narrowly five-parted; the anthers are somewhat connate at their base. The flowers are borne at the ends of the branches in hemispherical heads with leafy involucres. *J. montana*, with bright-blue flowers, is the common sheep's-bit of Great Britain, and extends throughout Europe, the extreme northern part excepted.

jasmine, jasmin (jas'min or jaz'min), *n.* [In two forms: (1) *jasmine*, also spelled *jasmin* (= D. *jasmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *jasmin*), < OF. *jasmin, josmin*, F. *jasmin* = Sp. *jazmin* = Pg. *jasmim*; NL. *jasminum*; (2) *jessamin*, also spelled *jessamine*, and formerly *jessemin*, < OF. *jessemin, jelsomine* = It. *gesmino*, also *gelsomino* (cf. *Gelsemium* and *gelsemin*, q. v.) and *gelsimo*, jasmine; < Ar. **yāsmīn, yesmīn*, Turk. *yāsemīn*, < Pers. *yāsmīn*, also *yāsamūn*, jasmine. Cf. Gr. *ἰάμη*, also *ἰασμέλαιον* (*ἔλαιον*, oil) and *ἰάσμινον μύρον* (*μύρον*, juice), a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasmine.] A plant of the genus *Jasminum*.—**Bastard jasmine**, species of the genus *Cestrum*.—**Cape jasmine**, *Gardenia florida*.—**Carolina** or **yellow jasmine**, *Gelsemium sempervirens*.—**Chili jasmine**, *Mandevilla suaveolens*.—**French jasmine**, *Calotropis procera*.—**Jasmine box**, species of the genus *Phillyrea*.—**Night jasmine**, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.—**Red jasmine**, *Plumiera rubra*. See *frangipani*.—**Wild jasmine**, the windflower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

Jasmineæ (jas-min'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), < *Jasminum* + *-eæ*.] A plant-tribe of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, typified by the genus *Jasminum*. It is distinguished by the fruit being twin, or septicidally divisible into two, by the lobes of the corolla being strongly imbricated and twisted in the bud, and by the seeds being erect and having little or no albumen.

jasmine-tree (jas'min-trē), *n.* The red jasmine, *Plumiera rubra*, of the West Indies. See *Plumiera*.

Flowering Branch of Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*). *a*, flower entire; *b*, flower opened to show the stamens; *c*, pistil.

Jasminum (jas'mi-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus): see *jasmine*.] A genus of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, containing some 90 species of shrubby, often climbing, plants, indigenous in the warmer parts of the old world, especially in Asia, many of them cultivated. The corolla of the flowers has a cylindrical tube (which includes the two stamens), and a spreading limb, with usually four or five divisions. The leaves are pinnately compound, or reduced to a single leaflet. The white or yellow flowers are axillary or terminal. Well-known species are: *J. officinale*, the common white jasmine, thoroughly naturalized in southern Europe; *J. grandiflorum*, from India, variously called Malabar or Catalonian or Spanish jasmine; and *J. Sambac*, the Arabian jasmine. The ordinary jasmine-oil is furnished mainly by the first two, which are extensively cultivated for the purpose in southern Europe; but the last yields a similar perfume. Many other species are prized for their elegance and fragrance.

jaspt (jasp), *n.* [< ME. *jaspe*, < OF. *jaspe*, < L. *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Jasper.

The floore of *Jasp* and Emerande was dight.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 25.

jaspachate† (jas'pa-kāt), *n.* [< F. *jaspagate*, < L. *iaspachates*, < Gr. *ἰασπαχάτης*, < *ἰασπις*, jasper, + *ἀχάτης*, agate.] Agate jasper.

jaspe (jasp), *n.* [F., lit. jasper: see *jasper*.] A dark-gray substance produced by deoxidizing crystalled glass: used in ornamental art. *D. M. Wallace*, Art Jour., N. S., IX. 222.

jaspé (jas'pā), *a.* [F., pp. of *jasper* (= Sp. Pg. *jaspear*), make like jasper, < *jaspe*, jasper: see *jasper*.] In *decorative art*, especially in ceramics, having a surface ornamented with veins, spots, clondings, etc., as if in imitation of jasper; jasperated; jaspidean.

jasper (jas'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *jasper, jaspre*, also *jaspe* (and as L. *iaspis*), < OF. *jaspre*, an occasional form (with excrescent *r*) of *jaspe*, F. *jaspe* = Pr. *jaspi* = Sp. Pg. *jaspe* = It. *jaspide* (also *diaspro*, ML. *diasprus*, > ult. E. *diaper*, and obs. *diaspre*, q. v.) = D. G. *jaspis*, < L. *iaspis* (*iaspid-*), < Gr. *ἰασπις*, < Ar. *yasb, yasf, yashb* (> Pers. *yashb*) = Heb. *yashpheh*, jasper.] 1. Among the ancients, a bright-colored chalcedony (not, however, including carnelian), translucent and varying in color, green being apparently most common. It was highly esteemed as a precious stone.

Her light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a *jasper* stone. Rev. xxi. 11.

2. In modern usage, a closely compact cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, opaque or nearly so, and colored red, yellow, or brown, or less often green. The color is usually due to oxid of iron, the anhydrous oxid being present in the red, and the hydrated oxid in the yellow and brown varieties. Some kinds contain clay as an impurity, and a red jasper rock (sometimes called *jasperite*) occurs on a large scale with the iron ores of the Lake Superior region. The finer varieties of jasper admit of a good polish, and are used for vases, snuff-boxes, seals, etc. *Banded* or *striped jasper* (also called *ribbon-jasper*) is a kind having the color in broad stripes, as of red and green. *Agate jasper* has layers of chalcedony. *Egyptian jasper*, much used in ancient art, was found near the Nile, in nodules having zones of red, yellow, or brown colors. *Porcelain jasper* is merely a baked indurated clay, often of a bright-red color.

3. An earthenware made of pounded spar.—4. Same as *jasper-ware*.

jasperated (jas'pėr-ā-ted), *a.* [< *jasper* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper: as, *jasperated* agate.

jasper-dip (jas'pėr-dip), *n.* Same as *jasper-wash*.

jasperite (jas'pėr-īt), *n.* [< *jasper* + *-ite*[2].] See *jasper*, 2.

jasperize (jas'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jasperized*, ppr. *jasperizing*. [< *jasper* + *-ize*.] To convert into a form of silica like jasper. The "petrified forest" near Corriza in Apache county, Arizona, contains large quantities of jasperized wood, much of it true agate and jasper, and of great beauty when polished. It is extensively used for ornamental objects; single sections of the tree-trunks form table-tops, etc.

The Arizona agatized or *jasperized* wood shows the most beautiful variety of colours of any petrified wood in the world. *Nature*, XXXVII. 68.

jasper-opal (jas'pėr-ō'pal), *n.* An impure variety of the common opal, containing some yellow iron oxid and having the color of yellow jasper. Also called *jasp-opal* and *opal-jasper*.

jasper-ware (jas'pėr-wār), *n.* A kind of pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood, and described by him as "a white terra-cotta" and as "a white porcelain bisque (biscuit)." This paste was used by Wedgwood for his most delicate work, especially for the small reliefs called "cameos" with which he ornamented his finest vases, etc., and which were also made for setting in jewelry. Also called *cameo-ware*.

jasper-wash (jas'pėr-wosh), *n.* A kind of ceramic decoration introduced by Wedgwood in 1777. In this the more expensive jasper-ware is used only for the surface, the body being of coarser material. Also called *jasper-dip*.

jaspery (jas′pėr-i), *a.* [< *jasper* + *-y*[1].] Resembling jasper; mixed with jasper: as, *jaspery* quartz.

jaspidean (jas-pid′ē-an), *a.* [< L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or containing jasper.

jaspideous (jas-pid′ē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *jaspideo*, < L. *iaspideus*, < *iaspis*, jasper: see *jasper*.] Like jasper.

jaspoid (jas′poid), *a.* [< *jasp-er*, F. *jaspe*, + *-oid*.] Resembling jasper.

jasponyx (jas′pō-niks), *n.* [L. *iasponyx*, < Gr. *ἰασπόνυξ*, < *ἴασπις*, jasper, + *ὄνυξ*, onyx.] A jasper with the structure of an onyx.

jasp-opal (jasp′ō′pal), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal*.

jaspure (jas′pūr), *n.* [< F. *jaspure* (= Pg. *jaspeadura*), marbling, < *jasper*, make like jasper, marble: see *jaspé*.] Decoration with veins of color like those of jasper or agate.

Jassidæ (jas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jassus* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of homopterous insects, named from the genus *Jassus*, of wide geographical distribution, and containing many bugs ordinarily called leaf-hoppers. They are mostly of small size, slender and often spindle-shaped, with very long hind legs, and curved tibiæ armed with a double row of spines. They occur in nearly all parts of the world, and many of them are notably noxious to agriculture and horticulture. Also *Iassidæ*.

Jassus (jas′us), *n.* [Prop. *Iassus*, < L. *Iassus* or *Iāsus*, < Gr. *Ἴασσος* or *Ἰασος*, a town on the coast of Caria, now Askem.] The name-giving genus of *Jassidæ*, at present restricted to a few species not characteristic of the family.

jataka (jä′ta-kä), *n.* [Skt. *jātaka*, < *jāta*, born, pp. of √ *jā* or *jan*, be born.] A nativity; birth-story; specifically, an account of the life of Buddha in one of his successive human existences.

jatamansi (jat-a-man′si), *n.* [E. Ind.] The supposed spikenard of the ancients, *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

Jateorhiza (jat″ē-ō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), irreg. < Gr. *ἰατήρ* or *ἰατής*, a physician (< *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure), + *ῥίζα*, a root.] A genus of *Menispermaceæ*, containing, with one or two other species, the *J. Calumba*, whose root is the columbo of commerce. They belong to the forests of Mozambique, and are woody climbers with large, deeply cleft leaves on long petioles, and the flowers in axillary racemes. The flower has 6 sepals in two sets, 6 petals shorter than the sepals, and in the male plant 6 stamens whose anthers open by a transverse slit near the extrorse tip. In the female flower there are 6 sterile stamens, and 3 ovaries which become ovoid drupes. See cut under *columbo*.

Jatropha (jat′rō-fä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), irreg. < Gr. *ἰατρός*, a physician, + *τροφή*, sustenance, food, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, sustain.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, and tribe *Crotoneæ*, embracing some 68 species belonging to the warmer parts of both hemispheres, but chiefly American. They are monœcious herbs or shrubs with alternate petioled and stipulate leaves, which are entire or palmately lobed. The small flowers are in dichotomous cymes, the fertile toward the center. The male flowers, and sometimes the female, have a corolla with five petals or lobes. The numerous stamens are in two or more series, with their filaments more or less united in a column. The ovary is two- or three-celled, with one seed in a cell. *J. Curcas* furnishes the seeds known as *Barbados nuts*, also, on account of their properties, called *physic-* or *purging-nuts*. These, with the seeds of *J. multifida* (called *coral-plant*), yield the jatropha-oil. *J. glauca* of the East Indies yields a stimulating oil, used externally. *J. urens*, var. *stimulosa*, called *spurge-nettle* and *tread-softly*, is a stinging weed of the southern United States. *J. podagrica* is a curious species sometimes cultivated in conservatories.

Jatropha podagrica.
a, inflorescence; *b*, male flower.

jaud (jâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

> I heard ane o' his gillies bid that auld rudas *jaud* of a gudewife gie ye that. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxix.

jauk (jâk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To trifle; spend one's time idly. [Scotch.]

> The younkers a' are warned to obey,
> An' mind their labours wi' an eydent hand,
> An' ne'er, though out o' sight, to *jauk* or play.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

jauk (jâk), *n.* [< *jauk*, *v.*] 1. A trifle; trifling; dallying.—2. An idler; trifler. *Jamieson.*

jault†, *v. i.* A former spelling of *jowl*.

jaulingite (jou′ling-īt), *n.* [< *Jauling* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin obtained from the lignite of Jauling in Lower Austria.

jaum, jaumb, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *jamb*[1].

jaunt, *n.* [Cf. ML. (AL.) *jaunum, jampnum*; < Bret. *jaon, jan* (Du Cange), furze.] Furze; gorse.

jaunce† (jäns or jâns), *v.* [The verb *jounce*, q. v., is older, being found in ME.; the later *jaunce* may be a different word, being appar. < OF. *jancer*, jaunce, jounce (a horse): see *jaunt*[1] and *jounce*.] **I.** *trans.* To jolt or shake, as a horse by rough riding; ride hard. Also *jaunt*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride hard.

> Spur-gall'd, and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5, 94.

2. To be jolted or shaken up, as by much walking; walk about till much fatigued. See quotation under *jaunt*[1], *v. i.*, 1.

jaunce† (jäns or jâns), *n.* [Also *jounce*, q. v.; from the verb.] A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking. See quotation under *jaunt*[1], *n.*, 1.

jaunder (jän'- or jân′dėr), *v. i.* [Also *jauner, jawner, janner* (cf. also *channer*); appar. a freq. of *jaunt*; perhaps influenced by the partly equiv. *daunder*, q. v.] To talk idly or in a joecular way.

> They war only jokin'; . . . they war just *jaunderin'* wi' the bridegroom for fun.
> *Edinburgh Monthly Mag.*, June, 1817, p. 248.

To jaunder about, to go about idly from place to place.

jaunder (jän'- or jân′dėr), *n.* [Also *jauner, jander*; from the verb.] 1. Idle talk; gossip; chatter.

> Oh haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing,
> Oh haud your tongue an' *jauner*.
> *Burns*, Gat ye Me.

2. Rambling or desultory conversation. [Scotch in both senses.]

jaunders (jän'- or jân′dėrz), *n.* A dialectal form of *jaundice*.

jaundice (jän'- or jân′dis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jaundize, jaundies*; E. dial. *jaunders, janders*; < ME. *jaundys, jandis, jandise*, also *jawndres* (with excrescent *d* and *r*), earlier *jaunes, jawnes, jaunys*, < OF. *jaunisse*, later *jaulnisse*, F. *jaunisse*, jaundice, yellows, lit. 'yellowness,' < OF. *jaune*, yellow: see *jaune*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid state characterized by the presence of bile-pigments in the blood, which gives rise to a yellow staining of the skin and the whites of the eyes and to a dark coloring of the urine. The stools are usually light in color, and there is more or less lassitude and loss of appetite. Xanthopsy, or yellow vision, occurs in some very rare instances. Also called *icterus*.

> Then on the Liver doth the *Iaundize* fall,
> Stopping the passage of the cholerick Gall;
> Which then, for good blood, scatters all about
> Her fiery poyson, yellowing all without.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Hence—2. A state of feeling or emotion that colors the view or disorders the judgment, as jealousy, envy, and the like.

> Jealousy, the *jaundice* of the soul.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 73.

jaundice (jän'- or jân′dis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jaundiced*, ppr. *jaundicing*. [< *jaundice*, *n.*] 1. To affect with jaundice.

> All looks yellow to the *jaundiced* eye.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 559.

Hence—2. To affect with prejudice or envy.

> He beheld the evidence of wealth, and the envy of wealth *jaundiced* his soul. *Bulwer*, My Novel, ii. 10.

jaundice-berry, jaundice-tree (jän′dis-ber″i, -trē), *n.* [So called with ref. to the yellow under-bark.] The barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

jaunet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *jaune, jalne, jaulne*, F. *jaune* = Pg. *jalne*, yellow, < L. *galbinus*, also *galbanus*, yellowish-green, < L. *galbus*, yellow; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *gelo* (*gelw-*), G. *gelb* = E. *yellow*, of which the proper L. form is *helvus*: see *yellow, helvin*, and *chlorin*.] Yellow.

> Wine of Tourain, and of Bewme also,
> Which *iaune* colour applied noght vnto.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 970.

> I won't be known by my colors, like a bird. I have made up my mind to wear the *jaune*.
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, i.

jauner (jä'- or jâ′nėr), *v.* and *n.* See *jaunder*.

jaunest, jaunyst†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *jaundice*.

jaunt[1] (jänt or jânt), *v.* [Sometimes spelled *jant*; history defective, the word being confused with other words of similar or related meanings; cf. *jaunce, jounce*, also *jaunder, jander, jaunt*[2], *jump*, etc., all prob. of Scand. origin. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] **I.**† *trans.* Same as *jaunce*.

> He was set upon an unbroken coult, . . . and *iaunted* til he were breathlesse.
> *Bp. Bale*, Pageant of Popes, fol. 127.

II. *intrans.* 1†. Same as *jaunce*, 2.

> O, my back, my back!
> Beshrew your heart for sending me about
> To catch my death with *jaunting* [var. *jauncing*] up and down!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5, 153.

2. To wander here and there; ramble; make an excursion, especially for pleasure.

> 'Las, I'm weary with the walk!
> My *jaunting* days are done.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

jaunt[1] (jänt or jânt), *n.* [< *jaunt*, *v.*] 1†. A jolting; a shaking up, as by much walking.

> I am aweary, give me leave a while:—
> Fie, how my bones ache! what a *jaunt* [var. *jaunce*] have I had!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5, 26.

2. A ramble; an excursion; a short journey, especially one made for pleasure.

> His first *jaunt* is to court. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> I designed a *jaunt* into the city to-day to be merry, but was disappointed. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

> Spring, which is now in full vigour, and every hedge and bush covered with flowers, rendered our *jaunt* delightful.
> *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xxx.

=Syn. 2. Trip, tour, stroll.

jaunt[2] (jänt), *n.* [Prob. of Scand. origin, namely < Sw. *ganta*, play the buffoon, romp, sport, jest (refl. *gantas*, Dan. *gantes*, jest), < Sw. dial. *gant*, a fool, buffoon (cf. *gan*, droll, Icel. *gan*, frenzy, frantic gestures). Cf. *jaunt*[1].] A sneer; gibe; taunt. [Scotch.]

jaunt[3] (jänt), *n.* [< OF. *jante*, also spelled *gente*, in pl. *jantes*, the fellies of a wheel; origin obscure.] A felly of a wheel.

jauntily (jän'- or jân′ti-li), *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily. Also spelled *jantily*.

jauntiness (jän'- or jân′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being jaunty; airiness; sprightliness. Also spelled *jantiness*.

> A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 530.

jaunting-car (jän′ting-kär), *n.* [Appar. < *jaunting*, verbal n. of *jaunt*[1], *v. i.*, 2, + *car*[1]; but the var. *janty-car*, if not a corruption, makes this doubtful.] A light two-wheeled vehicle, very popular in Ireland, having two seats extended back to back over the low wheels for the accommodation of passengers, a compartment between the seats, called the well, for the receipt of luggage, and a perch in front for the driver.

jaunty (jän′ti or jân′ti), *a.* [First in the latter part of the 17th century, with various spellings *janty, jantee, jauntee*, etc., also accented as if F., *janté, jantée*, being an imperfect imitation, in E. spelling, of the contemporary F. pronunciation of F. *gentil*, otherwise Englished as *genteel* and in older form *gentle*; the form *genty*, with E. vowel sound, also occurs, and, in ME., *gent*, < OF. *gent*, an abbr. of *gentil*: see *gentle, genteel, gent*[1], *genty*.] 1†. Genteel.

> I desire my Reformation may be a Secret, because, as you know, for a Man of my Address, and the rest—'tis not altogether so *Jantee*. *Mrs. Behn*, Sir Timothy Tawdry, I. i.

2. Gay and sprightly in manner, appearance, or action; airy; also, affectedly elegant or showy.

> Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin or *janty* device, is therefore a philosopher.
> *Hobbes Considered* (1662). (*Todd.*)

> Turn your head about with a *janté* air.
> *Farquhar*, The Inconstant, i.

> No wind blows rude enough to jostle the *jauntiest* hat that ever sat upon a human head.
> *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 332.

> The *jaunty* self-satisfaction caused by the bias of patriotism when excessive. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 217.

jaup (jâp), *v.* [Also written *jawp, jalp*; cf. *jaw*[2]; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike; chip or break by a sudden blow.—2. To spatter, as water or mud.

> Rosmer sprang i' the saut sea out,
> And *jawp'd* it up i' the sky.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

II. *intrans.* To dash and rebound as water; make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. [Scotch in all uses.]

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware [watery stuff]
That *jaups* in luggies. *Burns*, To a Haggis.

jaup (jâp), *n.* [< *jaup*, *v.*] Water, mud, etc., dashed or splashed up. [Scotch.]

And dash the gumlie [muddy] *jaups* up to the pouring akies. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

java (jä'vä), *n.* [So called from the island of Java.] A breed of the domestic hen, originated in the United States. The javas are of good size and broad and deep shape, and rank well for utility. There are two varieties, the blacks, which have dark legs, and the mottled, the latter being evenly marked black and white, with legs also mottled. Both varieties have upright combs.

Java almonds. See *almond*.

Javan (jä'vạn), *a.* [< *Java* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or belonging to Java, a large island of the East Indies belonging to the Dutch, southeast of Sumatra; Javanese.

The *Javan* flora on the pure volcanic clay differs from that where the soil is more overlaid with forest humus.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 78.

Javan opossum, rhinoceros, etc. See the nouns.

javanee-seeds (jav-ạ-nē'sēdz), *n. pl.* Same as *ajowan*.

Javanese (jav-ạ-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Java* + *-n-* + *-ese*.] The name *Java* in the native speech is *Jāwā*, in early forms *Jawa*, *Jaba*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Java.

The house of a *Javanese* chief has eight roofs, while the mass of the people are restricted to four.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 32.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* or *pl.* A native or natives of Java.—**2.** The language of Java, of the Malayan family.

Java sparrow. See *sparrow*.

javel[1]† (jav'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. *javel*, *jevel* (dial. *jabel*); < ME. *javel;* origin unknown.] A low, worthless fellow.

He [the friar] called the fellow ribbald, villain, *javel*, backbiter, slanderer, and the child of perdition.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Expired had the terme that these two *javels*
Should render up a reckning of their travels
Unto their master.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 309.

javel[2]†, *n.* [Also *javil;* < OF. *javelle*, *javele* (F. *javelle*), f., *javel*, m., assibilated form of *gavelle*, > E. *gavel*, a bundle, sheaf: see *gavel*[2].] A sheaf: same as *gavel*[2].

Then must the foresaid *javils* or stalkes bee hung out a second time to be dried in the sun.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

javel[3]† (jav'el), *v. t.* [Also written *jarvel*, *jarble;* cf. Sc. *javel*, *jevel*, joggle, spill a small quantity of liquid, distinguished from *jairble*, *jirble*, spill a large quantity of liquid, *jabble*, a slight motion of water; origin obscure. Cf. *jaw*[2].] To bemire.

javel[4] (jä'vel), *n.* [< ME. *javelle*, a later variant of *jaiole*, etc., jail: see *jail*.] A jail. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 194. (*Halliwell.*)

javelin (jav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *javeling;* < OF. *javelin*, m., *javeline*, f., F. *javeline* = Sp. *jabalina* = It. *giavelina*, a javelin (cf. also *javelot*); of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *gavlin* and *gavlod* (prob. accom. to the F.), a javelin, *gavl*, the fork of a tree: see further under *gaveloek*, *gavel*[2], *gable*[1], and *gaff*[1].] **1.** A spear intended to be thrown by the hand, with or without the aid of a thong or a throwing-stick. The word is the general term for all such weapons. The javelin was in use in Europe in the middle ages, and in antiquity. Among Oriental nations and among modern savage tribes it is a common weapon of offense. See *pilum*, *amentum*, and *jereed*.

O, be advised; thou know'st not what it is
With *javelin's* point a churlish swine to gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 616.

His figur'd shield, a shining orb, he takes,
And in his hand a pointed *jav'lin* shakes.
Pope, Iliad, iii. 420.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a short-handled weapon with a barbed head, and so distinguished from a half-spear, which has a lance-head without barbs.

javelin (jav'lin), *v. t.* [< *javelin*, *n.*] To strike or wound with or as with a javelin. [Rare.]

A bolt
(For now the storm was close about them) struck,
Furrowing a giant oak, and *javelining*
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

javelin-bat (jav'lin-bat), *n.* A South American vampire, *Phyllostoma hastatum*.

javeliniert†, *n.* [< OF. *javelinier*, < *javeline*, a javelin: see *javelin*.] A soldier armed with a javelin. Also *javelotier*.

The *javeliniers* foremost of all began the fight.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 286.

javelin-man (jav'lin-man), *n.* A yeoman retained by the sheriff to escort the judge of assize. *Wharton.*

If necessary the sheriff must attend [at the assizes] with *javelin men* to keep order. *J. Stephen*, Com., II. 631, n.

javelin-snake (jav'lin-snāk), *n.* A snake-lizard of the family *Aeontiidæ*.

Javelle water (zha-vel' wâ'tėr). Same as *eau de Javelle* (which see, under *eau*).

javelott†, *n.* [OF. (= It. *giavellotto*): see *javelin*.] A javelin.

javelotier†, *n.* [< OF. *javelotier*, < *javelot*, a small javelin: see *javeloi*.] Same as *javelinier*.

The spearmen or *javellottiers* of the vaward . . . made head and received them with fight.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 264.

jaw[1] (jâ), *n.* [< ME. *jawe*, also *jowe*, *geowe*, an alteration (with sonant *j* for orig. surd *ch*, as also in *jowl*, *jar*[1], *jar*[2], *ajar*[2], and perhaps *jam*[1]) of ME. **chawe*, **cheowe*, found only in early mod. E. *chawe*, *chaw*, jaw (= OD. *kauwe*, the jaw of a fish (Hexam), *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth, = Dan. *kjæve*, the jaw); appar. < ME. *cheowen*, *chewen*, mod. E. *chew*, *chaw* = OD. *kouwen*, etc., chew. The form may have been affected by association with *jowl*, ME. *jolle*, *chaul*, etc., and perhaps with F. *joue*, cheek.] **1.** One of the bones which form the skeleton or framework of the mouth; a maxilla or mandible; these bones collectively. The jaws in nearly all vertebrates are two in number, the upper and the lower. The upper jaw on each side consists chiefly of the superior maxillary or supramaxilla, and of an intermaxillary bone or premaxilla, both of which commonly bear teeth in mammals, reptiles, batrachians, and some fossil birds. The lower jaw in mammals is a single bone, the inframaxillary, inframaxilla, or mandible, or one pair of bones united at the middle line by a symphysis. In vertebrates below mammals this bone is represented by several pieces, its bony elementa becoming quite complex in birds and most reptiles and many fishes. The mandible, and especially its terminal element when there are several, commonly bears teeth like the upper jaw. As a rule, it is movably articulated with the rest of the skull. In mammals this articulation is direct, and is known as the *temporomaxillary*. In birds it is indirect, by intervention of a quadrate bone; and in the lower vertebrates various other modifications occur. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

Theise Serpentes alen men, and thei eten hem wepynge; and whan thei eten, thei meven the over *Jowe*, and noughte the nether *Jowe;* and thei have no Tonge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

2. The bones and associated structures of the mouth, as the teeth and soft parts, taken together as instruments of prehension and mastication; mouth-parts in general: commonly in the plural. In most invertebrates, as insects and crustaceans, the jaws are much complicated, and consist essentially of modified limbs, maxillipeds, gnathopods, or jaw-feet; and the opposite parts work upon each other sidewise, not up and down. Often used figuratively. See cut under *mouth-part*.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*. Ps. xxii. 15.

Now, when we were in the very *jaws* of the gulf, I felt more composed than when we were only approaching it.
Poe, Tales, I. 172.

To drop head-foremost in the *jaws*
Of vacant darkness.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxiv.

3. Something resembling in position or use, in grasping or biting, the jaw or jaws of an animal. (*a*) *Naut.*, the hollowed or semicircular inner end of a boom or gaff. See *gaff*[1], 2. (*b*) In *mach.*: (1) One of two opposing members which can be moved toward or from one another: as, the *jaws* of a vise or wrench; the *jaws* of a stone-crusher. (2) Same as *housing*, 9 (*a*).

4. [< *jaw*[1], *v.*] Rude loquacity; coarse railing; abusive clamor; wrangling. [Vulgar.]—**Angle of the jaw.** See *angle*[3].—**Articular process of the lower jaw.** See *articular*.—**Jaws of death.** See *death's door*, under *death*.—**To hold one's jaw,** to cease or refrain from talking. [Vulgar.]—**To wag one's jaw,** or **the jaws.** Same as *to wag one's chin* (which see, under *chin*).

jaw[1] (jâ), *v.* [< *jaw*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold; clamor. [Vulgar.]

But, neighbor, ef they prove their claim at law,
The best way is to settle, an' not *jaw*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

There they was [the child and the jay-bird], a *jawin'* at each other. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To seize with the jaws; bite; devour.

In me hath greefe slaine feare. . . .
I reck not if the wolves would *jaw* me.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

2. To abuse by scolding; use impertinent or impudent language toward. [Vulgar.]

jaw[2] (jâ), *v.* [Appar. connected with *javel*[1] and *jaup*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out; throw or dash out rapidly, and in considerable quantity, as a liquid; splash; dash. [Scotch.]

Tempesta may cease to *jaw* the rowan flood.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To splash; dash, as a wave.

For now the water *jawes* owre my head,
And it gurgles in my mouth.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 227).

[Scotch in all uses.]

jaw[2] (jâ), *n.* [< *jaw*[2], *v.*] A considerable quantity of any liquid; a wave. [Scotch.]

She's ta'en her by the lily hand, . . .
And led her down to the river strand; . . .
She took her by the middle sma', . . .
And dash'd her bonny back to the *jaw*.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 233).

jawbation (jâ-bā'shọn), *n.* [A var. of *jobation*, simulating *jaw*[1], *n.*, 4, *jaw*[1], *v.*] A scolding. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 35. [Colloq.]

jaw-bit (jâ'bit), *n.* A short bar placed beneath a journal-box to unite the two pedestals in a car-truck.

jaw-bolt (jâ'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a U-shaped split head, perforated to carry a pin. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

jaw-bone (jâ'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the jaws, as a maxillary or mandibular bone; especially, a bone of the lower jaw.

And he found a new *jawbone* of an ass, . . . and took it, and slew a thousand men therewith. Judges xv. 15.

jaw-box (jâ'boks), *n.* [< *jaw*[2] + *box*[2].] Same as *jaw-hole*. [Scotch.]

jaw-breaker (jâ'brāʹkėr), *n.* A word hard to pronounce. [Slang.]

jaw-chuck (jâ'chuk), *n.* A chuck which has movable studs on a face-plate, to approach and grasp an object.

jawed (jâd), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having jaws; having jaws of a specified kind: as, heavy-*jawed*.

For they [her eyes] are hiered
And graye heared
Jawed lyke a jetty.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

The metamorphosis of the *jawed* Neuroptera is little more marked. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 316.

jawfall (jâ'fâl), *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits, as indicated by depression of the jaw. [Rare.]

jawfallen (jâ'fâʹln), *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected; chapfallen. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nay, be not *jaw-falne*. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

He may be compared to one so *jaw-fallen* with over-long fasting that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex.

jaw-foot (jâ'fůt), *n.* **1.** Same as *jaw-hole*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *foot-jaw*.

jaw-footed (jâ'fůtʹed), *a.* Gnathopod.

jaw-hole (jâ'hōl), *n.* [Also corruptly *jaurhole*, *jarhole;* < *jaw*[2] + *hole*[1].] A place into which dirty water, etc., is thrown; a sink. Also *jaw-box*, *jaw-foot*. [Scotch.]

Before the door of Saunders Jonp . . . yawned that odoriferous gulf yclept, in Scottish phrase, the *jaw-hole:* in other words, an uncovered common sewer.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

jawing-tackle (jâ'ing-takʹl), *n.* Same as *jaw-tackle*. [Slang.]

Ah! Eve, my girl, your *jawing-tackle* is too well hung.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xxii.

jaw-jerk (jâ'jėrk), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *chin-jerk*.

jawless (jâ'les), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-less.*] Having no jaws; agnathous; specifically, having no lower jaw, as a lamprey or hag.

jaw-lever (jâ'levʹėr), *n.* An instrument for opening the mouth of a horse or a cow in order to administer medicine to it.

jaw-mouthed (jâ'mouthd), *a.* Having a mouth with a lower jaw: a translation of the epithet *gnathostomous* applied to the cranial vertebrates except the round-mouthed or single-nostriled lampreys and hags.

jawnt†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *yawn*. Compare *chawn*.

Stop his *jawning* chaps.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i. 8.

jaw-rope (jâ'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope attached to the jaw of a gaff to prevent it from coming off the mast.

jawsmith (jâ'smith), *n.* [< *jaw*[1], *n.* (def. 1, with allusion also to def. 4), + *smith.*] One who works with his jaw; especially, a loud-mouthed demagogue: originally applied to an official "orator" or "instructor" of the Knights of Labor. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 1886. [Slang, U. S.]

jaw-spring (jâ'spring), *n.* A journal-spring.

jaw-tackle (jâ'takʹl), *n.* The mouth. Also *jawing-tackle.* [Slang.]—**To cast off one's jaw-tackle,** to talk too much. [Fishermen's slang.]

jaw-tooth (jâ′tōth), *n.* A tooth in the back part of the jaw; a molar; a grinder.

jaw-wedge (jâ′wej), *n.* A wedge used to tighten an axle-box in an axle-guard.

jawy† (jâ′i), *a.* [< *jaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the jaws.

The dew-laps and the *jawy* part of the face.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 42.

jay[1] (jā), *n.* [< *j* + *-ay*, as in *kay*, the name of *k*.] The name of the letter *j*. It is rarely written out, the symbol *j* being used instead.

jay[2] (jā), *n.* [< ME. *jay*, < OF. *jay*, mod. F. *geai*, assibilation of earlier OF. *gay*, *gai* = Pr. *jai*, *gai* = Sp. *gayo*, a jay, *gaya*, a magpie; so called from its gay plumage, < OF. *gai*, etc., gay: see *gay*[1].] 1. Any bird of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*; specifically, *Garrulus glandarius*, a common European bird, about 13 inches long, of a gray color tinged with reddish, varied with black, white, and blue, and having the head crested. The jays are birds usually of bright and varied colors, among which blue is the most conspicuous, thus contrasting with the somber crows, their nearest allies. The tail is comparatively long, sometimes extremely so,

European Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

as in the magpie. They are noisy, restless birds, of arboreal habits, found in most parts of the world, reaching their highest development in the warmer parts of America, where some large and magnificent species are found. With the exception of the boreal genus *Perisoreus*, the jays of the old and the new world belong to entirely different genera. The commonest and best-known jay of the United States is the blue jay, *Cyanurus cristatus* or *Cyanocitta cristata*, a bird about 12 inches long, with a fine crest, purplish-blue color on the back and purplish-gray below, a black collar, and wings and tail rich blue varied with black and white. (See cut under *Cyanocitta*.) Another crested species of the United States is Steller's jay, *C. stelleri*, resembling the last, but much darker in color, and confined to the west. The Canada jay or whiskyjack, *Perisoreus canadensis*, is a plain grayish bird. The Florida jay, *Aphelocoma floridana*, is mostly gray and blue. The Rio Grande jay, *Xanthura luxuosa*, is rich yellow, green, blue, and black. Some birds not properly belonging to the *Garrulinæ* are also called jays, and some members of this subfamily have other common names, as the magpies.

And startle from his ashen spray,
Across the glen, the screaming *jay*.
Warton, The Hamlet, Odes, ii.

2†. A loud, flashy woman.

Some *jay* of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4, 51.

3. (*a*) In *actors' slang*, an amateur or a poor actor. (*b*) A general term of contempt applied to a stupid person: as, an audience of *jays*.—**Blue-headed jay, piñon jay.** See *Cyanocephalus* and *Gymnocitta*.—**Gray jay**, any species of the genus *Perisoreus*.

jay-bird (jā′bėrd), *n.* A jay; especially, the common blue jay of the United States.

jay-cuckoo (jā′kůk′ō), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Coccystes*, as the European *C. glandarius*.

jayet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2].

jayhawk (jā′hâk), *v. t.* [< *jayhawk-er*, *n.*] To harry as a jayhawker. [Slang, U. S.]

"Say something, Brennet," he cried angrily. "There's no use in *jay-hawking* me."
M. N. Murfree, Where the Battle was Fought, p. 48.

jayhawker (jā′hâ′kėr), *n.* [Said to be so called from a bird of this name; but evidence is lacking.] 1. In *U. S. hist.*, in the early part of the civil war and previously, a member of one of the bands which carried on an irregular warfare in and around eastern Kansas.

He and his father are catching the horses of the dead and dying *jayhawkers*.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXIII. 360.

2. A large spider or tarantula, as species of *Mygale*. [Western U. S.]

jay-pie (jā′pī), *n.* 1. The common jay, *Garrulus glandarius*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

jay-piet (jā′pī′et), *n.* Same as *jay-pie*.

jay-teal (jā′tēl), *n.* The common teal or teal-duck, *Querquedula crecca*.

jay-thrush (jā′thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Garrulax*, or of some related genus, as *Leucodioptron* or *Grammatoptila*. *P. L. Sclater.*

jayweed (jā′wēd), *n.* The plant mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*. [Prov. Eng.]

jazel† (jā′zel), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azul* = E. *azure*.] A gem of an azure-blue color.

jazerant†, **jazerent**† (jaz′ę-rant, -rent), *n.* See *jesserant*.

jazey, *n.* See *jasey*.

jealous (jel′us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *jelous*; < ME. *jelous*, *gelous*, *gelus*, also *jalous*, < OF. *jalous*, F. *jaloux* = Pr. *gelos* = Sp. *zeloso* = It. *geloso*, *zeloso*, < ML. *zelosus*, full of zeal, < L. *zelus*, < Gr. *ζῆλος*, zeal: see *zeal*. Cf. *zealous*, which is a doublet of *jealous*.] 1. Full of zeal; zealous in the service of a person or cause; solicitous for the honor or interests of one's self or of another, or of some institution, cause, etc.: followed by *for*.

I have been very *jealous for* the Lord God of hosts.
1 Ki. xix. 10.

Then will the Lord be *jealous for* his land. Joel ii. 18.

2. Anxiously watchful; suspiciously vigilant; much concerned; suspicious.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy. 2 Cor. xi. 2.

A soldier, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7, 151.

The court was not *jealous* of any evil intention in Mr. Saltonstall. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 78.

During the service a man came into neere the middle of the church with his sword drawne. . . . In this *jealous* time it put the congregation into greate confusion.
Evelyn, Diary, March 26, 1687.

Specifically—3. Troubled by the suspicion or the knowledge that the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure has been diverted from one's self to another or others; suspicious or bitterly resentful of successful rivalry: absolute or followed by *of* with an object: as, a *jealous* husband or lover; to be *jealous of* a competitor in love or in business, *of* one's mistress, or *of* the attentions of others toward her.

The Courtesies of an Italian, if you make him *jealous of* you, are dangerous, and so are his Compliments.
Howell, Letters, ii. 12.

The lady never made unwilling war
With those fine eyes; she had her pleasure in it,
And made her good man *jealous* with good cause.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4†. Fearful; afraid.

My master is very *jealous* of the pestilence.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

By the trechery of one Poule, in a manner turned heathen, wee were very *iealous* the Saluages would surprize vs. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 39.

5†. Doubtful.

That you do love me, I am nothing *jealous*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2, 162.

=**Syn.** See *envy*.

jealous (jel′us), *v. t.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *jealouse*, *jalous*, *jalouse*, *jaloose*; < *jealous*, *a.*] To suspect; distrust.

The brethren and ministers . . . did very much fear and *jealouse* Mr. James Sharp. *Wodrow*, I. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

Will you be good neighbours or bad? I cannot say, Mrs. Carlyle; but I *jealouse* you, I *jealouse* yen. However, we are to try. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. i. 22.

jealoushood† (jel′us-hůd), *n.* [< *jealous* + *-hood*.] A jealous woman; jealousy personified.

La. Cap. Ay, you have been a mouse-hunt in your time; But I will watch you from such watching now.
Cap. A *jealous-hood*, a *jealous-hood*!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4, 11.

jealously (jel′us-li), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

The strong door sheeted with iron—the rugged stone stairs . . . *jealously* barred. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

jealousness (jel′us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jelousnesse*, *gelousnes*; < *jealous* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance. *Bailey*, 1727.

jealousy (jel′us-i), *n.*; pl. *jealousies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *jelousy*, *jelousie*; < ME. *jelousie*, *jelosie*, *gelousy*, *gelousie*, *gelusie*, also *jalousie*, < OF. *gelosie*, *jalousie*, F. *jalousie* (= Pr. *gelosia*, *gilosia* = Pg. It. *gelosia*), jealousy, < *jalous*, jealous: see *jealous*.] 1. The state or character of being jealous; zealous watchfulness; earnest solicitude for that which concerns one's self or others; suspicious care; suspicion.

I am still upon my *jealousy*, that the king brought thither some disaffection towards me, grounded upon some other demerit of mine, and took it not from the sermon.
Donne, Letters, lxxv.

Infinite *jealousies*, infinite regards,
Do watch about the true virginity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Specifically—2. Distress or resentment caused by suspected or actual loss, through the rivalry of another, of the love, good will, or success one desires to retain or secure; fear or suspicion of successful rivalry, especially in love.

O, beware, my lord, of *jealousy*;
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger;
But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3, 165.

And *Ielousie* that never sleeps for fear
(Suspicions Flea still nibbling in her ear),
That leaues repast and rest, neer pin'd and blinde
With seeking what she would be loth to finde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

3. The plant *Sedum rupestre*. [Prov. Eng.]

=**Syn.** See *envy*.

Jeames (jēmz), *n.* [A colloquial form (in England) of *James*, formerly in good use: see *jack*[1].] A flunky or footman; a lackey. [Colloq., Eng.]

That noble old race of footmen is well nigh gone, . . . and Uncas with his tomahawk and eagle's plume, and *Jeames* with his cocked hat and long cane, are passing out of the world where they once walked in glory.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxvii.

jean (jān), *n.* [See *jane*.] 1†. Same as *jane*, 1.—2. A twilled cotton cloth, used both for underwear and for outer clothing: commonly, of garments, in the plural. Also written *jane*.

You most coarse frieze capacities, ye *jane* judgments.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Clean was his linen, and his jacket blue:
Of finest *jean* his trousers, tight and trim.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

He was a tall, lank countryman, clad in a suit of country *jeans*. *Tourgée*, A Fool's Errand, p. 26.

Satin jean, a thick cotton cloth, a variety of jean, with a glossy surface: used for shoes and for similar purposes.

jean-cherry (jēn′cher′i), *n.* Same as *gean*. [Prov. Eng.]

jeanette (jā-net′), *n.* [< *jean* + *-ette*.] A coarse kind of jean, employed chiefly for linings.

Jeanpaulia (jēn-pâl′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Unger, 1845), appar. so called after some one named *Jean Paul*, perhaps Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.] A genus of fossil plants with flabellate, deeply dichotomously pinnatifid leaves (the linear divisions strongly nerved with parallel veins which branch dichotomously from below), amentaceous male flowers, and ovate drupaceous fruit. Before the flowers and fruit were known, these leaf-impressions were regarded as the fronds of cryptogamic plants, either as *Hydropteridæ* or as ferns. They are now recognized as coniferous and as related to the living genus *Ginkgo*, of which *Jeanpaulia* is probably the ancestral form. It occurs chiefly in the Mesozoic, ranging from the Rhetic to the Cretaceous. Modern writers are disposed to refer it to *Baiera*, with which it is probably identical, and which has priority.

jeant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

jear[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *jeer*[1].

jear[2], *n.* See *jecr*[2].

jeat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2].

jeaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

Jebusite (jeb′ū-zīt), *n.* One of a Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites was Jebus on Mount Zion, a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David.

Jebusitic (jeb-ū-zit′ik), *a.* [< *Jebusite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Jebusites.

And suited to the temper of the times,
Then groaning under *Jebusitick* crimes.
Dryden, Miscellanies (ed. 1692), i. 55.

jectour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jetter*.

jecur (jē′kėr), *n.* [L., liver: see *hepar*.] In *anat.*, the liver.

jed (jed), *n.* and *v.* Same as *jad*.

Jeddart justice. See *justice*.

Jeddart staff. See *staff*.

jedding-ax (jed′ing-aks), *n.* [Cf. *jadding-pick*.] A stone-masons' tool; a cavel.

jedge[1] (jej), *n.* [A dial. assibilated form of *gage*, after OF. *jauge*: see *gage*[2].] A gage or standard.—**Jedge and warrant**, in *Scots law*, the authority given by the dean of gild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement agreeably to a plan.

jedge[2] (jej), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *judge*.

Jedwood ax. Same as *Jeddart staff* (which see, under *staff*).

Jedwood justice. See *justice*.

jee[1], *v. i.* See *gee*[1].

jee[2], *a.*, *v.*, and *n.* See *gee*[2].

Click! the string the sneck did draw:
And, *jee!* the door gaed tae the wa'.
Burns, The Vision, i.

jeel, *n.* See *jhil*.

jeelico (jē'li-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] Same as *jellico*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

jeer[1] (jēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *jcar*, *geare;* prob. < MD. *scheeren*, *scheren*, jest, jeer, trifle, a use of the verb due to phrases like *den sot scheeren* or *scheeren den sot*, play the fool, *den gheck scheeren*, also *den gheck spelen*, play the fool (cf. *gheckscherer*, a fool); *gekscheeren*, now spelled *gekscheren*, LG. *gekkscheren* (with equiv. D. and LG. *scheren*, jeer, banter, plague, tease), lit. 'shear the fool' (cf. G. *den geck stechen*, banter, tease, lit. 'pierce the fool,' i. e. his skull): D. *gek*, MD. *gheck* = G. *geck*, > E. *geck*, a fool (see *geck*); MD. *sot* = E. *sot*, orig. a fool (see *sot*); D. *scheren*, MD. *scheeren*, *scheren* = G. *scheren* = E. *shear*. For shearing as a mark of contempt or disgrace, cf. *shavcling*, and AS. *homola*, a shaveling (under *hamble*, q. v.). For the change of *sh* to *j*, cf. *jcltron* for *sheltron;* it may be due in part, perhaps, to association with *jest*[1], *jibe*[1], *joke*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a mock of some person or thing; scoff: as, to *jeer* at one in sport.

He saw her toy and gibe and *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 21.

Yea, dost thou *jeer*, and flout me in the teeth?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2, 22.

And by and by the people, when they met, . . .
Began to scoff and *jeer* and babble of him,
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. *Gibe*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To treat with scoffs or derision; make a mock of; deride; flout.

jeer[1] (jēr), *n.* [< *jeer*[1], *v.*] 1. A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; a mock.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his gibes and his *jeers*.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

2†. A huff; a pet.

For he, being tribune, left in a *jear* the exercise of his office, and went into Syria to Pompey upon no occasion; and as fondly again he returned thence upon a sudden.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

jeer[2] (jēr), *n.* [Also *jear;* origin obscure.] *Naut.*, tackle for hoisting or lowering the lower yards of a man-of-war: usually in the plural.

jeerer (jēr'ėr), *n.* One who jeers; a scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

Tho. He is a *jeerer* too.
P. jun. What's that?
Fash. A wit.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

jeff[1] (jef), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] Among printers, to play a game of chance by throwing quadrats from the hand in the manner of dice, count being kept by the number of nicked sides turned up.

jeff[2] (jef), *n.* In *circus slang*, a rope: usually with a qualifying word: as, tight *jeff;* slack *jeff*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, vi.

jefferisite (jef'ėr-is-īt), *n.* [After W. W. *Jefferis*, of West Chester, Penn.] A kind of vermiculite from West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Jeffersonia (jef-ėr-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bartling, 1821), named in honor of Thomas *Jefferson*.] A genus of *Berberidaceæ*, containing two species of herbaceous plants, one American and one Chinese.

These plants have a perennial rhizome, bearing leaves with long stalks and singular, two-divided blades, the solitary flowers borne upon naked scapes. The flower has 4 petal-like sepals, which fall as the bud opens, 8 petals, and 8 stamens. The one-celled and many-seeded capsule opens near the top as if by a lid. *J. diphylla*, called *twinleaf*, is an interesting plant, wild in the eastern interior of the United States, its white blossoms, an inch wide, appearing in April or May. From reputed stimulating properties, the plant is sometimes named *rheumatism-root*. It is also thought to possess tonic and emetic properties.

Jeffersonian (jef-ėr-sō'ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Jefferson* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Jefferson* occurs also as *Jeffrison*, *Jeffreson*, *Jeaffreson*, early mod. E. *Jeffreyson*, *Geffreyson*, etc., i. e. Jeffrey's son, *Jeffrey*, also *Geoffrey*, *Geoffroy*, being orig. the same as *Godfrey*, G. *Gottfried*, MHG. *Gotfrit*, *Gotevrit*, lit. 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States (1801–9), and the first great leader of the Democratic (first called Anti-Federal and later Democratic-Republican) party; also, adopting the political theories held by or attributed to Jefferson.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, a supporter or an admirer of Thomas Jefferson; one who professes to accept his political doctrines; a Democrat.

Jeffersonianism (jef-ėr-sō'ni-ąn-izm), *n.* [< *Jeffersonian* + *-ism*.] The political doctrines advocated by Thomas Jefferson, based upon the greatest possible individual and local freedom, and corresponding restriction of the powers of national government.

Ultimately, *Jeffersonianism* must have prevailed, but at the time of its actual triumph it came too soon.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 137.

jeffersonite (jef'ėr-sọn-īt), *n.* [After Thomas *Jefferson*, the third President of the United States.] A variety of pyroxene occurring in large crystals, often with uneven faces and rounded edges, and having a dark olive-green color passing into brown. It is peculiar in containing some zinc and manganese. It occurs, with franklinite, zincite, etc., at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey.

jeg (jeg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the templets or gages used for verifying shapes of parts in gun- and gunstock-making. *E. H. Knight.*

jegget† (jeg'et), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jigot*, *gigot.*] A kind of sausage. *Ash.*

Jehoiada-box (jē-hoi'ą-dą-boks), *n.* [So called in allusion to the box or "chest" within which Jehoiada, at the command of Joash, King of Judah, made collections for the repair of the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. xxiv. 6–11).] A box, usually of iron, entirely closed with the exception of a slit in the top, intended to be used as a savings-bank.

Now all the *Jehoiada-boxes* in town were forced to give up their rattling deposits of specie, if not through the legitimate orifice, then to the brute force of the hammer.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Jehovah (jē-hō'vą), *n.* [The common European spelling (with *j* = *y* and *v* = *w*) of *Yehōwāh* or *Yahōwāh*, the Massoretic form of the Hebrew name previously written without vowels JHVH (YHWH), the vowels of *Adōnāi* (which see) being substituted by the later Jews for those of the original name, which came to be regarded as too sacred for utterance. The original name, according to the view now generally accepted, was *Yahweh*, or rather *Yahwe*, the name appearing also contracted *Yāh*, separately (see *hallelujah*), or, as *Yāh* (*Jāh:* see *Jah*), *Yō*, *Yehō*, *Yāhu*, in compound proper names (as, in E. forms, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, etc., *Joshua*, *Jeshua*, *Jesus*, *Jehoshua:* see *Jesus*), transliterated in late Greek variously *Ἰαβέ*, *Ἰαvέ*, *Ἰαουέ*. The origin and meaning of the name are unknown. It was formerly referred to the Hebrew root *hāwāh*, be, exist, and was taken to imply self-existence, 'he that is' ('I am that I am,' Ex. iii. 14; more correctly 'I shall be what I shall be'), or else eternity. Some modern scholars would translate the name as 'he who causes to be,' i. e. the Creator, while others connect it with an Aramaic sense 'fall,' as if 'he who causes (rain or lightning) to fall,' this explanation being paralleled by similar terms associated with the Greek Zeus. Others, in view of the fact that a metaphysical notion like 'self-existence' does not elsewhere appear in the names of the deities of primitive peoples, regard the Hebrew derivation as a piece of popular etymology (somewhat like that which in English associates the name *God* with *good*), and seek to identify *Yahwe* with some Assyrian or other foreign deity.] 1. In the Old Testament, one of the names of God as the deity of the Hebrews: in the English version usually translated, or rather represented, by "the LORD." See etymology. The Jews, since an early date, have avoided the pronunciation of this name of God, and wherever it occurs in the sacred books have substituted the word *Adonai*, or, where it comes in conjunction with *Adonai*, have substituted *Elohim*.

And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them. Ex. vi. 3.

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, or by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Pope, Universal Prayer.

2. In modern Christian use, God.

Jehovist (jē-hō'vist), *n.* [< *Jehovah* + *-ist.*] 1. The supposed author of certain passages of the Pentateuch in which God is always spoken of as *Jehovah*. Also *Jahvist*. See *Elohist*.—2. One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah* in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah* are the vowels of *Adonai* or of *Elohim*. See *Adonist*, *Jehovah*.

Jehovistic (jē-hō-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Jehovist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the exclusive use of the name Jehovah for God: applied to certain passages of the Pentateuch, or to the writer or writers of these passages. Also *Jahvistic*. See *Elohistic*.

Jehu (jē'hū), *n.* [In allusion to 2 Ki. ix. 20: "The driving is like the driving of *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously."] 1. A fast driver; a person fond of driving. [Colloq.]

A pious man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Nimrod, . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbour who was given to driving as *Jehu*.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Reformation.

2. A driver; a coachman. [Colloq.]

At first it was not without fear that she intrusted herself to so inexperienced a coachman; "but she soon . . . raised my wages, and considered me an excellent *Jehu*."
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

jehup (jē'up), *v. t.* A variant form of *gee up*. See *gee*[2].

May I lose my Otho, or be tumbled from my phaeton the first time I *jehup* my sorrels, if I have not made more haste than a young surgeon in his first labour.
Foote, Taste, ii.

jeistiecor (jēs'ti-kôr), *n.* A corruption of *juste-au-corps*. Compare *justico*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It's a sight for sair een, to see a gold-laced *jeistiecor* in the Ha' garden ase late at e'en. . . . Ou, a *jeistiecor*—that's a jacket like your ain.
Scott, Rob Roy, vi.

jejunal (jē-jō'nąl), *a.* [< *jejunum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the jejunum: as, a *jejunal* intussusception.

jejune (jē-jōn'), *a.* [< L. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, barren, empty, dry, feeble, poor: see *dine*.] 1†. Scantily supplied or furnished; attenuated; poor.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Barren; unfurnished; wanting pith or interest, as a literary production; devoid of sense or knowledge, as a person; dry; uninteresting; shallow.

I now and then get a baite at philosophy, but it is so little and *jejune* as I despair of satisfaction 'till I am againe restor'd to the Society.
Evelyn, To the Dean of Rippon.

Farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 711.

jejunely (jē-jōn'li), *adv.* In a jejune, empty, dry, or barren manner.

jejuneness (jē-jōn'nes), *n.* 1†. Attenuation; fineness; thinness.

There are three causes of fixation: the even spreading both of the spirits and tangible parts; the closeness of the tangible parts; and the *jejuneness* or extream comminution of spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 799.

2. Barrenness; emptiness; deficiency of interest, importance, or knowledge; want of substantial or attractive qualities: as, *jejuneness* of style in a book.

jejunity (jē-jō'ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *jejunita*(*t*-)*s*, < *jejunus:* see *jejune*.] Jejuneness; meagerness; brevity. [Rare.]

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter.
Bentley, Letters, p. 261.

jejunum (jē-jō'num), *n.*; pl. *jejuna* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *jejunus*, dry: see *jejune*.] In *anat.*, the second division of the small intestine, of uncertain extent, intervening between the duodenum and the ileum; more fully, the *intestinum jejunum:* so named because it was supposed to be empty after death. See *intestine*.

Jekyll's Act. Same as *Gin Act* (which see, under *gin*[5]).

jelerang (jel'ę-rang), *n.* [Native name.] A species of squirrel, *Sciurus javanensis*, found in Java, India, and Cochin-China. It is variable in color, but commonly is dark-brown above and golden-yellow below.

jell (jel), *v. i.* [< *jell-y*[1].] To assume the consistence of jelly. [Colloq.]

The jelly won't *jell*—and I don't know what to do!
L. M. Alcott, Little Women, ii. 5.

jelletite (jel'e-tīt), *n.* [After M. *Jellet*, who described it.] A variety of lime-iron garnet, of a green color, found near Zermatt, Switzerland.

jellico (jel'i-kō), *n.* [A corruption of *angelica*.] 1. The plant *Angelica sylvestris*. Also *jeelico*.—2. A plant of St. Helena, *Sium Helenium*, whose stems are used uncooked for food.

jellied (jel'id), *a.* [< *jelly*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Brought to the consistence of jelly.—2. Having the sweetness of jelly.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips.
Cleaveland.

jellify (jel'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jellified*, ppr. *jellifying.* [< *jelly*[1] + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To make into a jelly; reduce to a gelatinous state.

The jeweller nearly fainted with alarm, and poor Butter-Fingers was completely *jellified* with fear.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 230.

Development had occurred in the various fluid media, and upon the *jellified* blood-serum. *Medical News*, L. 287.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous; turn into jelly.

Jellifying is a term applied to soap which, after being dissolved in a certain quantity of water, sets into a jelly when cold. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 235.

jellop (jel'ŏp), *n.* See *jewlap*.

jelloped (jel'ŏpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

jelly[1] (jel'i), *n.*; pl. *jellies* (-iz). [Formerly *gelly*; < ME. *gely, gele*, < OF. *gelee*, a frost, also jelly, prop. fem. of *gele* (< L. *gelatus*), frozen, pp. of *geler*, < L. *gelare*, freeze, congeal: see *congeal, gelid, gelatin*.] **1.** A viscous or glutinous substance obtained by solution of gelatinous matter, animal or vegetable; hence, any substance of semisolid consistence.

Out, vile *jelly* [an eye]!
Where is thy lustre now? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7, 83.

Were 't not in court,
I would beat that fat of thine, rais'd by the food
Snatch'd from poor clients' mouths, into a *jelly*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

[Edingtonite] affords a *jelly* with muriatic acid.
Dana, Mineralogy (1868), p. 417.

2. The thickened juice of fruit, or any gelatinous substance, prepared for food: as, currant or guava *jelly*; calf's-foot *jelly*; meat *jelly*.

Jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And incent syrops tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

3. A mixture of gelatin and glycerin, used as a medium for mounting microscopic objects.—**Jelly of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*.—**Wharton's jelly.** Same as *gelatin of Wharton* (which see, under *gelatin*).

jelly[2]† (jel'i), *a.* [Prob. a var. of *jolly*.] Excellent of its kind; worthy. [Scotch.]

He's doen him to a *jelly* hunt's ha',
Was far frae ony town.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

The Provost o' the town,
A *jelly* man, well worthy of a crown.
Shirrefs, Poems, p. 33.

jelly-bag (jel'i-bag), *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

jellyfish (jel'i-fish), *n.* A popular name of many kinds of acalephs, medusas, sea-blubbers, or sea-nettles: so called from the soft, gelatinous structure. As commonly used, the name applies especially to those discophorous hydrozoans which have an umbrella-like disk, by the pulsation of which, or its alternate dilatation and contraction, they are propelled through the water, trailing long appendages, which have the property of nettling or stinging when they are touched. Jellyfish are often found swimming in shoals in summer, to the great annoyance of bathers. The different genera and species are very numerous. Some of the ctenophorans or comb-jellies are also called by this name. See *Acalephæ, Discophora, Hydrozoa*.

jelly-lichen (jel'i-lī'ken), *n.* One of a class of lichens which dissolve, when wet, into a gelatinous pulp. See *Collemei*.

jelly-plant (jel'i-plant), *n.* An Australian seaweed, *Eucheuma speciosum*, which affords an excellent jelly.

jemble† (jem'bl), *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal*.

For a pare of *Jembles* for the stoole dore xd.
Leverton C'hwardens Accts., 1588 (Arch., XLI. 366).

jemidar, jamadar (jem'i-, jam'a-där), *n.* [Also *jamidar, jemudar, jemmidar, jematdar, jemautdar*, < Hind. Pers. *jamādār*, the chief or leader of any number of persons, an officer of police, customs, or excise, a native subaltern officer, etc., < Hind. *jamā, jame*, amount, aggregate, applied esp. to the debit or receipt side of an account, to rent, revenue, etc. (< Ar. *jamī'*, all, *jimā'*, union, < *jama'a*, gather, assemble), + *-dār*, holding, a holder.] In the army of India, a native officer next in rank to a subadar, or captain of a company of Sepoys; a lieutenant: the name is also applied, in the civil service, to certain officers of police, of the customs, etc., and, in large domestic establishments, to an overseer or head servant having general control of the others.

The Bishop took him into his service as a *jemautdar* or head officer of the peons.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper India (ed. 1844), I. 65, [note.

Calliaud had commenced an intrigue with some of the *jematdars*, or captains of the enemy's troops.
James Mill, Hist. Brit. India, III. 175.

jemminess (jem'i-nes), *n.* The state of being jemmy or spruce; spruceness; neatness. [Colloq.]

Its fort shall be either convenience or *jemminess*.
Greville.

jemmy[1] (jem'i), *n.*; pl. *jemmies* (-iz). [Appar. a particular use of *Jemmy, Jimmy*, dim. of *Jem, Jim*, colloq. abbreviations of *Jeames, James*. See *jack*[1], and cf. in first sense *billy* and *betty*. Less prob. due to *jimmal, jimmer*, forms of *gimmel, gimmal, gimbal*, a double ring, in the obs. occasional sense of a mechanical device.] **1.** A short crowbar, especially as used by burglars: often made in sections, so as to be carried without discovery. Also *jimmy*.

They call for crow-bars—*Jemmies* is the modern name they bear.
They burst through lock, and bolt, and bar.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 117.

2. A sheep's head baked. [Eng.]

She . . . returned with a . . . dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms, . . . founded upon the singular coincidence of *jemmies* being a cant name common to them and . . . an ingenious instrument much used in his profession.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xx.

3. A great-coat. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** *pl.* A kind of woolen cloth. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

jemmy[2] (jem'i), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *jimmy*[2], q. v.] **I.** *a.* Spruce; neat; smart; handy; dexterous. Also spelled *gemmy*. [Colloq.]

A cute man is an abbreviation of acute, . . . and signifies a person that is sharp, clever, neat, or, to use a more modern term, *jemmy*. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Sept., 1767.

II.† *n.* A sort of boot of fine make.

Buck. Hark'ee, Mr. Subtle, I'll out of my tramels when I hunt with the king.
Subtle. Well, well.
Buck. I'll on with my *jemmys*: none of your black bags and jack-boots for me. *Foote*, Englishman in Paris, i.

jeneperet, *n.* An obsolete form of *juniper*.

jenequen (jen'ē-ken), *n.* Same as *henequen*.

jenite (yen'it), *n.* A different orthography of *yenite*: a synonym of *ilvaite*.

jennet[1] (jen'et), *n.* [Also written *gennet, genet*, early mod. E. *ginnet, genette*, < OF. *genette*, < Sp. *ginete*, a nag, also, as orig., a horseman, a horse-soldier; of Moorish origin, traced by Dozy to Ar. *Zenāta*, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.] A small Spanish horse.

The government is held of the Pope by an annual tribute of 40,000 ducats and a white *genet*.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

They were mounted a la gineta, that is, on the light *jennet* of Andalusia—a cross of the Arabian. *Prescott*.

jennet[2], *n.* See *genet*[2].

jenneting (jen'et-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *jenniting, genniting, geneting, geniting, ginniting*, also *jenetin, geniton*, the term. being conformed to that of *hasting* (see quotation from Holland), *sweeting*, and other apple-names, and the first syllable conformed to that of E. *Jenkin, Jenny, Jinny*, etc., from the same ult. source: < OF. *Janet*, earlier *Jehannet, Jehennet*, and *Janot, Jannot*, earlier *Jeanot, Jeannot, Jehannot* (with corresponding fem. *Jehannette, Jeannette, Jeanneton*, E. *Janet*, etc.), dim. of OF. *Jan, Jean, Jehan*, etc., ME. *Jan, Jon*, etc., E. *John*, a personal name; in reference to St. John's apple, OF. *pomme de St. Jean*; so called, it seems, because, like a certain pear similarly named *Amire Joannet*, or *Joannet*, or *Jeannette*, or *Petit St. Jean*, it is ripe in some places as early as St. John's day (June 24th). Cf. ME. *pere-ionettes*, Jeannot pears (Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 221). The apple called *John-apple* or *apple-john*, which does not ripen till late in the season, being considered in perfection when withered (see *apple-john*), may owe its name to another cause. See *John*. The explanation attempted in the perverted form *June-eating* (through *junetin*, in Bailey) is absurd.] A kind of early apple.

Apple trees live a very short time: and of these the hastie kind, or *jenitings*, continue nothing so long as those that bear and ripen later. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 44.

In July come . . . plums in frutt, *gennitings*, quodlins.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Thy sole delight is, sitting still,
With that gold dagger of thy bill
To fret the summer *jenneting*.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Jennie harp. See *harp-seal*.

jenny (jen'i), *n.*; pl. *jennies* (-iz). [A familiar use in various senses of the common fem. name *Jenny*, vulgarly *Jinny, Jen, Jin*, early mod. E. *Jeny*, another form of *Janie, Janey*, dim. of *Jane*, < F. *Jeanne* (< ML. *Joanna*), fem. of *Jean*, < LL. *Joannes*, John: see *John*. Cf. *jenneting*. The spinning-jenny (called in F., after E., *jeannette*) (def. 4) is said to have been so named by Arkwright after his wife, *Jenny*; but according to a grandson of Jacob Hargreaves, the inventor, it is a corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine* (Webster's Dict., ed. 1864). *Gin* would easily suggest *Jin, Jinny, Jenny*, familiar personal names being often attached to mechanical contrivances (cf. *jack*[1], *jemmy*[1], *betty*, etc.); but in the present case there is prob. an allusion to E. dial. *jenny-spinner, jinny-spinner*, the crane-fly, also called in Sc. *spinning-Maggie* and *Jenny Nettles*.] **1.** A female bird: used especially as a prefix, as in *jenny*-heron, *jenny*-howlet, *jenny*-jay, *jenny*-wren, etc. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —**2.** A wren: usually called *jenny-wren*.—**3.** A female ass: also called *jenny-ass*.

Down trots a donkey to the wicket-gate,
With Mister Simon Gubbins on his back; . . .
"*Jenny* be dead, Miss—but I'ze brought ye Jack;
He doesn't give no milk—but he can bray."
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

4. A spinning-jenny (which see).

jenny-ass (jen'i-as), *n.* A female ass; a jenny.

jenny-crudle (jen'i-krud'l), *n.* Same as *jenny-wren*, 1.

jenny-spinner (jen'i-spin'ėr), *n.* [Also *jinny-spinner*; < *Jenny*, fem. name (see *jenny*), + *spinner*.] The crane-fly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

jenny-wren (jen'i-ren'), *n.* **1.** A wren. Also *jenny-crudle*.—**2.** Herb-robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

jentery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

jentle†, **jentill**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gentle*.

jentman†, *n.* A gentleman. *Davies*.

Bawawe what ye say (ko I) of such a *jentman*.
Nay, I feare him not (ko she), doe the best he can.
Udall, Rotster Doister, iii. 3.

jeofail† (jef'āl), *n.* [In old law-books *jeofaile*, repr. OF. *je* (*jeo*) *faille*, I fail, I am mistaken, or *j'ai failli*, I have failed: *je*, < L. *ego* = E. *I*; *ai*, 1st pers. pres. ind. of *aver, avoir*, < L. *habere* = E. *have*; *faille*, pres. ind., *failli*, pp., of *faillir* (see *fail*[1]).] In *law*, an error in pleading or other proceeding, or the acknowledgment of a mistake or an oversight.—**Statutes of jeofail**, the statutes of amendment, particularly an English statute of 1340, whereby irregularities and mistakes in legal proceedings are allowed to be corrected or to be disregarded.

jeopard (jep'ärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *jepard*; < ME. *jeoparden, juparten*, hazard, < *jeopardie*, jeopardy: see *jeopardy*.] To put in jeopardy; expose to loss or injury; hazard; imperil; endanger.

Er that ye *juparten* so youre name,
Beth noght to hastif in this hote fare.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1566.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.
Judges v. 18.

Obviously too well guarded to *jeopard* the interests of the Spanish sovereigns. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To peril, imperil, risk.

jeoparder (jep'ärr-dėr), *n.* One who jeopards or puts to hazard.

jeopardise† (jep'ärr-dis), *n.* [ME.; as *jeopardy* + *-ise*[2].] Jeopardy.

jeopardize (jep'ärr-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jeopardized*, ppr. *jeopardizing*. [< *jeopard* + *-ize*; perhaps suggested by *jeopardise, n.*] To jeopard. Also spelled *jeopardise*.

That he should *jeopardize* his wilful head
Only for spite at me!—'Tis wonderful!
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 11.

Yes, I have lost my honor and my wife,
And, being moreover an ignoble hound,
I dare not *jeopardize* my life for them.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 188.

jeopardless† (jep'ärd-les), *a.* [< *jeopard(y)* + *-less*.] Without jeopardy, or hazard or danger.

Better is it therfore to embrace thys libertie, yf it be eyther in thy power, or *ieopardles*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. vii.

jeopardous† (jep'ärr-dus), *a.* [< *jeopardy* + *-ous*.] Exposed to jeopardy or danger; perilous; hazardous.

The fore-fronts or frontiers of the two corners [of Utopia], what with boards and shelves, and what with rocks, be *jeopardous* and dangerous.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

If a man lead me through a *jeopardous* place by day, he cannot hurt me so greatly as by night.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More.

jeopardously† (jep'ärr-dus-li), *adv.* In a jeopardous manner; with risk or danger; hazardously.

jeopardy (jep'ärr-di), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jeopardie, jeoperdie*; < ME. *jepardie, jeopardie, jopardie, jeperdie, jeupardye* (appar. simulating OF. *jeu perdu*, a lost game), more correctly *jupartie, jupertie*, < OF. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game, i. e. an even game, an even chance, < ML. *jocus partitus*, an even chance, an alternative: L. *jocus* (> OF. *jeu*), jest, play, game; *partitus* (> OF. *parti*), pp. of *partire*, divide: see *joke* and *party*.] **1**†. An even chance; a game evenly balanced.

But God wolde, I had oones or twyes
Yconde and knowe the *jeupardyes*
That cowde the Greke Pictagoras,
I shulde have pleyde the bet at ches.
Chaucer, Death of Bisnche, l. 666.

2. Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril. A person is in *legal jeopardy*, within the constitutional protection against being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, when he is put upon trial, before a court of competent jurisdiction, upon indictment or information which is sufficient in form and substance to sustain a conviction, and a jury has been sworn, unless such jury, without having rendered a verdict, were discharged for good cause (or, according to some authorities, by absolute necessity), or by the consent of the accused.

Myn estat now lyth in *jupartie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 465.

Happy is he that can beware by another man's *jeopardy*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

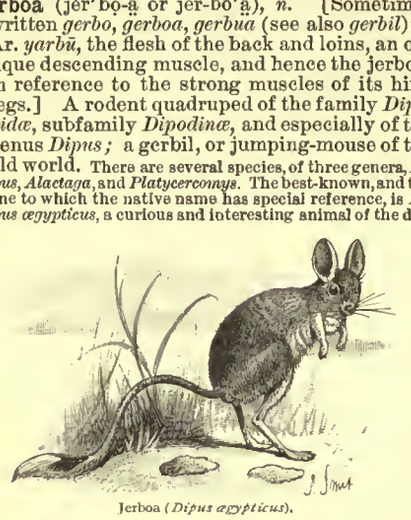
Is not this the blood of the men that went in *jeopardy* of their lives? 2 Sam. xxiii. 17.

=**Syn. 2.** *Peril*, etc. See *danger* and *risk*.

jeopardt, jeopardyt. Obsolete forms of *jeopard, jeopardy*.

jequirity beans. See *Abrus*.

jerboa (jėr'bō-ą or jėr-bō'ą), *n.* [Sometimes written *gerbo, gerboa, gerbua* (see also *gerbil*); < Ar. *yarbū*, the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle, and hence the jerboa, in reference to the strong muscles of its hind legs.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Dipodidæ*, subfamily *Dipodinæ*, and especially of the genus *Dipus;* a gerbil, or jumping-mouse of the old world. There are several species, of three genera, *Dipus, Alactaga*, and *Platycercomys*. The best-known, and the one to which the native name has special reference, is *Dipus ægypticus*, a curious and interesting animal of the deserts of Africa, living in communities in extensive and intricate underground galleries. The hind legs of the animal are extremely long, and so great is its power of jumping that it seems hardly to touch the ground as it bounds along. Its saltatorial power is proportionally greater than that of the kangaroo, since the latter animal is aided by its stout tail. The tail of the jerboa is longer than the body, very slender, and tufted at the end, and may serve as a balance during the flying leaps. The fore feet are very short; the ears are large and rounded. The size of the animal is 6 or 8 inches without the tail, and the general aspect is that of the rat or mouse, the jerboas belonging to the myomorphic group of rodents.



Jerboa (*Dipus ægypticus*).

jerboa-mouse (jėr'bō-ą-mous), *n.* An animal of the genus *Dipodomys*, of North America; one of the pouched mice, pocket-mice, or kangaroo-rats. See *Dipodomys*.

Jerboidæ (jėr-bō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Jerboa* + *-idæ*.] The jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ*.

jereed, jerid (je-rēd'), *n.* [Also written *jerrid, jereed, djereed, djerrid;* < Turk. *jerīd*, Pers. *jarīd*, < Ar. *jerīd, jarīd*, a rod, shaft, esp. the javelin of a horseman.] 1. A wooden javelin about five feet long, used by horsemen in Persia and Turkey in certain games, especially in mock fights.

In tourney light the Moor his *jerrid* flings.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, st. 25.

Right through ring and ring runs the *djereed*.
Southey.

2. A game in which this javelin is used.

jeremejeffite (properly yer-e-me'yef-īt), *n.* [After a Russian mineralogist, *Jeremejeff.*] A rare borate of aluminium found near Adun-Tschilon in Siberia. It occurs in colorless hexagonal crystals resembling beryl.

jeremiad, jeremiade (jer-ę-mī'ad), *n.* [< F. *jérémiade;* as *Jeremiah* + *-ad*[1], as in *Iliad*, etc.: so called in reference to the "Lamentations of Jeremiah," one of the books of the Old Testament.] Lamentation; an utterance of grief or sorrow; a complaining tirade: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery, implying either that the grief itself is unnecessarily great, or that the utterance of it is tediously drawn out and attended with a certain satisfaction to the utterer.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

It is impossible to describe the mournful grandeur with which he used to open his snuff-box, take a preliminary pinch, fold and unfold the sombre bandanna, and launch into a *jeremiad* as to the prospects of Protestantism, more dismal than any ever uttered by the rivers of Babylon.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 204.

Jeremianic (jer"ę-mī-an'ik), *a.* [< *Jeremiah* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prophet Jeremiah.

There are some portions of the book the *Jeremianic* authorship of which has been entirely or in part denied.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 628.

jerfalcon (jėr'fâ"kn), *n.* The etymologically correct spelling of *gerfalcon*.

jergue, *v. t.* See *jerk*[2].

jerguer, *n.* See *jerker*[2].

Jericho (jer'i-kō), *n.* [With ref. to *Jericho* in Palestine, esp., iu def. 1 and the second phrase, in allusion to 2 Sam. x. 4, 5: "Wherefore Hanun took David's servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, . . . and sent them away. . . . And the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return."] 1. A place of tarrying—that is, a prison.—2. A place very distant; a remote place: as, to wish one in *Jericho*.—**From Jericho to June,** a great distance.

His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would—to use an expression of his own, which he had picked up in the holy wars—would send a man *from Jericho to June*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends (Grey Dolphin).

To stay or **tarry in Jericho** (until one's beard is grown), to wait in retirement or obscurity (until one grows wiser).

Who would, to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to *stay in Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid.
Heywood, Hierarchie, iv. 208.

[Humorous in all senses and applications.]

jerid, *n.* See *jereed*.

jerk[1] (jėrk), *v.* [Recorded (first in latter part of the 16th century) in 3 forms: (1) *jerk* (*jerk*, n., Levins, 1570), *jerke;* (2) *gerke* (Minsheu, 1627), cf. "*girk*, a rod, also to chastise or beat" (Halliwell); (3) *yerk*, E. dial. and Sc. *yerk, yark:* orig. strike or beat, esp. with a whip or rod. The typical form is *yerk*, the initial *j* and *g* being palatal, and not sibilant. Origin uncertain; an equiv. term *jert* (Cotgrave) suggests that all these forms are dial. variations of the older *gird*, which has the same sense. See *yerk*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike or beat, as with a whip or rod; strike smartly. [Now only Scotch.]

With that which *jerks* the hams of every jade.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 26.

Fouetter [F.], to scourge, lash, *yerke* or *jerk*. *Cotgrave*.

Now I am fitted!
I have made twigs to *jerk* myself.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2. To pull or thrust with sudden energy; act upon with a twitching or snatching motion; move with quick, sharp force: often with a word or words of direction: as, to *jerk* open a door; the horse *jerked* out his heels.

I snatched at the lappets of his coat, and *jerked* him into Mrs. Wellmore's parlor.
F. W. Robinson, Lazarus in London, iv. 10.

In attempting to dash through a thicket, his hat has been *jerked* from his head, his powder-horn and shot-pouch torn from around his neck.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 202.

We poor puppets, *jerked* by unseen wires.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode.

3. To throw with a quick, sharp motion; specifically, to throw with the hand lower than the elbow, with an impulse given by sudden collision of the forearm with the hip: as, to *jerk* a stone.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sudden spasmodic motion; give a start; move twitchingly.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden*.

He was seized with that curious nervous affection which originates in these religious excitements, and disappears with them. He *jerked* violently—his *jerking* only adding to his excitement, which in turn increased the severity of his contortions. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit Rider, xiv.

2†. To sneer; carp; speak sarcastically.

By the way he *jerkes* at some mens reforming to models of Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

jerk[1] (jėrk), *n.* [< *jerk*[1], *v.*] 1. A short, sharp pull, thrust, or twitch; a sudden throw or toss; a jolt; a twitching or spasmodic motion.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

The Ship tossed like an Egg-shell, so that I never felt such uncertain *Jerks* in a Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 82.

2. A sudden spring or bound; a start; a leap; a sally.

Ovidius Naso was the man; and why, indeed, Naso, but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy, the *jerks* of invention? *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2, 129.

3. An involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action resulting from a blow or other external stimulus. Thus, a blow upon the ligament of the patella, below the knee-cap, produces spasmodic contraction of the extensor muscles of the leg, which is straightened with a jerk. This is technically called *knee-jerk*, and the same action in other parts receives qualifying terms, as *chin-jerk*, etc.

4. *pl.* The paroxysms or violent spasmodic movements sometimes resulting from excitement in connection with religious services. Specifically called *the jerks*. [Western and southern U. S.]

These Methodis' sets people crazy with *the jerks*, I've hearn tell. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit Rider, xii.

5†. A sneer; sarcasm.

The question ere whils mov'd who he is . . . may returne with a more just demand, who he is not of place and knowledge never so mean, under whose contempt and *jerk* these men are not deservedly falne?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

jerk[2], **jerque** (jėrk), *v. t.* [Sometimes spelled *jergue* (cf. deriv. *jerker*[2], less commonly *jerquer, jerguer*); prob. an accom. form, < It. *cercare* (pron. cher-kā're), search (cf. *cercatore, cercante*, a searcher): see *search*.] In the English custom-house, to search, as a vessel, for unentered goods.

jerk[3], **jerky**[2] (jėrk, jėr'ki), *n.* [< Chilian *charqui*, dried beef.] Meat cut into strips and cured by drying it in the open air.

As soon as daylight appears, the captain started to where they left some *jerk* hanging on the evening before.
W. De Hass, Hist. Early Settlements, p. 389.

jerk[3] (jėrk), *v. t.* [Chiefly as pp. adj., in the phrase *jerked beef;* < *jerk*[3], *n.*] To cure, as meat, especially beef, by cutting into long thin pieces and drying in the sun.

When he [the Rocky Mountain hunter] can get no fresh meat, he falls back on his stock of *jerked* venison, dried in long strips over the fire or in the sun.
The Century, XXXVI. 832.

jerker[1] (jėr'kėr), *n.* [< *jerk*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who jerks; one who moves something in a quick, spasmodic way; in the quotation, one who whips or lashes.

Let 'em alone, Frank; I'll make 'em their own justice, and a *jerker*. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 3.

2. One who makes quick, spasmodic motions; especially, one who suffers from involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features.

In Roman Catholic countries these manifestations, as we have seen, have generally appeared in convents. . . . In Protestant countries they appear in times of great religious excitement, and especially when large bodies of young women are submitted to the influence of noisy and frothy preachers. Well-known examples of this in America are seen in the "Jumpers," *Jerkers*, and various revival extravagances. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 148.

3. A cyprinoid fish, *Hybopsis kentuckiensis:* same as *hornyhead*.

jerker[2], **jerquer** (jėr'kėr), *n.* [Also written *jerguer:* see *jerk*[2].] In the English custom-house, an officer who searches vessels for unentered goods. [Colloq.]

I have heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her. *Sala*.

jerkin[1] (jėr'kin), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *jirkin;* prob. of D. origin (see 1st quot.), < OD. **jurkken* or **jurken*, < *jurk*, a frock, + dim. *-ken*, E. *-kin*.] A short close-fitting coat or jacket, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The term is used loosely to include on the one hand the doublet, and on the other the buff-coat, at least in some of its forms; it was even used for a surcoat, or coat worn over armor.

With dutchkin dublets, and with *Ierkins* laggde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

And all kinde of leather ware, as gloues, poyntes, gyrdles, skins for *ierkins*.
Stafford, A Briefe Conceipt (1581), ed. Furnivall, p. 88.

Is not a buff *jerkin* a most sweet robe of durance?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 49.

His attire was a riding-cloak, which, when open, displayed a handsome *jerkin*, overlaid with lace.
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

jerkin[2] (jėr'kin), *n.* A young salmon: same as *ginkin*.

jerkin[3]† (jėr'kin), *n.* [Contr. of *jerfalcon*.] The male of the gerfalcon.

jerkiness (jėr'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being jerky or spasmodic.

In our common conversation we can give pleasure and escape sharp tones by avoiding *jerkiness* in speech.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 128.

jerkinet (jėr'ki-net), *n.* [Sc. *jirkinet*, also written, improp., *girkienet;* < *jerkin*[1] + *-et*. Cf. *jornet*.] An outer jacket worn by women; a sort of bodice without whalebone.

My lady's gown, there's gairs upon 't; . . .
But Jenny's jimps an' *jirkinet*,
My lord thinks meikle mair upon 't.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

jerkingly (jėr'king-li), *adv.* In a jerking manner; with or by jerks.

jerkin-head (jėr′kin-hed), *n.* [Appar. with some allusion to *jerkin*[1].] In *arch.*, the end of a roof when it is formed into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip, the gable rising about half-way to the ridge, so that it is left with a truncated shape, and the roof being hipped or inclined backward from this level. Also called *shread-head. Gwilt.*

Jerkin-head Roof.

jerky[1] (jėr′ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *jerk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of a jerking character; acting by jerks; spasmodic; capricious; impatient.

She wiped her eyes in the *jerky* way of poor people, to whom tears are a hindrance.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 255.

The best teaching is not feverish or *jerky*, but deliberate, steady, harmonious.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 41.

II. *n.*; pl. *jerkies* (-kiz). See the extract.

The liveliest travelling was by *jerky*, the ordinary American farm-waggon without springs. You sat on a board laid across the waggon-box; that is, you tried to sit, for truly half the time you spent in the air, stiffening your arms to temper the bump bound to meet your return to the seat. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 108.

jerky[2] (jėr′ki), *n.* See *jerk*[3].

jeroboam (jer-ō-bō′am), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jeroboam*, "a mighty man of valour" (1 Ki. xi. 28), who became king of Israel.] A large bowl or goblet, generally of metal. [Prov. Eng.]

The corporation of Ludlow formerly possessed a *jeroboam*, which was used as a grace-cup or loving-cup at the bailiff's feasts. *H. S. Cumings.*

jeroffleret, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) form of *gillyflower.*

jeropigia, *n.* A variant of *geropigia.*

jerount, *n.* [ME., spelled irreg. *jeryne*; appar. < OF. **jeron, geron, giron, gieron*, a back of leather, a robe, tunic, lap, bed, tile, etc., orig. anything circular, a gyron: see *gyron.*] A piece of armor, apparently of leather.

Armede hym in a sctone with orfraecz fulle ryche,
Aboven one that a *jeryne* of Acres owte over,
Aboven that a jesceraunt of jentyile maylez,
A jupone of Jcrodyne jaggede in schredez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 903.

jerque, *v. t.* See *jerk*[2].

jerquer, *n.* See *jerker*[2].

jerrid, *n.* See *jereed.*

jerry (jer′i), *n.*; pl. *jerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure; prob. ult. from the name *Jerry*, a familiar abbr. of *Jeremiah.*] A man who erects flimsy buildings; a speculator who constructs houses hastily and unsubstantially.

jerry-builder (jer′i-bil′dėr), *n.* Same as *jerry.*

How many householders have suffered from the scamped work of *jerry-builders?* *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 67.

jerry-building (jer′i-bil′ding), *n.* Cheap and careless construction of houses.

No premium is required to encourage the development of *jerry-building.* *Nature*, XXX. 31.

jerry-built (jer′i-bilt), *a.* Constructed hastily and with flimsy materials.

The first thought naturally was that these *jerry-built* houses would be shaken down like a pack of cards.
Nature, XXX. 31.

jerry-shop (jer′i-shop), *n.* A low dram-shop.

A worse than *jerry-shop* over the way raged like Bedlam or Erebus. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jersey (jėr′zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jarsey, jarsy, jarzie*; so called from *Jersey*, formerly also *Jarsey* (< F. *Jersey*), one of the Channel Islands, < L. *Cæsarea*, a name of various places, applied in later times to the island, < *Cæsar*, Cæsar: see *Cæsar.* The province, now the State, of New Jersey (NL. *Nova Cæsarea*) was so named in 1664, in the grant to the proprietors, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, after the island of Jersey, which Sir George Carteret had defended against the Long Parliament.] **I.** *n.* 1. Fine woolen yarn; fine or select wool, separated from the inferior quality by combing.

Her [the Queen of Scots'] hose were wosted, watched-coloured, wrought with silver about the clocks, and whit *jarzie* vnder them.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 281.

By no meanes therefore is the present practice to be borne, which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into *jarsies* for worke, which they pack up as bales of cloth. *Golden Fleece* (1657).

2. A close-fitting upper garment, extending to the hips, made of elastic woolen or silk material, and worn with some variation of form by both men and women.

Now each house has its own uniform of cap and *jersey*, of some lively colour.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.

His dress was well adapted for displaying his deep square chest and sinewy arms—a close fitting *jersey*, and white trousers girt by a broad black belt.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston, I.

II. *a.* Made of fine woolen yarn or pure wool.

If I be not found in carnation *Jersey*-stockings, blue devils' breeches, with three gards down, and my pocket i' the sleeves, I'll ne'er look you i' the face again.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, I. 1.

Jersey cloth, woolen stockinet.—**Jersey-comb**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a comb with long curved teeth, such as is used by wool-combers.—**Jersey flannel**, a fabric resembling stockinet, but with a long and soft pile on one side.

Jersey lightning, livelong. See *lightning, livelong.*

Jersey mates, Jersey team. See *mate*[1].

Jersey pine, tea, thistle, etc. See *pine*, etc.

jert† (jėrt), *v. t.* [See *jerk*[1].] To throw; jerk. *Colgrave.*

jerupigia, *n.* See *geropigia.*

Jerusalem artichoke, cherry, cowslip, haddock, oak, pony, etc. See *artichoke*, etc.

jervine (jėr′vin), *n.* [< Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the *Veratrum album*, + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*, along with veratrine.

jeshamy (jesh′a-mi), *n.* A corruption of *jasmine.* [Colloq., Eng.]

jess (jes), *n.* [Usually in pl. *jesses*; < ME. *ges*, < OF. *ges, gies, giez, gets*, or without nom. *-s, get, giet*, later as pl. *gects*, F. *jet* = Pr. *get* = It. (obs.) *geto*, < ML. *jactus*, a jess: so called from their use in letting the hawk fly, being the same as OF. *get, giet*, later *geet, jeet*, F. *jet*, < L. *jactus*, a throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] 1. A short strap, usually of leather, sometimes of silk or other material, fastened about the leg of a hawk used in falconry, and continually worn. The leash, when used, is secured to this. But the term *jess* must be taken to include a short thong with a ring at the end, which is rather the leash and varvel of actual falconry than the jess proper. This is the heraldic use of the term. See cut under *à-la-cuisse.*

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3, 261.

Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *jesses* that will pull you down.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.

jess (jes), *v. t.* [< *jess*, *n.*] To secure with jesses; place the jesses on.

Both hawks are hooded and *jessed* exactly as in the old knightly days. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

Jessed and belled, in *her.* See *falcon*, I.

jessamine, jessamin (jes′a-min), *n.* [See *jasmine.*] 1. Same as *jasmine.*

The tufted crow-toe, and pale *jessamine.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

All night has the casement *jessamine* stirr'd
To the dancers dancing in tune.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii.

2. In *her.*, the tincture white or argent in blazoning by the system of flowers.

jessamy† (jes′a-mi), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *jessamine.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The jasmine.—2. A dandy: so called, it is said, because it was a habit of fops to wear a sprig of jasmine in their buttonhole.

My labour, however, was not without its reward; it recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of *Jessamy.*
Hawkesworth, Adventurer, No. 100.

II. *a.* Like jasmine in color or perfume.

Towards evening, I took them out to the New Exchange, and there my wife bought things, and I did give each of them a pair of *jessimy* plain gloves, and another of white.
Pepys, Diary, IL 482.

jessant (jes′ant), *a.* [Appar. intended for OF. *jettant, jactant*, pushing forth, throwing out (ppr. of *jetter*: see *jet*[1]), but prob. orig. *iessant* for **issant*, < OF. *issant*, ppr. of *isser, eisser, iesser*, issue: see *ish*, and cf. *issuant.* The form is like OF. *jesant, gesant* (F. *gissant*), ppr. of *gesir*, < L. *jacere*, lie.] In *her.*: (*a*) Shooting up as a plant. (*b*) Emerging: nearly the same as *issuant*, but applied especially to an animal which appears to emerge from the middle of an ordinary or the like, instead of its upper edge.—**Jessant-de-lis**, in *her.*, having a fleur-de-lis passing through it and showing below as well as above: used commonly of the head of a creature, as a leopard, through which the fleur-de-lis seems to have been drawn.

Jessant-de-lis.

Jesse[1] (jes′ē), *n.* The name of the father of David and ancestor of Jesus, used in several phrases with reference to Isa. xi. 1: "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots."—**Jesse candlestick.** (*a*) A branched candlestick in which the branches are made to serve the purpose of the genealogical tree of Christ's descent from Jesse. See *tree of Jesse*, below. (*b*) By extension and erroneously, any large and showy branched candlestick or chandelier intended for ecclesiastical use.—**Jesse window**, a painted window containing a tree of Jesse.—**Tree of Jesse**, a decorative genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ, the figure of Jesse being the root, and the branches bearing the names and often representations of his descendants. This was a design frequently carried out in the middle ages in stained glass or wall decoration, in sculpture, in the form of a branched candlestick, etc.

Jesse[2] (jes′ē), *n.* [Also written *Jessie, Jessy*; appar. of local origin, with some orig. ref. to some one named *Jesse* or *Jessie.*] A term occurring only in the following phrase:—**To give one Jesse** (sometimes, **to give one particular Jesse**), to give one a good scolding or dressing; punish one severely. [Slang, U. S.]

jesserant†, **jesseraunt**† (jes′e-rant), *n.* [Also *jagerant, jazerant, jazerent, jaserant, jaserine, jazerant*; ME. *jasserant, jesseraunt, gesseraunt*, < OF. *gesseron, jazeran, jaseran* (also *jesseran*), a chain-mail shirt, bracelet, or necklace, F. *jaseron*, braid, = Pr. *jazeran* = Pg. *jazerão*; cf. Sp. *jacerina* = Pg. *jazerina* = It. *ghiazzerino*, a coat of mail, cuirass; said to be of Ar. (Algerian) origin.] Splint armor, whether the splints were fastened together with links of steel wire, as in Moslem armor, or by silk twist, as in Japanese armor, or as in European lobster-tail or crevisse armor.

A *jazerent* of double mail he wore.
Southey, Joan of Arc, vii.

jest[1] (jest), *n.* [In the older sense still written, archaically, *gest*; < ME. *geste*, rarely *jeste*, a story, a tale, prop. a tale of adventure or exploits, afterward extended to mean any entertaining tale or anecdote, orig. a deed or exploit, < OF. *geste*, an exploit, a tale of exploits: see *gest*[2], *gesture.*] 1†. An act; deed; achievement; exploit; gest. See *gest*[2], *n.*, 1.

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read, Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.
Jasper Heywood, in Cens. Lit., ix. 393. (*Nares.*)

2†. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; romance. See *gest*[2], *n.*, 2.—3†. A mask; masquerade; pageant.

He promised us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest.*
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, i.

4. A spoken pleasantry; a laughable or intentionally ludicrous saying; a witticism; a joke; a sally.

A *jest*'s prosperity lies in the ear
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
Of him that makes it. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2, 871.

The *jests* that flash'd about the pleader's room,
Lightning of the hour, the pun, the scurrilous tale.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. An acted pleasantry; a jocular or playful action; something done to make sport or cause laughter.

The image of the *jest* [the plot against Falstaff]
I'll show you here at large.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6, 17.

To cozen their consciences, they hired certain Janizaries to force them aboard: who took their money, and made a *jest* of beating them in earnest.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 109.

6. The object of laughter, sport, or mockery; a laughing-stock.

And where there is no difference in men's worthe,
Titles are *jests*. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, I. 1.

She is such a desperate scholar that no country gentleman can approach her without being a *jest.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 113.

Be this a woman's fame; with this unblest,
Toasts live a scorn, and queens may die a *jest.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 282.

In jest, in sport; for mere diversion; not in earnest; playfully.

He spak a word *in jest;*
Her answer wasna good.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 108).

Tell him that he loves *in jest,*
But I in earnest. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 1.

To break a jest. See *break.*—**Syn. 4.** *Jest, Joke;* quip, quirk, witticism, sally. A *joke* is often rougher or less delicate than a *jest*, as a practical *joke*, but *jest* often suggests more of lightness or scoffing than *joke*, as to turn everything into *jest*. *Joke* is the word to be used where action is implied; *jest* is generally applied to something said.

Of all the griefs that harass the distress'd,
Sure the most bitter is a scornful *jest.*
Johnson, London, l. 165.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Enclose whole downs in walls—'tis all a *joke!*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 261.

jest[1] (jest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten*, tell romantic tales, < *geste*, a tale, etc.: see *gest*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To tell stories or romances. See *gest*[2], *v.*

I can not *geste*, rum, raf, ruf, by letter [*i. e.* in alliterative verse].
Ne, God wot, rym hold I but litel better.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

2. To trifle (with); amuse or entertain by words or actions; treat as trifling.

By my life, captain,
These hurts are not to be *jested* with.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

3. To say or do something intended to amuse or cause laughter.

Earl Limours
Drank till he *jested* with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and play'd upon it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To take part in a mask or sport; engage in mock combat; just.

As gentle and as jocund, as to *jest*,
Go I to fight. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3, 95.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in jest or sport. [Rare.]

If jest is in you, let the jest be *jested*. *Ruskin.*

2. To apply a jest to; joke with; banter; rally.

He *jested* his companion upon his gravity.
G. P. R. James.

jest[2] (jest), *adv.* A common dialectal form of *just*[1].

jest-book (jest'bůk), *n.* A book containing a collection of jests, jokes, or funny stories or sayings.

jestee (jes-tē'), *n.* [< *jest*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person on whom a jest is passed. [Rare.]

The Mortgager and Mortgagee differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse than the Jester and *Jestee* do in that of memory.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

jester (jes'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gestour, gestiour*, < *gesten*, tell jests: see *jest*[1], *v.*] 1†. A story-teller; a reciter of tales, adventures, and romances.

Gestiours, that tellen tales
Bothe of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1198.

The conteurs and the *jestours* . . . were literally, in English, tale-tellers, who recited either their own compositions or those of others, consisting of popular tales and romances. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

2. One who is addicted to jesting; one who is given to witticisms, jokes, and pranks.

When he [Southey] writes nonsense we generally read it with pleasure, except indeed when he tries to be droll. A more insufferable *jester* never existed.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

3. A court-fool or professed sayer of witty things and maker of amusement, maintained by a prince or noble in the middle ages and later. The dress of the jester was usually showy, or even gaudy, and toward the end of the time when jesters were employed it was always typically party-colored or motley; but, as the jesters in some early courts were men of considerable intellectual ability, and in some cases of good family, their dress was not always conspicuously distinguished from that of those with whom they mingled. The bauble, sometimes very small and of rich materials, was the only certain badge of the jester's employment. The fools of Shakspere's plays indicate a certain lowering of the rank of the jester in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. So far as is known, the last one employed in England was Archie Armstrong (died 1672), in the court of James I., and afterward of Charles I. See *cockscomb*, *bauble*[2], *motley*.

Feste, the *jester*, my lord; a fool that the lady Olivia's father took much delight in. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4, 11.

Jesters' helmet, a kind of helmet bearing unusual ornaments, such as horns, or having the vizor shaped in rude imitation of a face.

jesting (jes'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *jest*[1], *v.*] 1. Given to jesting; playful: as, a *jesting* humor. —2. Fit for joking; proper to be joked about.

He will find that these are no *jesting* matters.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

jesting-beam (jes'ting-bēm), *n.* In *building*, a beam introduced for appearance, and not for use.

jestingly (jes'ting-li), *adv.* In a jesting or playful manner; not in earnest.

jesting-stock (jes'ting-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt for ridicule. [Rare.]

I love thee not so ill to keep thee here,
A *jesting-stock*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

jest-monger (jest'mung″gėr), *n.* A retailer of jests; a joker.

Some witlings and *jest-mongers* still remain
For fools to laugh at. *J. Baillie.*

jestword (jest'wėrd), *n.* An object of jests or ridicule; a laughing-stock; a byword; a butt.

The *jestword* of a mocking band. *Whittier.*

Jesuate (jez'ū-āt), *n.* [Also *Jesuat*, < It. *Gesuato*, < *Gesù*, Jesus: see *Jesus*. Cf. *Jesuit*.] A member of a monastic order founded by the Italian Colombini, and confirmed by Urban V. about 1367. Until 1606 it was composed entirely of laymen, who cared for the poor and sick. From the fact that they distilled alcoholic liquors at some of their houses, they were called *Aqua-vitæ fathers*. The order was suppressed in 1668.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* [< F. *Jesuite*, now *Jésuite* = Sp. *Jesuita* = Pg. *Jesuita* = It. *Gesuita* = D. *Jezuit, Jezuïet* = G. Dan. Sw. *Jesuit*, < NL. *Jesuita*, so called (first, it is said, by Calvin, about 1550) from the name given to the order by its founder (NL. *Societas Jesu*, 'the Company (or Society) of Jesus'), < L. *Jesus* + *-ita*, E. usually *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of the "Society of Jesus" (or "Company of Jesus"), founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534 and confirmed by the Pope in 1540. Its membership includes two general classes, laymen, or temporal coadjutors, and priests; and six grades, namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholastics, formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The applicant for admission to the order must be at least fourteen years old, and the three vows cannot be taken before the age of thirty-three. After a two years' novitiate the lay brothers become temporal coadjutors, and the candidates for the priesthood are advanced to the grade of scholastics. A rigorous course of study follows for fourteen or fifteen years, divided into three nearly equal periods of academic or collegiate study, teaching and study combined, and a course in theology. At the end of this time the scholastic enters on another short novitiate, after which he may become either a spiritual coadjutor or one of the professed. The three vows are voluntary poverty, perfect chastity, and perfect obedience; and the fourth vow is absolute submission to the Pope. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class; they form the general congregation, and fill the highest offices and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation. He has great power, limited only by the constitutions, and is aided by a council of assistants. He must reside at Rome, and is subject only to the Pope. There is an elaborate organization, with a division into five "assistancies," subdivided into provinces, each of which is administered by a provincial, and each provincial has "superiors," rectors, etc., as subordinates. Two features characterize the system thus organized—absolute obedience and a perfect system of scrutiny. It is the combination of these two principles which has made the order of Jesuits such a power in the church. So formidable has their political influence been supposed to be that they have often been expelled even from Roman Catholic communities. They were expelled from France in 1594, restored in 1603, again expelled in 1764, and for the last time in 1880. They were expelled from Spain in 1767, and at different times from various other countries. In 1773 the order was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., but it was revived in 1814. It is believed now to number about ten thousand members.

One whom the mob, when next we find or make
A popish plot, shall for a *Jesuit* take.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 35.

2. A crafty or insidious person; an intriguer: so called in allusion to the crafty and intriguing methods commonly ascribed to the Jesuits.—3. [*l. c.*] A dress worn by women in the latter part of the eighteenth century; a kind of indoor morning-gown. *Fairholt.*—**Jesuit lace.** See *lace*.—**Jesuits' bark**, Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.—**Jesuits' Bark Act.** See *bark*[2].—**Jesuits' drops**, a balsamic preparation formerly in repute as a pectoral and vulnerary: same as *friars' balsam* (which see, under *friar*).—**Jesuits' nut**, a name sometimes given to the fruit of *Trapa natans*, the water-chestnut.—**Jesuits' powder**, powdered cinchona bark.—**Jesuits' tea**, the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or its leaves. See *maté*[1], and *Paraguay tea*, under *tea*.—**Jesuit style**, in *arch.* See *baroque*, 2.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *v. t.* [< *Jesuit*, *n.*] To cause to conform to the principles of the Jesuits; make a Jesuit of.

But to return to the Roman Catholics, how can we be secure from the practice of *jesuited* Papists in that Religion? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Jesuitess (jez'ū-it-es), *n.* [< NL. *Jesuitissa*; as *Jesuit* + *-ess*.] One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits. It was suppressed by Pope Urban VIII. about 1633.

Jesuitic (jez-ū-it'ik), *a.* [= F. *jésuitique* = Sp. *jesuítico* = Pg. *jesuitico* = It. *gesuitico*; < *Jesuit*, q. v.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles.

The *Jesuitic* maxim, that "he who has the schools has the future," the German Catholics have adopted as their own. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 194.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *jesuitical*.

jesuitical (jez-ū-it'i-kal), *a.* [< *Jesuitic* + *-al*.] Designing; crafty; politic; insinuating: an opprobrious term.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, § 13.

He has been accused of a *jesuitical* tendency, of a disposition to find arguments in favor of acts after the acts have been performed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 589.

jesuitically (jez-ū-it'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a jesuitical, insinuating, or politic manner; craftily.

jesuitish (jez'ū-it-ish), *a.* [< *Jesuit* + *-ish*[1].] Jesuitical.

As our English papists are commonly most *jesuitish*, so our English Jesuits are more furious than their fellows.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 19.

Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* [= F. *jésuitisme* = Sp. Pg. *jesuitismo* = It. *gesuitismo*; as *Jesuit* + *-ism*.] 1. The system, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—2. Craft; subtlety; politic duplicity: an opprobrious use.

The word *Jesuitism* now in all countries expresses an idea for which there was in Nature no prototype before. Not till these late centuries had the human soul generated that abomination or needed to name it.
Carlyle, Latter Day Pamphlets, viii.

Jesuitocracy (jez″ū-i-tok'rā-si), *n.* [< *Jesuit* + *-o-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, q. v., etc.] Government by Jesuits; also, the whole body of Jesuits in a country.

The charming results of a century of *Jesuitocracy*, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793. *Kingsley*, Yeast, v.

Jesuitry (jez'ū-it-ri), *n.* [< *Jesuit* + *-ry*.] Jesuitism, in either of its senses.

The poor Girondins, many of them, under such fierce bellowing of Patriotism, say Death; justifying, motivant, that most miserable word of theirs by some brief casuistry and *jesuitry*. Vergniaud himself says Death; justifying by *jesuitry*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 7.

Jesus (jē'zus), *n.* [< ME. *Jesus, Iesus, Jesu* (in AS. usually translated, *Hælend*, lit. 'healer,' i. e. Saviour); F. *Jésus* = Sp. Pg. *Jesus* = It. *Gesù* = D. *Jezus* = G. Dan. Sw. *Jesus*, < L. (LL.) *Jesus*, prop. in 3 syllables, *Iesus* (gen., dat., abl., and voc. *Jesu*, > voc. *Jesu* in modern tongues), < Gr. Ἰησοῦς, < Heb. *Yēshū'a*, also *Yōshū'a*, contr. of *Yehōshu'a* (forms transliterated, in the LL. and E. versions of the Old Testament, as *Jeshua, Joshua*, and *Jehoshua* respectively), a name meaning 'Jehovah is salvation' or 'help of Jehovah': see *Jehovah*. The name was a very common one among the Jews, esp. during the Hellenizing period, when it assumed the Gr. form Ἰησοῦς, being sometimes assimilated to the purely Gr. Ἰάσων, Jason (cf. ἴασις, healing, < ἰᾶσθαι, heal). A special significance was impressed upon the name when it was given to the child proclaimed to be the Saviour of mankind (Mat. i. 21; Luke i. 31).] 1. The Greek form of *Joshua*, used in the authorized version of the Bible twice to designate the Jewish leader so named (Acts vii. 45, Heb. iv. 8), once to designate a man called Justus (Col. iv. 11), and elsewhere as the personal name of the Saviour, frequently conjoined with *Christ*, the Anointed, the official title.

She [Mary] shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name *Jesus*: for he shall save his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

2†. With the article, a representation of the crucifixion or of the ecce homo, or even of the mere emblem of Christ, such as the I. H. S. or ☧: used in old inventories, etc.—**Company of Jesus**, the order of Jesuits.—**Order of Jesus, of Jesus Christ**, etc., the name of several orders of more or less religious character, in Spain, Sweden, etc.

jet[1] (jet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jetted*, ppr. *jetting*. [< ME. *jetten, getten*, < OF. *jetter, jeter, getter, geter, jecter*, F. *jeter*, cast, hurl, throw, fling, dart, put or push forth, = Pr. *getar, gitar, gietar* = Sp. *jitar* = It. *gittare, gettare*, throw, etc., < L. *jactare*, throw, hurl, cast, toss, shake, agitate, etc., freq. of *jacere*, throw (> *jacēre*, lie), akin to Gr. ἰάπτειν, throw: see *iambic*. From the same L. source are *abject, project, reject, subject, traject*, etc., with many derivatives, *abjection, adjection*, etc., *adjective, objective*, etc., *jacent, adjacent, circumjacent, jactation, jettison, jetsam, jactitation, jaculate, ejaculate*, etc., also *amice*[1], *gist*[1], *gist*[2], *joist*, and, connected directly with *jet*, its doublet *jut*, and *jetty*[1], *jutty*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To throw out; shoot out; spurt forth, especially from a small orifice; spout; spurt.

But that, instead of this form, so incommodious for the conveyance of waters, it should be *jetted* out every where into hills and dales so necessary for that purpose, is a manifest sign of an especial providence of the wise Creator. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii. 4.

A dozen angry models *jetted* steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To shoot forward; shoot out; project; jut.

His eyebrows *jetted* out like the round casement of an alderman's dining-room. *Middleton*, Black Book.

2†. To strut; stalk; assume a haughty or pompous carriage; be proud.

I see Parmeno come *ietlyng* like a lord, but see howe idle he is, as one out of all care and thought.
J. Udall, Flowres, fol. 97.

The orders I did set,
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 202.

3†. To encroach offensively. *Nares.*

It is hard when Englishmens pacience must be thus *jetted* on by straungers, and they not dare to revendge their owne wrongs. *Play of Sir Thomas More.*

Insulting tyranny begins to *jet*
Upon the innocent and awless throne.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4, 51.

4†. To jerk; jolt. *Wiseman.*—**5.** To turn round or about. [Prov. Eng.]

jet[1] (jet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jette, get;* < ME. *jet, get, jette, gette,* a device, mode, manner, fashion, < OF. *get, giet,* later *geet, jeet,* a throw, cast, etc., a jess (q. v.), F. *jet,* a throw, cast, stroke, a gush, spurt, or jet (of water), a shoot (of a plant), a jess, etc., = It. *getto,* a throw, cast, waterspout, etc., < L. *jactus,* a throw, cast, < *jacere,* pp. *jactus,* throw: see *jet*[1], *v.* Cf. *jess, n.*] **1.** A sudden shooting forth; a spouting or spurting, as of water or flame from a small orifice.

The natural *jets* and elations of a mind energized by the rapidity of its own emotions.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. That which so issues or spurts: as, a *jet* of water; a *jet* of blood; a *jet* of gas.

Thus the small *jet,* which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.

3. A spout, or the end of a spout or nozle, for the emission of a liquid or gas: as, a rose-*jet;* a gas-*jet.*—**4.** In *metal-casting:* (*a*) A channel or tube for introducing melted metal into a mold. (*b*) A small projecting piece of the metal, consisting of what remained in the hole through which the liquid metal was run into the mold: this has to be filed off before the casting can be finished. Compare *runner.*—**5.** In *pyrotechnics,* a rocket-case filled with a burning composition, and attached to the circumference of a wheel or the end of a movable arm to give it motion.—**6.** A large water-ladle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A descent; a declivity. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8†.** Fashion; manner; custom; style.

Also ther is another newe *Iett,*
A fowle wast of cloth, and excessyf.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

A kirtel of a fyn wachet,
Schapen with goores in the newe *get.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 136.

9†. Artifice; contrivance.

The croslet
That was ordeyned with that false *get.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266.

10†. [A form of or substitute for *gist*[2], of the same ult. origin.] Point; drift; scope.

How is this, master Rowley? I don't see the *jet* of your scheme. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It often happens that the *jett* or principal point in the debate is lost in these personal contests.
Moritz, Travels in England in 1782 (trans.).

Pelletan jet, an annular steam-jet used to induce a flow of liquid by an opening through which the jet issues. The principle is the same as that of the Giffard injecter.—**Sensitive jet,** a jet of air, smoke, water or other liquid, or of burning gas, which is sensitive to sound-waves. The form and dimensions of the jet are modified by the impact of the sound-waves.

jet[2] (jet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jeat, geat, get, geet, jayet;* < ME. *jet, jete, geete,* < OF. *jet* (also *jette, f.*), *jaet, jayet,* F. *jayet, jais,* earlier OF. *gayet,* and restored *gagate* (cf. also ME. and AS., as L., *gagates,* G. *gagat,* etc.), < L. *gagates,* < Gr. γαγάτης, jet, so called from Γάγαϛ or Γάγγαι, a town and river of Lycia in Asia Minor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of high polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found in beds of lignite or brown coal, and chiefly in rocks of Tertiary and Secondary age. The most important jet-veins are in Yorkshire, England, near Whitby. It is wrought into toys, buttons, and personal ornaments of various kinds.

A thousand favours from a maund she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded *jet.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 37.

A square peece of white stone inserted into a piece of *iet.* *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 165.

2. The color of jet; a deep, rich, glossy black.

The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with *jet.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Jet-rock series, a portion of the Upper Lias, near Whitby, Yorkshire, England: so called because it contains the "jet-rock," a hard, bituminous shale, containing jet in the interstices between the layers in thin lenticular masses.

II. *a.* Made of the mineral jet: as, *jet* beads; *jet* ornaments.

jet-ant (jet'ant), *n.* A kind of ant, *Formica fuliginosa.*

jet-black (jet'blak'), *a.* [< *jet*[2] + *black.*] Of the deepest black; black as jet.

Year after year unto her feet . . .
The maiden's *jet-black* hair has grown.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

jet-break (jet'brāk), *n.* In *printing,* the mark left on the bottom of a type by the breaking off of the jet projecting from the top of the mold.

jet d'eau (zhā dō). [Formerly partly Englished, *jetdeau, jetteau, jetto;* now as mere F., *jet d'eau* (= It. *getto d' aequa*), a jet of water: *jet,* jet; *de,* of; *eau,* water: see *jet*[1], *de*[2], *eau, ewe*[2].] A fine stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe, especially an upward jet from an ornamental fountain.

There is nothing that more enlivens a prospect than rivers, *jetdeaus,* or falls of water, where the scene is perpetually shifting. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 412.

jetee (je-tē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Marsdenia tenacissima,* or bowstring-creeper of Rajmahal, found wild in certain hilly parts of India. Its fiber is beautiful in appearance, tough and elastic, and endures exposure to water. It is made into such articles as bowstrings, twine, and rope. The milky juice when dried serves as a caoutchouc.

jet-glass (jet'glȧs), *n.* Crystal-glass of pure black: used for cheap jewelry, in imitation of jet.

jeton, *n.* See *jetton.*

jet-pump (jet'pump), *n.* A pump in which the fluid is impelled by the action of a jet of the same or another fluid.

jetsam (jet'sam), *n.* [Also *jetsom, jetsome;* a corruption of the earlier *jetson, jettison,* as *flotsam* is of the earlier *flotson,* **flottison:* see *jettison.*] In *law* and *com.:* (*a*) Same as *jettison.*

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; flotsam is where they continue swimming; ligan is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

(*b*) The goods thrown out by jettison.

These are forgiven — matters of the past —
And range with *jetsam* and with offal thrown
Into the blind sea of forgetfulness.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

jetsen†, jetsom†, jetsome†, jetson†, *n.* See *jetsam, jettison. Coles; Minsheu.*

jetstone (jet'stōn), *n.* Same as *jet*[2]. Jet was formerly supposed to have the property of attracting certain objects, like a magnet.

It gines Wits edge, and drawes them too like *jetstone.*
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 13.

jettage (jet'āj), *n.* [< OF. *jetter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] Certain charges levied upon incoming vessels; specifically, dues payable to the corporation of Hull, England, on vessels entering.

Freemen [of Hull] are exempt from anchorage, but freemen as well as non-freemen pay *jettage.*
McCulloch, Dict. Commerce, p. 543.

jette (jet), *n.* The starling, or inclosure of piles, of a bridge.

jetteau† (je-tō'), *n.* A former spelling of *jet d'eau.*

jetteet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jetty*[1].

jetter† (jet'èr), *n.* [< ME. *jettour, jeetour,* < OF. *jettour, jetteur, geteor,* etc., < L. *jactator,* a boaster: see *jactator* and *jet*[1].] One who jets or struts; a spruce fellow.

So were ye better,
What shulde a begger be a *jetter?*
J. Heywood, Four P's.

jettiness (jet'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being jetty; blackness.

jetting† (jet'ing), *p. a.* Same as *jutting.* See *jut.*

The vast *jetting* coat and small bonnet, which was the habit in Henry the Seventh's time, is kept on in the yeomen of the guard; not without a good and politic view, because they look a foot taller, and a foot and a half broader. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 109.

jettison (jet'i-son), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) **jetaison, getaison, gettaison,* a throwing, jettison, < L. *jactatio(n-),* a throwing, < *jactare,* throw: see *jet*[1], *v.,* and cf. *jactation,* a doublet of *jettison.* The word in E. use became corrupted, through *jetson, jetsen,* to *jetsom, jetsome, jetsam:* see *jetsam,* and cf. *flotsam,* similarly corrupted.] In *law,* the throwing overboard of goods or merchandise, especially for the purpose of easing a ship in time of danger or distress. *Stephen.*

If, instead of being thrown overboard, the goods are put into boats or lighters, and lost or damaged before reaching the shore, such loss is regarded as a virtual *jettison,* and gives a claim to average contribution.
Encyc. Brit., III. 146.

The bottle was eventually picked up on the shore of Galveston Island in the Gulf of Mexico, having traversed (through the aid of the equatorial current) the Atlantic from the point of *jettison* to Trinidad or Tobago.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 153.

jettison (jet'i-son), *v. t.* [< *jettison, n.*] To throw overboard, especially for the purpose of easing and saving a ship in time of danger.

When a part of a cargo is thrown overboard (or *jettisoned,* as it is termed) to save the ship from foundering in a storm, or to float her when stranded, or to facilitate her escape from an enemy, the loss of the goods and of the freight attached to them must be made good by average contribution. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 146.

jettot (je-tō'), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet d'eau.*

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, groves, aviaries, vivaries, fountaines, especially one of five *jettos.*
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

jetton (jet'on), *n.* [Also *jeton;* < F. *jeton,* a counter, OF. *jeton, geton,* a shoot, sprout, etc., < *jeter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] A piece of metal, generally silver, copper, or brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, formerly used as

Obverse. Reverse.

Bronze Jetton of Louis XIV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

a counter in card-playing, or in casting up accounts; also, an abbey-counter. Jettons came into use in the fourteenth century, and were extensively used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the Netherlands, France, Germany, and other countries.

They used to compute with *Jettons* and counters; . . . it is done by laying them on lines increasing in their value from the bottom, which is a line of Units; the second, or next above it, is a line of Tens; the third a line of Hundreds; the fourth of Thousands; and so on.
T. Snelling, View of the Origin of Jettons, p. 13.

Almost every abbey struck its own *jettons* or counters, which were thin pieces of copper, commonly impressed with a pious legend, and used in casting up accounts.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 19.

jetty[1] (jet'i), *n.*; pl. *jetties* (-iz). [Also *jutty,* q. v.; < OF. *jetee, getee, gettee, gitee, jettee,* a cast, a jetty or jutty, etc.; F. *jetée,* a pier, breakwater, jetty; prop. fem. pp. of OF. *jetter, jeter,* F. *jeter,* throw, cast: see *jet*[1].] **1.** A projecting part of a building, especially a part that projects so as to overhang the wall below, as the upper story of a timber house, a bay-window, etc. See extract under *jetty*[1], *v. i.*—**2.** A projection of stone, brick, wood, or other material (but generally formed of piles), affording a convenient place for landing from and discharging vessels or boats, or serving as a protection against the encroachment or assault of the waves; also, a pier of stone or other material projecting from the bank of a stream obliquely to its course, for the purpose of directing the current upon an obstruction to be removed, as a bed of sand or gravel, or to deflect it from a bank which it tends to undermine. Important jetties are those at the mouth of the Mississippi river, constructed of willow mattresses sunk by weighting with stone, and laid along both banks of the river, to contract the current and cause it to scour out the channel. See *mattress.*

Let us cut all the cables and snap all the chains which tie us to an unfaithful shore, and enter the friendly harbour, that shoots far out into the main its moles and *jetties* to receive us. *Burke,* Economical Reform.

She was walking much too near the brink of a sort of old *jetty* or wooden causeway we had strolled upon, and I was afraid of her falling over.
Dickens, David Copperfield, iii.

The country on both sides of the Mississippi from New Orleans up to the mouth of the Red River is known as the Upper Coast; that below the city down to the *Jetties,* as the Lower Coast. *The Century,* XXXV. 108.

jetty[1] (jet'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jettied,* ppr. *jettying.* [Also *jutty,* q. v.; an extension of *jet*[1], *jut,* after *jetty*[1], *jutty, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To jut; project.

An out-butting or jettie of a house that *jetties* out farther than any other part of the house. *Florio.*

II. *trans.* To make a jetty.

Jettying with brush and pile, and finally strengthening with stone. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LX. 105.

jetty[1]† (jet'i), *a.* [< *jet*[1] + *-y*[1].] Jetting, or jutting out; swelling.

Twise twentie *jettie* sailes with him
The swelling streams did take.
Chapman, Iliad, ii.

jetty[2] (jet'i), *a.* [< *jet*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Made of jet.—**2.** Black as jet.

His spear, his shield, his horse, his armour, plumes,
And *jetty* feathers, menace death and hell.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 1.

All the floods
In which the full-formed maids of Afric lave
Their *jetty* limbs. *Thomson,* Summer, l. 824.

jettyhead (jet'i-hed), *n.* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf; the front of a wharf of which the side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

jeu d'esprit (zhė des-prē'). [F.: *jeu*, a play; *de*, of; *esprit*, spirit: see *spirit*.] A witticism; a play of wit.

We had no idea that the task before us was to examine and report upon a somewhat mild *jeu d'esprit*.
Nature, XXXVIII. 28.

jeune premier (jėn prė-miā'). [F.: *jeune*, young; *premier*, first.] In the theater, an actor who personates young men in leading parts; a first juvenile.

Mr. ——, as Adrien, is a *jeune premier* who promises a good deal. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 245.

jeunesse dorée (jė-nes' do-rā'). [F.: *jeunesse*, youth; *dorée*, fem. of *doré*, gilded.] Literally, the gilded youth of a community; rich and fashionable young men, especially those who are luxurious and prodigal in their way of living; specifically, in *French hist.*, a group of fashionable members of the reactionary party, in the period after the 9th Thermidor, 1794.

Jeunesse dorée answers, perhaps, rather to Disraeli's expression of "curled darlings" than to "dandy."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 190.

Jew (jö), *n.* [< ME. *Jew*, *Jeu*, *Giw*, *Gyw*, *Jwe*, usually in pl. *Jewes*, *Jowes*, *Jues*, *Geus*, *Giwes*, *Gywes*, etc., < OF. *Geu*, *Jeu*, *Jwe*, *Jueu*, later and mod. F. *Juif* = Pr. *Juzieu* = Cat. *Jueu* = Sp. *Judío* = Pg. *Judeo*, *Judeu* = It. *Giudeo* = AS., after L., *Iūdēus*, pl. *Iūdēi* or *Iūdēas* = OS. *Judeo*, *Judheo* = OFries. *Jotha* = MD. *Jode*, D. *Jood* = MLG. *Jode*, *Jodde* = OHG. *Judeo*, *Judo*, MHG. *Jude*, *Jüde*, G. *Jude* = Dan. *Jöde* = Sw. *Jude* = Goth. *Judaius*, < L. *Judæus*, < Gr. *Ἰουδαῖος*, a Jew, an inhabitant of Judea, < *Ἰουδαία*, L. *Judæa*, Judea, < Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, so called from the tribe of that name, descendants of *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob (> Ar. Turk. Hind. *Yahūdi*, a Jew).] **1.** A Hebrew; an Israelite.

Trowe this for no lesyng,
And namely leve her of no *Iwe*,
For al thus dud thei with Jhesu.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 113. (*Halliwell.*)

Glory, honour, and peace to every man that worketh good, to the *Jew* first, and also to the Gentile. Rom. ii. 10.

2. A person who seeks gain by sordid or crafty means; a hard-fisted money-lender, or tricky dealer: an opprobrious use: as, he is a regular *Jew*.—**Exchequer of the Jews.** See *exchequer*.—**Jew Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Jew's eye!** [An allusion to the custom of torturing Jews with the view of extorting money.] Something very precious or highly prized.

There will come a Christian by,
Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5, 43.

[In the original editions the word in this passage is *Jewes*, the old dissyllabic possessive for either sex. The phrase "worth a Jewes eye" is the old proverb here used punningly.]—**Jews' frankincense**, the balsam known as benzoin or gum storax, often used as an incense.—**Jews' houses**, in Cornwall, England, remains of ancient dwellings and furnaces which, together with the tools of ancient smelters and blocks of tin in the rude molds of earth in which the metal was cast, have been found in various parts of that county. These remains date back to a period many centuries before Christ, at a time when trade had been established between Britain and the eastern Mediterranean region.—**Jews' money**, a name given to old Roman coins found in some parts of England. *Halliwell.*—**Jews' tin**, tin smelted in rude blast-furnaces and cast into irregular slabs of various kinds, found in connection with the so-called Jews' houses in Cornwall, and believed to be the work of ancient smelters.

jew (jö), *v.* [< *Jew*, *n.*, in allusion to the sharpness in bargaining popularly ascribed to the Jews.] **I.** *trans.* To overreach; cheat; beat unfairly at a bargain: as, to *jew* one out of a dollar. [Colloq.]

We know there is a mawkish sentiment existing that Jews should not be countenanced; that they will cheat at every opportunity; and it has become a saying that a person swindled in any manner was simply *Jewed*. Yet we have never been in possession of evidence that satisfied us that Jews were more amenable to these alleged weaknesses than other classes. *American Hebrew*, XXXIX. 46.

II. *intrans.* To practise arts of overreaching or cheating in trade. [Colloq.]

They smuggle you quietly into some room by yourselves, and then acts to work *Jewing* away as hard as they can, pricing up their own things, and downcrying yourn.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

To jew down, to beat down the price of; persuade the seller to take a lower price for. [Colloq.] [This verb, in these uses, is well established in colloquial speech. Though now commonly employed without direct reference to the Jews as a race, it is regarded by them as offensive and opprobrious.]

Jew-baiter (jö'bā″tėr), *n.* A person given to harrying or persecuting Jews. [Recent.]

Jew-baiting (jö'bā″ting), *n.* The act of harrying or persecuting Jews. [Recent.]

Alas! how much has taken place during these six years that makes a recurrence to this particular festival [feast of the Passover] specially painful and interesting. The *Jew-baiting* in Germany; the bloody persecutions in Russia. *Evening Post*, April 21, 1883.

jew-bush (jö'bůsh), *n.* A popular name of one or more species of the plant-genus *Pedilanthus*.

Jew-crow (jö'krō), *n.* The chough; also, the hooded crow: each more fully called *market-Jew crow*.

Jewdom (jö'dum), *n.* [= D. *Jodendom* = G. *judenthum* = Dan. *jödedom*; as *Jew* + *-dom*.] Jews collectively. *Spectator* (London).

jewel (jö'el), *n.* [< ME. *jewel*, *juwel*, *juel*, *jowel*, *jowelle* = D. *juweel* = G. *juwel* = Dan. Sw. *juvel*, < OF. *jouel*, *joel*, *joiel*, later and mod. F. *joyau* = Pr. *joyel*, *joell* = Sp. *joyel* = It. *giojello*, a jewel; dim. of OF. *joie*, *goie*, joy, pleasure (not found in the deflected sense 'jewel'), = Sp. *joya* = Pg. *joia*, a jewel (not found in the lit. sense 'joy'), = It. *gioja*, joy, also a jewel, < L. *gaudium*, joy, ML. a bead on a rosary, pl. *gaudia*, beads: see *joy*, *gaud*[1], and *gaudy*. The ML. form would be reg. **gaudiale*, or **gaudiellum*; but, through a misunderstanding of the Rom. forms (which were taken to represent L. *jocus*, a jest, > OF. *jeu*, *ju*, etc.), the ML. appears as *jocale*.] **1.** A precious stone or gem; especially, a gem cut and shaped for ornament or use: as, the *jewels* of a crown.

And *jewels!* two stones, two rich and precious stones!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8, 20.

A splendid silk of foreign loom, . . .
And thicker down the front
With *jewels* than the sward with drops of dew.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. An article of personal adornment, consisting of a gem or gems in a setting of precious metal; also, formerly, any piece of jewel-work, or a trinket or ornament worn on the person, as a ring, a bracelet, or a brooch.

We haue riches fnll rife, red gold fyn;
Clothes fnll comly, and other clene *Juellis*;
Armur and all thing abill therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1743.

A collar, or *jewell*, that women used about their neckes.
Baret (1580), I. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

He's gi'en to her a *jewel* fine,
Was set with pearl and precious stane.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

A watch is neither a *jewel* nor an ornament, as these words are used and understood, either in common parlance or by lexicographers. It is not used or carried as a *jewel* or ornament, but as an article of ordinary wear by most travellers, and of daily and hourly use by all.
Ramaley v. Leland, 43 N. Y., 539.

3. An ornament of precious stones, or metal, enamel, etc., worn as a decoration, or as the badge of an honorary order: as, the *jewel* of the Garter.

The *jewel* of the order [Teutonic Order] consists of a black and white cross, surmounted by a helmet with three feathers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 201.

4. A precious stone used in watchmaking, on account of its hardness and resistance to wear, as where a pivot turns in a socket.—**5.** An imitation, in glass or enamel, of a real jewel. See *jeweled*, 3.—**6.** In colored-glass windows, etc., a projecting boss of glass, sometimes cut with facets, introduced in the design to give variety and richness of effect.

Mosaic glass has rapidly improved in the past century. . . . The *jewels* cut from pieces of a rich colored glass add effectively to the brilliancy of recent designs.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 255.

7. Anything of great value or rare excellence; anything especially fine or dear: sometimes applied to persons as a term of high commendation or tender endearment.

Value desert and virtue; they are *jewels*
Fit for your worth and wearing.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

My bishop is a *jewel* tried and perfect;
A *jewel*, lords. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

She is an inestimable *jewel*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breasts this *jewel* lies,
And they are fools who roam.
N. Cotton, The Fireside, st. 3.

Jewel kaleidoscope. See *kaleidoscope*.

jewel-block (jö'el-blok), *n.* A block which is suspended from the extremity of a yard-arm, and through which studdingsail-halyards are led.

jewel-case (jö'el-kās), *n.* A case for holding jewels and other personal ornaments. Especially —(*a*) An ornamental or artistic casket or box, often lined with velvet, plush, satin, or the like, made to set off a jewel or set of jewels, as a necklace, ear-rings, bracelets, etc. (*b*) A box made for holding jewels, and allowing of easy transportation and safe handling.

jewel-drawer (jö'el-drâ″ėr), *n.* A small drawer in the upper part of a dressing-table, for holding jewels.

jeweled, jewelled (jö'eld), *a.* [< *jewel* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Fitted or provided with jewels; having pivot-holes of garnet, chrysolite, ruby, or other jewel: as, a watch *jeweled* in nine holes; a watch *jeweled* in fifteen holes is said to be full-*jeweled*.

A gold hunting watch, engine-turned, capped and *jewelled* in four holes. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

2. Decked or adorned with or as with jewels.

On these pines . . . the long grey tufts
. . . are *jewell'd* thick with dew.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3. Decorated with small drops or bosses of colored glass or enamel in imitation of jewels: said of glassware or porcelain: as, *jeweled* Sèvres.

jeweler, jeweller (jö'el-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jueller*; < ME. *jueler* (= D. G. *juwelier* = Dan. *juveleer*; cf. Sw. *juvelerare*), < AF. *juellour*, OF. *joielcor*, *joyallier*, *joyaulier*, F. *joaillier* (= It. *giojelliere*, a jeweler), < *joel*, etc., a jewel: see *jewel*.] One who makes or deals in jewels and ornaments of precious metal.

A *Juellere*
Which brought from thence golde oore to va here,
Whereof was fyned mettal good and clene.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

The *jeweller* that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall surety me.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3, 297.

Jewelers' bow, an instrument used by jewelers in sawing and drilling.—**Jeweler's red, jeweler's rouge**, ferric oxid, prepared by roasting green vitriol (ferrous sulphate) in crucibles. It has a scarlet color and is used as a polishing-powder.

jewel-house (jö'el-hous), *n.* The rooms in the Tower of London where the British regalia and crown jewels are deposited. Also called *jewel-office*.

The king
Has made him master o' the *jewel house*,
And one, already, of the privy council.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1, 111.

jeweling, jewelling (jö'el-ing), *n.* [< *jewel* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The art of decorating with jewels.

He taught to make womens ornaments, and how to look faire, and *Iewelling*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 37.

2. In *ceram.*: (*a*) Decoration by means of small drops or bosses of translucent glaze applied to the surface, as frequently in Sèvres porcelain. (*b*) Decoration by means of rounded projections of the substance of the body, these projections being covered with a glaze or enamel different from the rest of the piece, as in Doulton ware and some old grès de Flandres.

jewelled, jeweller, etc. See *jeweled*, etc.

jewellery, *n.* See *jewelry*.

jewel-like (jö'el-lik), *a.* Bright or sparkling as a jewel.

My queen's square brows;
Her stature to an inch; as wand-like straight;
As silver-voic'd; her eyes as *jewel-like*,
And cas'd as richly. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1, 111.

jewelly, *a.* See *jewely*.

jewel-office (jö'el-of″is), *n.* Same as *jewel-house*.

jewelry, jewellery (jö'el-ri), *n.* [After F. *joaillerie*; < *jewel* + *-ry*, *-ery*.] **1.** Jewelers' work; ornaments made by jewelers.

This great officer [the Jewish high priest] wore upon his breast a splendid piece of *jewellery*.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. The workmanship of a jeweler. [Rare.]

All the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest *jewellery*. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

Berlin jewelry, delicate trinkets of cast-iron introduced in Prussia during the domination of Napoleon. The manufacture of such jewels has continued to the present time, and its products have been fashionable. Compare *Berlin iron-castings*, under *iron*.—**Bird jewelry**, ornaments for the person made of the feathers and other parts of birds; especially, brooches, pendants, etc., made from the breasts, heads, etc., of humming-birds, the iridescent color giving the effect of precious stones. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Claw jewelry**, jewels and decorative objects for personal wear consisting of tigers' or leopards' claws, etc., mounted in gold. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XI. 272.—**Scotch jewelry**, jewelry made in Scotland, especially that in which the native colored crystals (see *cairngorm*) are used, and fretwork in silver, either alone or combined with gold. This jewelry is usually inexpensive. Similar work is applied in the mounting of weapons, etc.—**Temple jewelry**, jewelry of inexpensive material, made at the Temple in Paris.

jewel-setter (jö'el-set″ėr), *n.* A steel cutter for pressing a watch-jewel into place and forming a flange in the metal to hold it.

jewel-stand (jö'el-stand), *n.* A small decorative utensil for the toilet-table, meant to receive jewelry which is in daily use: either a tazza or flat cup, or a stand with small hooks, upon which articles of jewelry can be hung.

jewel-weed (jö′el-wēd), *n.* [So called from the earring-like shape of the flowers, and the silver sheen of the under surface of the leaf in water.] The American *Impatiens*, the balsam or touch-me-not, *I. fulva* (see cut under *balsam*) or *I. pallida*. See *balsam* and *Impatiens*.

jewely, jewelly (jö′el-i), *a.* [< *jewel* + *-y*¹.] Like a jewel; brilliant.

> The *jewelly* star of life had descended too far down the arch towards setting for any chance of reascending by spontaneous effort. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.
>
> Unlike a great deal of modern work of this kind [stained glass], the light does not strike through his panels and dazzle the eye with patches of crudely-coloured light, but is held, as it were, in rich and *jewelly* suspension. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 384.

Jeweriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *Jewry*. *Chaucer*.

Jewess (jö′es), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ess*.] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitess.

> Her knowledge of medicine . . . had been acquired under an aged *Jewess*, the daughter of one of their most celebrated doctors, who loved Rebecca as her own child. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

jewfish (jö′fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidæ*. (*a*) Along the southern and eastern coasts of the United States,

Jewfish (*Promicrops guasa*).

Promicrops guasa, which sometimes reaches a weight of 700 pounds. (*b*) Along the Californian coast, *Stereolepis gigas*, the black sea-bass, which nearly equals the former in size. (*c*) Along the southern coast of the United States, *Epinephelus nigritus*, the black grouper, which has a bluish-black color above, without red or tracings on the body or fins. (*d*) Along the Florida coast, *Megalops atlanticus*, the tarpum or tarpon, an elopine. (*e*) In Madeira, *Polyprion americanus* or *P. couchi*, the stone-bass. (*f*) A flatfish, *Paralichthys dentatus*, the wide-mouthed flounder. [Connecticut.] (*g*) In New South Wales, a sciænoid fish, *Sciæna neglecta*, closely related to the European maigre.

jewing (jö′ing), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ing*¹; in allusion to the curvation recognized as characteristic of the Jewish nose.] The caruncle of the base of the beak of some varieties of the domestic pigeon; the lobes or wattles of the lower mandible, often in the form of three small fleshy processes, one at each side and a third beneath and before the others.

> The *jewing* [in the barb pigeon] is three small knobs of cere in the middle of the lower mandible, and each side of the gape of the mouth. *The Century*, XXXII. 104.

jewiset, *n.* See *juise*.

Jewish (jö′ish), *a.* [Cf. AS. *Iūdēisc* = D. *joodsch* = OHG. *judeisk*, *judjisk*, *judisk*, MHG. *judisch*, *jüdesch*, G. *jüdisch* = Dan. *jödisk* = Sw. *judisk* = Goth. *iudaiwisks*; as *Jew* + *-ish*¹.] Relating or belonging to or characteristic of the Jews or Hebrews; Hebrew; Israelitish.

> Then haue you Brokers yat shaue poore men by most *iewish* interest. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 40.
>
> Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim
> The favours pour'd upon the *Jewish* name.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 170.

Jewish Christian. Same as *Judaizer*, 2.—**Jewish era.** See *era*.

Jewishly (jö′ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

Jewishness (jö′ish-nes), *n.* The condition or appearance of being Jewish; Jewish character or quality.

Jewismt (jö′izm), *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

> These superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or *Jewism*. *Milton*.

jewlap (jö′lap), *n.* [Also *jellop*, *jowlop*; appar. corrupt forms of *dewlap*.] In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap. *G. T. Clark*.

jewlaped, jewlapped (jö′lapt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *wattled*.

Jewling†, *n.* [< *Jew* + *-ling*¹.] A young or little Jew.

> Many Iewes are called togeather into a great chamber, where eucrie of the youthes holdeth a pot in his hand, . . . and the *Iewlings* presently breake their earthen pots, whereby they signifie to the parties prosperitie and abundance. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

Jewry (jö′ri), *n.* [< ME. *Jewery*, *Jewerie*, *Juwerie*, *Juerie*, *Jurie*, *Giwerie*, the Jewish people, Jewish quarter, Jewism, < OF. *juerie*, *jeuerie*, etc., < *Jeu*, etc., Jew: see *Jew* and *-ry*.] 1. The land of the Jews; Judæa.

> After these things Jesus walked in Galilee: for he would not walk in *Jewry*, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii. 1.
>
> Alexas did revolt, and went to *Jewry*,
> On affairs of Antony. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6, 12.

2†. A part of a city inhabited by Jews (whence the name of a street in London).

> Ther was in Asie, in a gret citee,
> Amonges Cristen folk a *Jewery*.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 37.
>
> The London *Jewerie* was established in a place of which no vestige of its establishment now remains beyond the name—the Old *Jewry*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 128.

3. The Jewish people.

> The Ebrayk Josephus the olde,
> That of Jewes gestes tolde;
> And he bar on hys shuldres hye
> The fame up of the *Jewerye*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1436.

Statute of Jewry, an English statute (of about 1276) forbidding Hebrews to practise usury, restricting their right of distress, etc., requiring them to wear badges, and subjecting them to other restraints and disabilities.

Jews'-apple (jöz′ap′l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

Jew's-ear (jöz′ēr), *n.* [Formerly *Judas's ear*, NL. *auricula Judæ*. It grows most often upon the elder, the tree, according to one tradition, upon which Judas hanged himself.] 1. A fungus, *Hirneola Auricula-Judæ*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear. It formerly had some medicinal repute in England, which has now passed away; but it is exported in large quantities to China, where it is prized as a medicine and an article of diet.

> The mushrooms or toadstooles which grow vpon the trunks or bodies of old trees verie much resembling Auricula Iudæ, that is *Jewes eare*, do in continuance of time growe vnto the substance of wood, which the fowlers do call touchwood. *Gerard*, Herball, p. 1385.

2. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Peziza*.—3. The tomato. [Prov. Eng.]

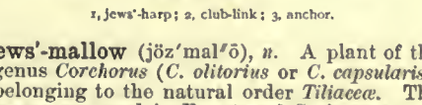
jews'-harp (jöz′härp), *n.* [The name alludes vaguely to the use of the harp among the Jews ("David's harp," etc.). The Sw. *giga* or *mungiga*, jews'-harp (*mun* = E. *mouth*), was originally applied (as in Icel., etc.) to the fiddle (see *gig*¹ and *jig*), and has nothing to do etymologically with the E. *jews'-harp*. Another proposed derivation, "a corruption of *jaw's harp*," is absurd.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a flexible metal tongue set in a small stiff iron frame of peculiar shape, which is held to the player's mouth and pressed against his teeth, the metal tongue of the instrument being bent outward at a right angle so as to be struck with the hand.

Jews'-harp.

Tones of different pitch are produced by altering the shape and size of the mouth-cavity, so as to reinforce the various harmonics of the natural tone of the tongue, which is low in pitch. The jews'-harp is capable of surprisingly sweet and elaborate effects. Formerly sometimes called *jews'-trump*, and also *tromp* or *trump*.

> Yet if they would bryng him hatchets, knives, and *Jewes harps*, he bid them assure me, he had a mine of gold, and could refine it, & would trade with me.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 576.

2. *Naut.*, the shackle by which a cable is secured to the anchor-ring.



1, jews'-harp; 2, club-link; 3, anchor.

Jews'-mallow (jöz′mal′ō), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corchorus* (*C. olitorius* or *C. capsularis*), belonging to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*. The leaves are used in Egypt and Syria as a pot-herb. See *jute*.

Jews'-manna (jöz′man′ä), *n.* See *Jews' manna*, under *manna*.

Jews'-myrtle (jöz′mėr′tl), *n.* 1. The prickly-leafed plant *Ruscus aculeatus*.—2. A three-leafed variety of *Myrtus communis*.

Jews'-stone, Jew-stone (jöz′stōn, jö′stōn), *n.* 1. The clavated fossil spine of a very large egg-shaped echinus. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three fourths of an inch long and half an inch in diameter. Its color is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of red.

2. The basalt capping the coal-measures on the Titterstone and Brown Clee hills in Shropshire, England; also, the local name of a limestone-bed belonging to the White Lias (Rhætic) in Somersetshire. [Local, Eng.]

Jews'-thorn (jöz′thôrn), *n.* Same as *Christ's-thorn*.

jews'-trump† (jöz′trump), *n.* Same as *jews'-harp*, 1.

> *Ant.* Can he make rhymes too?
> *Sec. Gent.* H'as made a thousand, sir,
> And plays the burden to 'em on a *Jew's-trump*.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 2.

Jezebel (jez′e-bel), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Jezebel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Ki. xvi. 31).] An impudent, violent, unscrupulous, vicious woman.

> But when she knew my pain,
> Saw my first wish her favour to obtain,
> And ask her hand—no sooner was it ask'd,
> Than she, the lovely *Jezebel*, unmasked. *Crabbe*.

Jezid (jez′id), *n.* One of a religious sect in Asiatic Turkey: same as *Yezidi*.

jhil, jheel (jēl), *n.* [Also written *jeel*; repr. Hind. *jhīl*, a lake, pool, mere.] In India, a large pool, mere, or lagoon of standing water remaining after inundation, and more or less filled with rank vegetation.

> Numerous shallow ponds or *jhils* mark the former beds of the shifting rivers. These *jhils* have great value, not only as preservatives against inundation, but also as reservoirs for irrigation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 71.

jhoom, jhum (jöm), *n.* [E. Ind. *jhum*.] A system of cultivation used in India, especially on the eastern frontier of Bengal, in which a tract of forest or jungle is cleared by fire, cultivated for a year or two, and then abandoned for a new tract. In southwestern India this system is called *coomry*, and in Ceylon it is known as *chena*. *Yule and Burnell*.

jib¹ (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also written *jibe*, *gibe*, *gybe* (with long *i*, prob. after the D. form), < Dan. *gibbe*, naut. jib, jibe, = Sw. *gippa*, naut. jib, jibe, dial. jerk, cause to jump, = D. *gijpen* (of sails), turn suddenly (Halma, cited by Wedgwood). The word appears nasalized in the MHG. freq. *gempeln*, spring, and with reg. alteration of vowel in Sw. dial. *guppa*, move up and down, nasalized *gumpa*, spring, jump, etc.: see *jump* and *jumble*.] Same as *jibe*¹.

> I think these vessels are navigated either end foremost, and that, in changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or *jib* round the sail. *Cook*, Third Voyage, ii. 3.

jib¹ (jib), *n.* [So called because readily shifted or *jibbed*; < *jib*¹, *v. t.*] *Naut.*, a large triangular sail set on a stay forward of the foremast. In large vessels it extends from the end of the jib-boom toward the foretopmast-head; in schooners and sloops from the bowsprit-end toward the foremast-head. The *flying jib* is set outside of the jib, and the *jib-o'-jib* outside of the flying jib. When two smaller jibs are carried on one boom, instead of one larger one, they are distinguished as the *inner* and *outer jibs*. See *balloon-jib*, and cut under *sail*.—**The cut of one's jib.** See *cut*.—**To bouse up the jib.** See *bouse*².

jib² (jib), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jibbed*, ppr. *jibbing*. [Also *jibb*, improp. *jibe*; < ME. **gibben*, only in comp. *regibben*, kick back, < OF. *regiber*, later and mod. F. *regimber*, wince, kick, in simple form OF. *giber*, *gibber*, struggle with the hands and feet; perhaps of Scand. origin: < Sw. dial. *gippa*, jerk, = Dan. *gibbe*, naut. jib, jibe; that is, *jib*² is ult. identical with *jib*¹, q. v.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; move restively sidewise or backward.

jib² (jib), *n.* [< *jib*², *v.*] Same as *jibber*.

> Frequently young horses that will not work in cabs—such as *jibs*—are sold to the horse-slaughterers as useless. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 189.

jib³ (jib), *n.* [Also *gib*; see *gib*¹. In def. 3, cf. OF. *gibbe*, a bunch or swelling; a particular sense of *gibbe*, a sort of arm, etc.: see *gib*¹.] 1. The projecting arm of a crane: same as *gib*¹, 5.—2. A stand for beer-barrels. *Halliwell*.—3. The under lip.—**To hang the jib**, to look cross. [Prov. Eng.]

jibb, *v. i.* See *jib*².

jibber (jib′ėr), *n.* [< *jib*² + *-er*¹.] One who jibs; a horse that jibs. Also *jib*.

jibbings (jib′ingz), *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow; strippings; the richest part of the milk. [Scotch.]

> Jane the lesser (Jean) . . . furnishes butter and afterings (*jibbings*) for tea. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jib-boom (jib′bōm), *n.* [Also *gib-boom*; < *jib*¹ + *boom*².] *Naut.*, a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit and serving as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the flying-jib boom.

jib-door (jib′dōr), *n.* [< *jib*¹ (?) + *door*.] In *arch.*, a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. Jib-doors are intended to be concealed, and therefore have no architraves or moldings round them; and their surface is paneled, painted, or papered so as to be indistinguishable from the rest of the wall.

jibe¹ (jib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jibed*, ppr. *jibing*. [Also written *gibe*, and formerly *gybe*; also *jib*: See *jib*¹.] I. *trans. Naut.*, to cause (a fore-and-

aft sail) to swing over to the other side when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to change from one tack to the other without going about; shift a fore-and-aft sail from one side to the other when the wind is aft or on the quarter.

Augustus . . . stood up on the centre-board, to the imminent danger of his little shins' more intimate acquaintance with a *jibing* boom.
Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Little Brother, iii.

2. To agree; be in harmony or accord; work together: as, the two plans did not seem to *jibe*. [Colloq., U. S.]

jibe[2], *v.* and *n.* See *gibe*[1].

jibe[3] (jīb), *v. i.* A less common form of *jib*[2].

jiber, *n.* See *giber*.

jib-frame (jib′frām), *n.* In a marine engine, the upright frame at the sides by which the cylinder, condenser, and framing are connected.

jib-hank (jib′hank), *n.* One of a number of pieces of wood or iron, shaped nearly like a ring, which slide on the jib-stay and serve to attach the head of the jib to the stay.

jib-head (jib′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron fastened to the head of a jib. It is used when, the jib having been stretched too much by use, it is necessary to shorten it by cutting off the point.

jibingly, *adv.* See *gibingly*.

jiblet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *giblet*. *Brockett.*

Oh that's well: come, I'll help you:
Have you no *jiblets* now?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

jiblet-check, jiblet-cheek, *n.* See *giblet-check*.

jib-lot (jib′lot), *n.* A triangular lot or plot of ground, likened in shape to a vessel's jib. [New Eng.]

jib-netting (jib′net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a triangular-shaped netting rigged under the jib-boom to prevent men from falling overboard while loosing or furling the jib.

jib-o′-jib (jib′o̤-jib), *n.* A small three-cornered sail sometimes set outside of and above the other head-sails.

jib-sheet (jib′shēt), *n.* One of the ropes attached at one end to the clue of the jib and at the other to the bows of the vessel, to trim the sail.—**To flow a jib-sheet.** See *flow*[1].

jib-stay (jib′stā), *n.* 1. The stay on which the jib is set.—2. In a marine steam-engine, a part of the stay-frame.

jib-topsail (jib′top″sāl or -sl), *n.* A light three-cornered sail set in yachts on the foretopmast-stay.

jickajog† (jik′a-jog), *n.* Same as *jigjog*.

jid, *n.* See *gid*[2].

Jidda gum. See *gum*[2].

jiff† (jif), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To make a jest or laughing-stock of one. *Bailey.*

jiffy (jif′i), *n.*; pl. *jiffies* (-iz). [Also *giffy*, *giffin*; of dial. origin.] A moment; an instant: as, I shall be with you in a *jiffy*. [Colloq.]

"And oh!" he exclaim'd, "let them go catch my skiff, I 'll be home in a twinkling and back in a *jiffy*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 40.

"Guess you better wait half a *jiffy*," cried Cyrus.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 191.

jig (jig), *n.* [An assimilated form of the older *gig* (with hard initial *g*), < ME. *gigge* (see *gig*[1]); < OF. *gigue*, *gige*, a fiddle, also a kind of dance, mod. F. *gigue*, a lively tune or dance, = Pr. *gigua*, *guiga*, a fiddle, = OSp. *giga*, a fiddle, Sp. Pg. *giga*, a lively tune or dance, = OIt. *giga*, a fiddle, = It. *giga*, a lively tune or dance, < OD. **gige*, MD. *ghighe* = MLG. **gige*, *gigel* = MHG. *gige*, G. *geige* = Icel. *gigja* = Sw. *giga*, a fiddle (obs.), also a jews'-harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, also (after E. or F.) a lively dance. The earliest sense, 'a fiddle,' is involved in *jig*, *v.*, play the fiddle: see *jig*, *v.*, and *gig*[1], *n.* As with other familiar words of homely aspect, the senses are more or less involved and inconstant. In part prob. due to *jig*, *v.*, as a var. of *jog*: see *jig*, *v.*] 1. A rapid, irregular dance for one or more persons, performed in different ways in different countries; a modification of the country-dance.

George, I will have him dance fading; fading is a fine *jig*, I'll assure you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

All the swains that there abide
With *jigs* and rural dance resort.
Milton, Comus, l. 952.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is usually triple and rapid: often used in the eighteenth century as a component of a suite.

They heard the signs of an Irish orgy—a rattling *jig*, played and danced with the inspiriting interjections of that frolicsome nation. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, vii.

3†. A lively song; a catch.

If neere vn to the Eleusinian Spring,
Som sport-full *Iig* som wanton Shepheard sing,
The Ravisht Fountaine falls to daunce and bound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

It would have made your ladyship have sung nothing but merry *jigs* for a twelvemonth after.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

4†. A kind of entertainment in rime, partly sung and partly recited.

Farce [F.], a (fond and dissolute) play, comedy, or enterlude; also the *jig* [*jyg*, ed. 1611] at the end of the enterlude, wherein some pretty knavery is acted. *Cotgrave.*

A *jig* shall be clapped at, and every rhyme
Praised and applauded.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, Prol.

A *jig* was a ludicrous metrical composition, often in rhyme, which was sung by the clown, who occasionally danced, and was always accompanied by a tabor and pipe.
Halliwell.

5. A piece of sport; a prank; a trick.

What dost think of
This innovation? is 't not a fine *jigg*?
A precious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, v. 1.

They will play ye anither *jigg*,
For they will out at the big rig.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 119).

6. A small, light mechanical contrivance: same as *jigger*[1], 2: used especially in composition: as, a drilling-*jig*, shaving-*jig*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A jigging-machine. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, a self-acting incline worked by a drum, or by wheels, with hemp or wire ropes. Also called *jinny*. [Eng.] (*c*) A fish-hook or gang of hooks of which the shank is loaded with lead, platinum, or other bright metal, used in jigging for cod, mackerel, etc.

A *jig* is a bit of lead armed with hooks radially arranged, which is let down from the boat and kept constantly moving up and down. This in some way exerts a fatal fascinating power upon the squid, which seizes it.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 376.

Babbitting jig. See *babbitting*.—**Haymaker's jig**, a kind of country-dance.—**The jig is up**, the game is up; it is all over (with any one). [U. S.]

jig (jig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jigged*, ppr. *jigging*. [< OF. *giguer* = Pr. *gigar*, play the fiddle (cf. MLG. *gigeln* = MHG. *gīgen*, G. *geigen* = Icel. *gigja*, play the fiddle); from the noun. No orig. verb has been established. The E. use of *jig* in the second sense, though easily explained by reference to the quick motion implied in the other senses, may be due in part to association with *jog*. Cf. *jigjog*, *jickajog*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play or dance a jig.

I did not hear of any amusements popular among . . . the Irishmen except dancing parties at one another's houses, where they *jig* and reel furiously.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 115.

I found myself at times following the dance of the Merry Men as it were a tune upon a *jigging* instrument.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. To move skippingly or friskily; hop about; act or vibrate in a lively manner. Compare *jigget*.

You *jig*, you amble, and you lisp.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1, 149.

The trembling fowl that hear the *jigging* hawk-bells ring,
And find it is too late to trust them to their wing,
Lie flat upon the flood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 219.

3. To use a jig in fishing; fish with a jig: as, to *jig* for bluefish.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing in jig time; sing as a jig.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1, 11.

2. To jerk, jolt, or shake; cause to move by jogs or jolts.

When the carriage [of a sawmill] is to be *jigged* back, the lever manipulating the rock shaft is moved from the saw.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 403.

3. To produce an up-and-down motion in.—4. In *metal.*, to separate the heavier metalliferous portion of (the mingled ore and rock or vein-stone obtained in mining) from the lighter or earthy portions, by means of a jig or jigging-machine. The jig was originally a box with a metallic bottom perforated with holes. In this the ore was placed, and the whole was moved rapidly up and down by hand in water, thus causing the material in the box to arrange itself in layers according to its specific gravity. Jigging is now usually done by more complicated machinery, acting continuously; but the principle remains the same. The essential feature of a jigging-machine is the admission of the water from below; in the buddle the water comes in contact with the ore from above.

5. To catch (a fish) by jerking a hook into its body.

Keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will *jig* them in the belly, tail, or side, as the finny mass moves over the hook. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 243.

6. In *felting*, to harden and condense by repeated blows from rods.—7. In *well-boring*, to drill with a spring-pole.—8†. To trick; cheat; impose upon; bamboozle.

Do not think the gloss
Of smooth evasion, by your cunning jests
And coinage of your politician's brain,
Shall *jig* me off. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

jigajog (jig′a-jog), *n.* [Also *jickajog*; a var. of *jigjog*, q. v.] Same as *jigjog*.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the pennings o' this matter, he would ha' made you such a *jig-ajogge* i' the boothes, you should ha' thought an earthquake had beene i' the fayre. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

jigamaree (jig″a-ma-rē′), *n.* [< *jig*, with an arbitrary addition.] Something new, strange, or unknown; a jiggumbob or thingumbob. [Prov. and slang.]

jig-clog (jig′klog), *n.* A clog made for jig-dancing.

jigger[1] (jig′ėr), *n.* [< *jig*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jigs.—2. A small, light, or light-running mechanical contrivance or utensil, causing or having when in use a rapid jerky motion; also, by extension, any subordinate mechanical contrivance or convenience to which no more definite name is attached. Specifically—(*a*) A jig or jigging-machine. See extract, and *jig*, *v. t.*, 4.

The machines best adapted for this purpose [ore-concentration] are the *jiggers* or jigs. These are sieves supporting the ore, which is raised and allowed to fall at rapid intervals by a current of water from below, and in this manner one can realize the theoretical conditions of the fall in more or less deep water. The jig is par excellence the machine for dressing, universally employed from the most ancient times because it was the simplest and most convenient, and its use has continued to our day, with the help of successive modifications, which have converted it into a machine of remarkable precision.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster [and Galloway]), III. 76.

(*b*) A machine for hardening and condensing felt by repeated quick blows with rods, by the action of vibrating platens, or by intermittent rolling action on the material while warm and wet. (*c*) A small roller used in graining leather.

A grain or polish is given to the leather, either by boarding or working under small pendulum rollers, called *jiggers*, which are engraved either with grooves or with an imitation of grain. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 374.

(*d*) A templet or profile for giving the form to a pottery vessel as it revolves upon the wheel. (*e*) A potters' wheel when used for simple and rapidly made objects, as plain cylindrical vessels and the like. (*f*) A coopers' drawknife. (*g*) A warehouse-crane. (*h*) In *coal-mining*, a coupling-hook for connecting the cars or trams on an incline. [Leicestershire, Eng.] (*i*) In *billiards*, a rest for the cue in making a difficult or awkward shot; a bridge. (*j*) A sort of small spanker-sail, set on a jigger-mast in the stern of a canoe or other small craft, especially in Chesapeake Bay. (*k*) A door. [Slang.] (*l*) A small tackle composed of a double and single block and a fall, used about the decks of a ship for various purposes.

3. A sloop-rigged boat at one time used very extensively by the fishermen about Cape Cod, but superseded about 1829 by the dory. A jigger usually carried four persons. The name belongs to the Bay of Fundy and vicinity, and is sometimes used on the coast of New England.

4. A small street-railway car, drawn by one horse, and usually without a conductor, the driver giving change and the fare being deposited in a box. [U. S.]—5. A machine now generally used in the produce exchanges of American cities, which exhibits on a conspicuous dial the prices at which sales are made as the transactions occur. The hand or pointer is controlled by electric mechanism connected with a keyboard.—6. A drink of whisky. [Slang.]—**In-and-out jigger** (*naut.*), same as *boom-jigger*.

jigger[1] (jig′ėr), *v. t.* [< *jigger*[1], *n.*] To jerk; shake. [Colloq.]

Few anglers have failed to experience the anxiety which ensues when a fish remains on the top of the water, shaking his head, and many is the fish who has *jiggered* himself free by this method. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

jigger[2] (jig′ėr), *n.* [An E. accom. of *chigoe*, the native name: see *chigoe*.] 1. The penetrating flea of the West Indies: same as *chigoe*.

Numbers are crippled by the *jiggers*, which scarcely ever in our colonies affect any but the negroes.
Southey, Letters (1810), II. 201.

2. In the United States, a name of sundry harvest-mites or harvest-ticks which, though normally plant-feeders, fasten to the skin of human beings and cause great irritation. These acarids belong to an entirely different class from the chigoe, or jigger properly so called, and lay no eggs in the wounds they make. The so-called *Leptus americanus* and *L. irritans* are two species to which the name is given. See cut under *harvest-tick*.

jiggered[1] (jig′ėrd), *a.* [< *jigger*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected or infested with the jigger or chigoe.

jiggered[2] (jig′ėrd), *a.* [A meaningless random substitute for a profane oath. Such random substitutes are very common in colloq. use, any vague form of English semblance being

liable to be chosen, without reference to etymology or meaning.] See the etymology.

"Well, then," said he, "I'm *jiggered* if I don't see you home." This penalty of being *jiggered* was a favourite supposititious case of his.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xvii.

jigger-mast (jig'ėr-mȧst), *n.* A small mast stepped on the extreme aft of small craft for setting a jigger.

jigger-pump (jig'ėr-pump), *n.* 1. A hand-lever force-pump mounted on a portable stand and usually provided with an attachment for a suction-hose or -pipe, an air-chamber, and a nozle with which a hose may be connected. It is in common use for watering lawns and flower-beds in rural districts.—2. A pump used in breweries to force beer into vats. *Halliwell.*

jigget (jig'et), *v. i.* [Freq. of *jig*, *v.*] 1. To shake up and down; jolt; jig; be in quick light motion.

She's a little blackish woman, has a languishing eye, a delicious soft hand, and two pretty *jiggeting* feet.
Female Tatler, No. 15.

2. To act pertly or affectedly; go about idly; flaunt. [Prov. Eng.]

Here you stand *jiggetting*, and sniggling, and looking cunning, as if there were some mighty matter of intrigue and common understanding betwixt you and me.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

jigginess (jig'i-nes), *n.* [< *jig* + *-y*[1] + *-ness*.] A light jerky movement. [Rare.]

Moreover, a too frequent repetition of rhyme at short intervals gives a *jigginess* to the verse.
T. Hood, Jr., Rhymester (ed. Penn), p. 69.

jigging-machine (jig'ing-mą-shēn'), *n.* 1. A power-machine for jigging or dressing ores. See *jig*, *v. t.*, 4.—2. A machine-tool which has a vertically adjustable table that can also be moved laterally in two directions in a horizontal plane, and also a frame fitted with a vertical spindle adapted to carry either a drill or a cutting-tool, which latter can cut the edges of the work to a given outline or profile.

jiggish (jig'ish), *a.* [< *jig* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to, resembling, or suitable to a jig.

This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggish* noise to which I dance. *Spectator*, No. 276.

2. Given to movements like those of a jig; frisky.

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*; her conscience is cleare from gilt, and that secures her from sorrow.
Habbington, Castara, i.

jig-given† (jig'giv'n), *a.* Addicted or inclined to farces and dramatic trifles generally.

You dare in these *jig-given* times to countenance a legitimate Poem. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, Ded.

jiggle (jig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jiggled*, ppr. *jiggling*. [Freq. of *jig*, perhaps suggested by *wiggle*.] To practise affected or awkward motions; wriggle.

jiggobob† (jig'ọ-bob), *n.* An obsolete form of *jiggumbob*.

Shall we have
More *jiggobobs* yet?
Massinger, Picture, v. 3.

jiggumbob (jig'nm-bob), *n.* [Formerly also *jiggembob*, *jiggambob*, *jiggobob*; < *jig*, with an arbitrary addition, as also in *thingumbob*.] Something strange, peculiar, or unknown; a knick-knack; a thingumbob. [Slang.]

On with her chain of pearls, her ruby bracelets,
Lay ready all her tricks and *jiggembobs*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

Kills Monster after Monster, takes the Puppets Prisoners, knocks downe the Cyclops, tumbles all Our *jigambobs* and trinckets to the wall.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 5.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 108.

jigjog (jig'jog), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jog*. Cf. *jigajog*.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push.

jigjog (jig'jog), *adv.* With a jolting motion.

jig-maker (jig'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes or plays jigs.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. . . .
Ham. O God, your only *jig-maker*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 132.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

jig-mold (jig'mōld), *n.* A stone mold, or a wooden block with several molds, into which melted lead is poured to form the heavy shank of a jig. See *jig*, 6 (*c*).

jigot (jig'ọt), *n.* Another spelling of *gigot*.

I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a *jigot* o' mutton and a florentine pye. *Galt*, The Entail, III. 65.

Add an onion, and it would be a good sauce for a *jigot* of mutton. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

jig-pin (jig'pin), *n.* A pin used by miners to prevent the turn-beams from turning.

jig-saw (jig'sâ), *n.* A reciprocating saw caused to operate in proper relation with a table upon which the piece to be sawn is held, the motion of the saw being derived from a crank and pitman. These saws are mounted in a great variety of ways, as in saw-gates stretched between powerful bow-springs, etc. They have, however, been largely displaced by the more recent band-saws. A jig-saw for light work is commonly called a *scroll-saw*. See *scroll-saw* and *band-saw*.

jihad (ji-hȧd'), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *jihād*.] A general religious war of Mussulmans against Christians or other unbelievers in Islam, inculcated in the Koran and Traditions as a duty.

jill[1], *n.* See *gill*[4].

jill[2] (jil), *n.* [Also written *gill* (see *gill*[5]); < ME. *Jille*, *Jylle*, *Gille*, *Gylle*, abbr. of *Jillian*, *Jyllian*, *Jilian*, *Jelyan*, *Gillian*, *Gilian*, other forms of *Julian*, *Julyan*, i. e. *Juliana*, a common fem. name, which came to be used generically for a young woman, a girl, as *Jack* for a young man, a boy. The two names *Jack* and *Jill* were often associated as correlatives. The L. name *Juliana* is fem. of *Julianus*, prop. adj., < *Julius*, a proper name: see *Julian*, *July*.] 1. A young woman (commonly as a proper name): same as *gill*[5], 1.

Sir, for Jak nor for *Gille*
Will I turn my face,
Tille I have upon this hille
Spun a space upon my rok.
Towneley Mysteries.

Our wooing doth not end like an old play;
Jack hath not *Jill*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2, 885.

The proverbe is, each Jack shall have his *Gille*.
Satyricall Epigrames (1619).

2. [Cf. *jack*[1], *jug*[1], and E. dial. *susan*, as names of vessels.] A kind of cup. [In the quotation with pun on sense 1.]

Be the jacks fair within, the *jills* fair without, the carpets laid, and everything in order?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 112.

3. Same as *gill*[5], 2. [Prov. Eng.]

jillet (jil'et), *n.* [A var. of *gillet*, < ME. *Gillot*, *Gilot*, dim. of *Gille*, *Jille*, etc., a fem. personal name: see *jill*[2]. Hence contr. *jilt*, q. v.] See *gillet*. [Scotch.]

A *jillet* brak' his heart at last.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Were it not well to receive that coy *jillet* with something of a mumming? *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxi.

jill-flirt, *n.* See *gill-flirt*.

What, you wou'd have her as impudent as yourself, as errant a *Jillflirt*, a Gadder, a Magpye?
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

jilliant†, *n.* [Also spelled *gillian*; the fuller form of *jill*[2], *gill*[5]: see *jill*[2].] Same as *jill*[2], 1.

jilliver, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gillyflower*.

jillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

jilt (jilt), *n.* [Contr. of *jillet*, q. v.] One who discards another, after holding the relation of a lover.

Jilts ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 538.

But who could expect a *jilt* and trifler to counsel her husband to any kind of prudence?
The Century, XXXVII. 91.

jilt (jilt), *v.* [< *jilt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To discard after treating or encouraging as a lover; trick in love.

Our fortunes indeed, weighed in the nice scale of interest, are not exactly equal: which by the way was the true cause of my *jilting* him. *Spectator*, No. 301.

II. *intrans.* To play the jilt; practise deception in love.

jim† (jim), *a.* Same as *gim*.

jimber-jaw (jim'bėr-jâ), *n.* [For **gimbal-jaw*: see *jimber-jawed*.] A projecting lower jaw.

jimber-jawed (jim'bėr-jâd), *a.* Same as *gimbal-jawed*. [Colloq.]

Ab Cayce, the eldest, [was] a lank, lantern-jawed man. Solomon was like him, except that the long chin, of the style familiarly denominated *jimber-jawed*, was still smooth and boyish.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iii.

jimcrack, jimcrackery. See *gimcrack*, *gimcrackery*.

jim-crow (jim'krō), *n.* [< **jim*, equiv. to *jimmy*[1], + *crow*[2], a bar.] A tool for bending or straightening iron rails or bars. It consists of a strong iron frame, with two supports for the rail or bar, and mechanism, as a screw, for applying pressure to the rail or bar at a point midway between the two supports.

Jim Crow (jim krō), *n.* A name used as the title of one of the earliest negro-minstrel songs, and taken as typical of the negro race in certain applications.—**Jim Crow car**, a railroad-car set apart for the use of negroes: said to have been so called originally in Massachusetts about 1841.—**Jim Crow planing-machine**, a planing-machine with a reversing tool, capable of cutting in opposite directions: so called from part of the refrain in the above-mentioned song, "wheel about and turn about."

Jim-crow's-nose (jim'krōz'nōz'), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Scybalium Jamaicense*, of the natural order *Balanophoreæ*. [Local.]

jiminy, *interj.* See *Gemini*, 2.

jimjam (jim'jam), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jim*, as in *jimcrack*. Cf. *jingle-jangle*.] 1. A gimcrack; a knick-knack.

These be as knappishe knackes
As ever man made,
For javells and for lackes,
A *jymiam* for a lade.
Skelton (?), Ymage of Ypocrisy.

A thousand *jimiams* and toyes have they in theyr chambers, which they heape up together with infinite expence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

2. *pl.* Delirium tremens. [Slang, U. S.]

jimmalt, *n.* An obsolete form of *gimbal*.

jimmal-ringt, jimmel-ringt (jim'ạl-, jim'el-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A ring called a *jimmel-ring* was broken between the contracting parties.
C. Croker, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., IV. 390.

jimmer (jim'ėr), *n.* [Same as *gimmer*[3], var. of *gimmal*, *gimbal*.] A gimbal.

jimmy[1] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). A short crowbar: same as *jemmy*[1], 1. [U. S.]

jimmy[2] (jim'i), *a.* [E. dial.; also written *jemmy*, *gemmy*; an extension of dial. *jim*, q. v.] Same as *jemmy*[2].

jimmy[3] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). [Cf. *Jim Crow car*.] A freight-car used for carrying coal; a coal-car. [U. S.]

The express train . . . ran into a freight. . . . The engines met squarely. . . . The second car on the freight [train] was lifted from the rails and carried on top of two *jimmies* loaded with coal.
N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, March 18, 1887.

jimmy[4] (jim'i), *n.*; pl. *jimmies* (-iz). A free emigrant. [Australian convicts' slang.]

"Why, one," said he, "is a young *jimmy* (I beg your pardon, sir — an emigrant); the others are old prisoners."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 259.

jimp[1] (jimp), *a.* [Also written, improp., *gimp*; a weakened form of *jump*[1], q. v.] 1. Neat; elegant; slender. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

She's as *jimp* in the middle
As ony willow-wand.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 107).

Thy waist sae *jimp*, thy limbs sae clean.
Burns, Oh, were I on Parnassus' Hill!

2. Short; scanty. [Scotch.]

jimp[1] (jimp), *adv.* [A weakened form of *jump*[1], q. v.] Barely; scarcely. [Scotch.]

She had been married to Sir Richard *jimp* four months.
Scott, Antiquary, xxiv.

jimp[2] (jimp), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To jag; indent; denticulate.

jimply (jimp'li), *adv.* 1. In a jimp or neat manner; neatly.—2. Barely; scarcely; hardly. [Scotch.]

jimps (jimps), *n. pl.* [A weakened form of *jumps*.] Same as *jumps*. See *jump*[2].

jimpson, jimpson-weed (jimp'sọn, -wēd), *n.* See *jimson*, *jimson-weed*.

jimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [An extension of *jimp*[1]. Cf. *jimmy*[2].] Neat; jimp. [Scotch.]

jimpy (jim'pi), *adv.* Tightly; neatly. [Scotch.]

jimson (jim'sọn), *n.* [Also *jimpson*; abbr. of *jimson-weed*.] Same as *jimson-weed*.

jimson-weed (jim'sọn-wēd), *n.* [Also *jimpson-weed*; a corruption of *Jamestown-weed*; named from *Jamestown* (in Virginia), where it is said to have sprung up on heaps of ballast and other rubbish discharged from vessels. The plant is of Asiatic origin. See *jack*[1], etym.] A plant, *Datura Stramonium*.

She went to the open door and stood in it and looked out among the tomato vines and *jimpson weeds* that constituted the garden. *S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 18.

jingal (jing'gȧl), *n.* [Also written *jingall*, and improp. *gingal*, *ginjal*, *gingaul*; < Hind. *jangāl*, Marathi *jcjāl*, Canarese *jajāli*, *janjāli*, a swivel, a large musket.] A large swivel-musket or wall-piece used in the East by the natives. It is fired from a rest and is sometimes mounted on a carriage. The Chinese use jingals extensively.

Collecting a number of *jingals* from his associates, the Chinaman arranges them on a small flat-bottomed scow, so that some sweep a few inches above the surface of the water, and others at an elevation, to get the birds on the wing. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 575.

jingko (jing'kō), *n.* Same as *gingko*.

jingle (jing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jingled*, ppr. *jingling*. [Formerly also *gingle*; < ME. *gingelen*, *ginglen*, freq. of *jink*[2], q. v., equiv. to *chink*[2], q. v.

Cf. *tink*, *tinkle*, *ring*[2], G. *klingeln*, jingle, etc.; imitative words.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To emit tinkling metallic sounds; tinkle or clink, as bells, coins, chains, spurs, keys, or other metallic objects.

And whan he rood, men myghte his brydel heere
Gynglen in a whistlyng wynd as cleere,
And eek as lowde as doth the chapel belle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 170.

With strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
And wide diversity of sounds, all horrible,
We were awaked. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1, 233.

2. To have a musical sound, or a light pleasing effect upon the ear, independently of sense, as verse or rimes.

In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 605.

Nurses sing children to sleep with a *jingling* ballad.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To jingle off, to come off; fall down with a jingling noise.

Macadam's stable-slates *jingling off* from time to time.
Carlyle, in Froude.

II. *trans.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

Their musick-lesse instruments are fans of brasse, hung about with rings, which they *gingle* in stops according to their marchings. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 134.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

jingle (jing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *gingle*; < *jingle*, *v.*] 1. A tinkling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.

We . . . seem still to catch the *jingle* of the golden spurs of the bishops in the streets of Cologne.
Sumner, Orations, I. 53.

2. Something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; specifically, one of the little metallic disks set in the frame of a tambourine.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *gingles*, but use them justly.
Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

3. Musical or sprightly sound in verse or rimes; poetry or a poem having a musical or sprightly sound, with little sense; a catching array of words, whether verse or prose.

This remark may serve, at least, to show how apt even the best writers are to amuse themselves and to impose on others by a mere *gingle* of words.
Bolingbroke, Fragments of Essays, No. 58.

Dear Mat Prior's easy *jingle*.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland.

An elderly man was driven up to the door of the hotel on a one-horse car—a *jingle*, as such conveniences were then called in the South of Ireland.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, vi.

5. A mollusk of the genus *Anomia*. [Long Island Sound.]

A more fragile shell, such as a scallop, mussel, or *jingle* (Anomia), is certainly better, because the growth of the attached oysters wrenches the shell to pieces, breaking up the cluster and permitting the singleness and full development to each oyster that is so desirable.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 543.

jingle-box† (jing'gl-boks), *n.* A black-jack mounted with silver or other metal, with small bells or grelots attached to the rim. It was a test of sobriety to drink from the vessel without sounding the bells.

jingle-boy† (jing'gl-boi), *n.* A coin.

Ang. You are hid in gold o'er head and ears.
Hir. We thank our fates, the sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, ii. 3.

jingle-jangle (jing'gl-jang'gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *jingle*; cf. *jimjam*.] 1†. A trinket; anything that jingles.

For I was told ere I came from home
You're the goodliest man I ere saw beforne;
With so many *jinglejangles* about one's necke
As is about yours, I never saw none.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A jingling sound.

The *jingle-jangle* of . . . dissonant bells.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 50.

jingler (jing'glėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which jingles; in the quotation, a kind of spur.

I had spurs of mine own before, but they were not *ginglers*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. The whistlewing or golden-eyed duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

jinglest, *n.* A corruption of *shingles* (St. Anthony's fire). See *shingles*.

jingle-shell (jing'gl-shel), *n.* Same as *goldshell*, 2.

jinglet (jing'glet), *n.* [< *jingle* + *-et*.] A loose metal ball serving for the clapper of a sleigh-bell; also, the bell itself.

The making of sleigh-bells is quite an art. . . . The little iron ball is called "the *jinglet*."
The American, IX. 350.

jingo (jing'gō), *n.* and *a.* [A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," where *jingo* is prob. a form, introduced perhaps by gipsies or soldiers, of the Basque *Jinkoa*, *Jainkoa*, *Jeinkoa*, contracted forms of *Jaungoicoa*, *Jangoikoa*, God, lit. 'the lord of the high.'] **I.** *n.* 1. A name used in the oath "by *jingo*," sometimes extended to "by the living *jingo*": as, I won't do it, by *jingo*. [Colloq.]

By *jingo*, there's not a pond or a slough within five miles of the place but they can tell the taste of.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Jumping up in his boat
And discarding his coat,
"Here goes," cried Sir Rupert, "by *jingo* I'll follow her!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 35.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a section of the Conservative or Tory party in Great Britain which advocated a spirited foreign policy. Especially used during the Beaconsfield (Disraeli) administration of 1874–80, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war, etc. The name alludes to a song at that time popular, expressing the Jingo spirit:

"We don't want to fight, but, by *jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

When Lord Beaconsfield courted the cheers of the City by threatening the Emperor of Russia with three campaigns, he was acting the part of a genuine *Jingo*.
The Spectator, No. 2821, July 22, 1882.

[In this sense it takes the plural *Jingoes*.]

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the Jingoes: as, the *Jingo* policy; *Jingo* bluster. See I., 2.

Such a state of mind is neither wonderful nor unreasonable; it is unintelligible only to those who are themselves so possessed with the *Jingo* swagger that they cannot understand that other people may be without it.
E. A. Freeman, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 328.

Jingoism (jing'gō-izm), *n.* [< *Jingo* + *-ism*.] The spirit, policy, or political views of the Jingoes.

He [Beaconsfield] always ridiculed the predominance on the Conservative side of the doctrine of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire; and, in short, he thought that in the days of *Jingoism* the English Conservative party had gone mad.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 346.

jink[1] (jingk), *v.* [Also *jenk*; origin obscure. Hardly a nasalized form of *jig*, though some senses suggest such a connection.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly. [Scotch.]

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle;
Lang may your elbock *jink* an' diddle.
Burns, Second Ep. to Davie.

2. To make a quick turn; dodge; elude a person by dodging; escape. [Scotch.]

The more o' that poison o' yours I take—your iodides and salicine and stuff—the worse it gets; and then ye *jink* round the corner and call it by another name.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 381.

3. In the card-games of spoil-five and forty-five, to win the game by winning all the tricks in one hand.—**To jink in**, to enter a place suddenly, unexpectedly, and clandestinely. [Scotch.]

Could not ye have let us ken an ye had wussed till hae been present at the ceremony? My lord couldna tak' it weel your coming and *jinking in*, in that fashion.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

II. *trans.* 1. To elude; dodge. [Scotch.]

There the herds can *jink* the show'rs
'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs.
Fergusson, Hame Content.

2. To cheat; trick. [Scotch.]

For Jove did *jink* Arcesius;
The gentles a' ken roun' about
He was my lucky-deddy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, Speech of Ulysses.

jink[1] (jingk), *n.* [< *jink*[1], *v.*] 1. A quick illusory turn; the act of eluding another. [Scotch.]—2. In the card-games of spoil-five and forty-five, the winning of all the tricks in a hand by one side.—**High jinks.** See *high*.

jink[2] (jingk), *v. i.* [A var. of *chink*[2].] To jingle; chink: as, the money *jinked*. [Prov. Eng.]

jinker (jing'kėr), *n.* One who moves about or dodges quickly; one who is nimble and sportive. [Scotch.]

That day ye was a *jinker* noble,
For heels an' win'!
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

jink-game (jingk'gām), *n.* A game of spoil-five or forty-five in which a side taking all the tricks in one hand wins the game. Jinking in either game is permissible only if agreed on at the outset of the play. In spoil-five the player must announce that he plays for a jink; in forty-five no announcement is necessary.

jinn (jin), *n. pl.*; sing. *jinnee* (jin'ē). [Also *djinn*, *ginn*; = Pers. *jinn*, Hind. *jin*, sing., < Ar. *jinn*, pl., *jinnīy*, sing., a kind of demon: see def. The sing. *jinnīy* occurs in E. spelling *jinnee*, and is also frequently represented by the accidentally similar *genie*[1] (F. *génie*) or *genius*, < L. *genius*, a different word: see *genius*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, a class of spirits lower than the angels, made of fire, capable of appearing in both human and animal forms, and exercising supernatural influence over mankind, for both good and evil. In the current translation of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" they are called *genii*. The word in this form is often treated as a singular, with a plural *jinns*.

The *Jinn* are said to appear to mankind most commonly in the shapes of serpents, dogs, cats, or human beings. In the last case, they are sometimes of the stature of men, and sometimes of a size enormously gigantic. If good, they are generally resplendently handsome; if evil, horribly hideous. *Arabian Nights* (ed. Lane), Int., note 21.

Moslem divines, be it observed, ascribe to Mohammed miraculous authority over animals, vegetables, and minerals, as well as over men, angels, and *jinns*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 262.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

jinnee, *n.* See *jinn*. Also spelled *djinnee*.

jinny (jin'i), *n.*; pl. *jinnies* (-iz). [A var. of *jenny*.] 1. A bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island.]—2. In *coal-mining*, same as *jig*, 6 (*b*). [Local, Eng.]

jinrikisha (jin-rik'i-shä), *n.* [Jap.; < *jin*, a man, + *riki*, strength, power, + *sha*, carriage.] A small two-wheeled, hooded conveyance pro-

Jinrikisha.

vided with springs and drawn by one or more men. It is used extensively in Japan, and is said to have been invented by an American missionary. Also spelled *jinriksha* and *jinricksha*.

Directly we landed at the jetty, we were rushed at by a crowd of *jinrikisha* men, each drawing a little vehicle not unlike a Hansom cab, without the seat for the driver—there being no horse to drive.
Lady Brassey, Voysge of Sunbeam, II. xviii.

jinshang (jin'shang), *n.* A corruption of *ginseng*. [U. S.]

jippo†, *n.* Same as *jippo-coat*.

Plush *Jippoes* and Hose behang'd before.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 29.

jippo-coat† (jip'ō-kōt), *n.* An outer garment for a man, mentioned in 1660.

jirkin, *n.* See *jerkin*[1].

jirkinet, *n.* See *jerkinet*.

Jist. See *Gis*.

jitty (jit'i), *n*; pl. *jitties* (-iz). [Prob. a var. of *jetty*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a short slit or heading along which the empties, horses, or men travel. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

jivest, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *gyves*.

So now my *jives* are off.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

jo[1], *n.* See *joe*[3].

Jo[2], *n.* In *conch.* See *Io*[2], 3.

Joachimite (jō'a-kim-īt), *n.* [< *Joachim* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower or believer in the doctrines of an Italian mystic, Joachim (died about 1200), abbot of Floris. The most important feature of his doctrines was the belief that the history of man will be covered by three reigns: the first, that of the Father, from the creation till the birth of Christ; the second, that of the Son, from the birth of Christ till 1260; and the third, that of the Holy Spirit, from 1260 onward. This last view was developed by his adherents into the belief that a new gospel would supersede the revelation of the Old and New Testaments. These views had many supporters in the thirteenth century.

joan† (jōn), *n.* [< *Joan*, < ME. *Joan*, *Jone*, a woman's name, another form of *Jean*, *Jane*, < ML. *Joanna*, fem. of LL. *Joannes*, John: see *John*.] A woman's close cap, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

joannes, *n.* See *johannes*.

Joannesia (jō-a-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Velloso, 1798), irreg. < *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, containing a single species, *J. princeps*, a handsome Brazilian tree. It is closely allied to *Jatropha*, but the leaves have 5 leaflets. The calyx is nearly valvate, and the fruit is a drupe, containing a 2-celled and 2-seeded nut. The bark affords a milky juice reputed to be poisonous and said to be used for stupefying fish. The seeds are actively purgative, and furnish the oil of anda.

Joannite (jō-an′it), *n.* [< Gr. Ἰωάννης, John (see *John*), + *-ite*².] One of the adherents of John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404.

job¹† (job), *v.* [Also in var. form *jab*, q. v.; < ME. *jobben*, job or peck with the bill, as a bird; prob. assibilated from Ir. and Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird: see *gob*¹ and *job*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike, stab, or punch, as with something pointed.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To drive; force.

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

II. *intrans.* To aim a blow; strike at something.

Upon that palm-tree sate certain crows many daies together, and never left pecking and *jobbing* at the fruit of it. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 457.

job¹ (job), *n.* [< *job*¹, *v.*] 1. A sudden stab, prick, or thrust, as with anything pointed; a jab. —2. A small piece of wood. [Prov. Eng.]

job² (job), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *jobb*; < ME. *jobbe;* assibilated form of dial. *gob*², a portion, a lump: see *gob*² and *gobbet*, and cf. *job*¹.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A lump.

Robbet there Riches, reft hom hor lyues,
Gemmes, & Iewels, *Iobbes* of gold,
Pesis, & pistis, polishit vessell,
Mony starond stone, stithest of vertue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11941.

2. A particular piece of work; something to be done; any undertaking of a defined or restricted character; also, an engagement for the performance of some specified work; something to do.

A small *job*, that would not require above 5 or 6 hours to perform, they will be twice as many days about.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 96.

His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob,
And ask'd him to go and assist in the *job*.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

The children of the very poor, those who lived from hand to mouth by day *jobs*, by chance and luck, were not taught anything. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

3. In *printing*, specifically, a piece of work of the miscellaneous class, including posters, handbills, bill-heads, cards, circulars, small pamphlets, etc.—4†. An imposition; a trick.

The quack, thro' dread of death, confess'd
That he was of no skill profess'd;
But all this great and glorious *jobb*
Was made of nonsense and the mob.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 27.

5. An undertaking so managed as to secure unearned profit or undue advantage; especially, a public duty or trust performed or conducted with a view to improper private gain; a perversion of trust for personal benefit in doing any work.

As usual, however, in Irish matters, the measure was connected with a *job*, and was executed with a supreme indifference to Irish opinion. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Nearly all the very large corporate undertakings in the United States during the past twenty years have had in them more or less of the corrupt political and financial elements which the public have come to sum up in the word *job*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 87.

Odd jobs, disconnected, irregular, or trivial pieces of work.

The actors . . . were very fond of watching the movements of an old and decrepit slave who was employed by the proprietor to do all sorts of *odd jobs*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 137.

II. *a.* Of or for a particular job or transaction. Specifically—(*a*) Assigned to a special use, as a horse let out or hired by the week or month.

He made nothing by letting him have *job* horses for £150 a year. *Miss Edgeworth*, The Lottery, i.

The sight of Dr. Slocum's large carriage, with the gaunt *job*-horses, crushed Flora; none but hack cabs had driven up to her door on that day. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxiv.

(*b*) Bought or sold together; lumped together: used chiefly in the phrase *job lot*, a quantity of goods, either of a miscellaneous character, or of the same kind but of different qualities, conditions, sizes, etc., disposed of or bought as a single lot for a lump sum and at a comparatively low price.

Some few of them [pocket-books] may, however, have been damaged, and these are bought by the street-people as a *job lot*, and at a lower price than that paid in the regular way.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 294.

job² (job), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jobbed*, ppr. *jobbing*. [< *job*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To let out in separate portions, as work among different contractors or workmen: often with *out:* as, to *job out* the building of a house.—2. To let out or to hire by the week or month, as horses or carriages. [Eng.]

Whitbread, d'ye keep a coach, or *job* one, pray?
Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best.
Wolcot, Progress of Curiosity, Birth-day Ode.

Then she went to the liveryman from whom she *jobbed* her carriages. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xviii.

3. To buy in large quantities, and sell to dealers in smaller lots: as, to *job* cotton; to *job* cigars. See *jobber*², 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To deal in the public stocks on one's own account. See *jobber*², 4.—2. To work at jobs or at chance work.

Our early dramatists not only *jobbed* in this chance-work, but established a copartnership for the quicker manufacture; and we find sometimes three or four poets working on one play. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 180.

3. (*a*) To let or (*b*) to hire horses, carriages, etc., for occasional use. [Eng.]

Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage horses to town; . . . they nearly all *job*, as it is invariably called.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 368.

4. To execute a trust in such a manner as to make it subserve unjustly one's private ends; especially, to pervert public service to private advantage.

Judges *job*, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half-a-crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 141.

job³ (jōb), *v. t.* [Also written *jobe;* < *Job* the patriarch, in allusion to the rebukes he received from his "comforters."] To chide; reprimand. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

jobard†, **jobbard**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *jobard, joubard*, < F. *jobard*, a stupid fellow, a simpleton, booby, < *jobe*, stupid, foolish.] A stupid fellow. *Halliwell.*

Tho seyde the emperour Sodenmagard,
Then was the erle a nyse *jobarde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

Looke of discrectoune sette *jobbardis* upon stoolis,
Whiche hathe distroyed many a comunalte.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 119.

jobation (jo-bā′shon), *n.* [An affected L. form, < *job*³ + *-ation*.] A scolding; a long tedious reproof. [Colloq.]

I determined to give my worthy hostess a good *jobation* for her want of faith.
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

jobber¹† (job′ėr), *n.* [< *job*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which jobs, pecks, or stabs: used in composition: as, *tree-jobber* or *wood-jobber* (a woodpecker); *nut-jobber* (a nuthatch).

jobber² (job′ėr), *n.* [< *job*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who does anything by the job; one who does small jobs or chance work.

But these are not a thousandth part
Of *jobbers* in the poet's art. *Swift*, Poetry.

2. One who lets out or furnishes horses or carriages by the week or month; a job-master. [Eng.]

Nobody in fact was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock, . . . nor the *jobber* who let the carriage.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

3. One who purchases goods in bulk and resells them to smaller dealers; a middleman.—4. On the London stock-exchange, a dealer in stocks and bonds on his own account; a stock-exchange operator to whom brokers sell, and from whom they buy, it being contrary to stock-exchange etiquette for brokers to negotiate with each other; a middleman or intermediary acting between brokers.

A wishes to buy and B wishes to sell £1000 of Caledonian Railway stock, but, brokers being forbidden to deal with brokers, recourse is had to the *jobber* C, who makes a price to the brokers of say 98 to 98¼, that is to say, he offers to buy at 98 or to sell at 98¼; the buyer A accordingly pays 98¼ plus his broker's commission, and the seller B receives 98 minus his broker's commission, the *jobber* C pocketing the difference or "turn" of ¼ per cent.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 557.

5. One who renders the discharge of a trust subservient to private ends; especially, an intriguer who turns public work to his own or his friends' advantage; hence, one who performs low or dirty work in office, politics, or intrigue. —**Bearskin jobber.** See *bear*², *n.*, 5.

jobbernoll† (job′ėr-nol), *n.* [Also *jobbernowl, jobbernoul, jabbernowl, jobbinol;* prob. < *jobard, jobbard*, + *noll*, head or top; cf. *groutnoll*.] 1. The head; the pate.

And powder'd th' inside of his skull,
Instead of th' outward *jobbernol*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1007.

2. A stupid fellow; a loggerhead; a blockhead.

Dull-pated *jobbernoules*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii.

[Vulgar in both senses.]

jobbery (job′ėr-i), *n.* [< *job*² + *-ery*.] The act or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end; specifically, the act of perverting public service to private gain.

jobbet (job′et), *n.* [A var. of *gobbet*.] A small quantity, commonly of hay or straw. [Prov. Eng.]

jobbing-man (job′ing-man), *n.* A man who does odd jobs. [Eng.]

There is an Irish labourer and his family in the back-kitchen, and a *jobbing-man* with his family in the front one. *Dickens*, Sketches, p. 70.

jobbinol†, *n.* Same as *jobbernoll*.

job-master (job′mâs′tėr), *n.* [< *job*² + *master*.] A keeper of a livery-stable who lets out horses and carriages by the week or month. [Eng.]

"Why, sir," said a *job-master* to me, "everybody jobs now. . . . It's a cheaper and better plan for those that must have good horses and handsome carriages."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 368.

job-office (job′of′is), *n.* A printing-office in which only job-work is done.

job-printer (job′prin′tėr), *n.* A printer who does miscellaneous work, such as the printing of bills, programs, circulars, cards, etc.

Job's comforter (jōbz kum′fėr-tėr). [So called in allusion to the friends who visited Job "to mourn with him and to comfort him" (Job ii. 11), but really aggravated his distress.] 1. One who depresses and discourages under the appearance or with the purpose of consoling.

Lady Sm. Indeed, Lady Answerall, pray forgive me, I think your ladyship looks a little thinner than when I saw you last.
Miss. Indeed, Madam, I think not; but your ladyship is one of *Job's comforters*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

2. A boil (in allusion to Job ii. 7). [Colloq.]

Job's news (jōbz nūz). [So called in allusion to the evil tidings which Job's servants brought him (Job i. 14–19).] Evil tidings; bad news.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

Job's post (jōbz pōst). [So called in allusion to the messengers who brought evil tidings to Job. See *Job's news.*] A bearer of ill news; a messenger carrying evil tidings.

This *Job's-post* from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts*, reached the National Convention. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

Job's-tears (jōbz′tērz′), *n.* A species of grass, *Coix Lacryma*, or the beads made of its fruit.

job-type (job′tīp), *n.* Type specially adapted, from its size, ornamental or exceptional form, etc., for the execution of miscellaneous jobs.

job-watch (job′woch), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *hack-watch*.

job-work (job′wėrk), *n.* 1. Work done by the job instead of by the day; work done to order, or to fulfil an engagement.

The fact that a great deal of his [Dryden's] work was *job-work*, that most of it was done in a hurry, led him often to fill up a gap with the first sonorous epithet that came to hand. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

2. In *printing*, specifically, a class of miscellaneous work, generally requiring display or ornamentation.

jocant†, *a.* [ME. *jocaunt*, < L. *jocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *jocari*, joke, jest: see *joke*, *v.*] Jesting; jocose.

When the knyght harde this, he was *iocaunt* & murye.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 116.

jocantry† (jō′kan-tri), *n.* [< *jocant* + *-ry*.] The act or practice of jesting. *Craig.*

jock¹ (jok), *v. t.* and *i.* [Cf. *jog* and *shock*¹.] To jolt. [Prov. Eng.]

Jock² (jok), *n.* [A var. of *Jack:* see *jack*¹.] 1. Same as *Jack*¹, 1.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *jockey*.

Nor were the north-country *jocks* less witty on their masters than on the steeds.
Doran, Memories of our Great Towns, p. 13.

Jock and Jock's man, a juvenile sport in which the follower is to repeat all the pranks the leader performs. *Brockett.*

jockey (jok′i), *n.* [Also spelled *jocky;* being the familiar name *Jocky, Jockie*, North. E. and Sc. form of *Jacky*, dim. of *Jack*, North. E. and Sc. *Jock*, a common appellative of lads in service, grooms, etc. Some enthusiastic writers about Gipsies would derive *jockey* in the third sense from Gipsy *chuckni*, a whip; but this is no doubt a mere fancy. *Jockey* in this peculiar E. sense has passed into other languages: F. *jockey, jockei*, Sp. *jockey, jockei*, Pg. *jokey*, G. *jockei*, etc.] 1. [*cap.*] A Northern English and Scotch diminutive of *Jock*², *Jack*¹; specifically, a Scotchman.

What could Leslyhave done then with a few untrain'd, unarmed *Jockeys* if we had been true among ourselves?
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 142.

2†. A strolling minstrel. [Scotch.]

For example and terror three or four hundred of the most notorious of those villains [vagabonds, beggars] which we call *Jockys* might be presented by the Government to the State of Venice, to serve in their Gallies against the common enemy of Christendom.
A. Fletcher (1688), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 359.

3. A groom; a rider or driver of horses; specifically, a man or boy employed to ride horses in races.

Room for my lord! three *jockeys* in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 192.

4†. A dealer in horses; especially, a horse-dealer who is given to cheating; a tricky horse-trader: more commonly called a *horse-jockey*.

You know what cheating Tricks are play'd by our *Jockeys*, who sell and let out Horses.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 412.

5. A cheat; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade: from the reputation of horse-traders for trickery.

He [Frampton] is described as being the oldest and as they say the cunningest *jockey* in England; one day he lost 1,000 gs., the next he won 2,000, and so alternately.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

6. In *coal-mining*, a self-acting apparatus carried on the front tub of a set for releasing it from the hauling-rope at a certain point. [Eng.] —7. In *mech.*, same as *jockey-wheel*.—8. A thin walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey (jok'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jockeyed* or *jockied*, ppr. *jockeying*. [Also spelled *jocky*; < *jockey*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To play the jockey to; trick; deceive in trade; hinder or defeat by trickery.

I see too well by the smile on his face that he thinks he has *jockied* you. *J. Baillie.*

Here's your railways carried, and your neighbor's railways *jockeyed*. *Dickens*, Dr. Marigold.

2. To jostle against in racing.

II. *intrans.* To act in the manner of a jockey; seek unfair advantage in a race, in dealing, etc.

jockey-box (jok'i-boks), *n.* A box in a wagon, underneath the driver's seat, for carrying small articles.

jockey-club (jok'i-klub), *n.* A club or association of persons interested in horse-racing, etc.

jockey-gear (jok'i-gēr), *n.* The jockey-wheels and their coöperative mechanism in an apparatus for paying out submarine cables.

jockey-grass (jok'i-gràs), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockeyism (jok'i-izm), *n.* [< *jockey* + *-ism*.] The practice or tricks of jockeys; also, jockeys' talk.

He was employed in smoking a cigar, sipping brandy and water, and exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxi.

jockey-jurnal (jok'i-jėr″nal), *n.* [< *jockey* + **jurnal* for *jurnut*.] One of the tubers of *Bunium flexuosum*, commonly called *earthnut* or *pignut*. [Prov. Eng.]

jockey-pad (jok'i-pad), *n.* A cushion or kneepad on a saddle.

jockey-pulley (jok'i-půl″i), *n.* A small wheel which rides, or runs, on the top edge of a larger one, used for obtaining fast speed in dynamos and similar machinery, and also for keeping a rope or cable in the groove of a grooved wheel.

jockeyship (jok'i-ship), *n.* [< *jockey* + *-ship*.] 1. The art or practice of riding horses, especially in races.

Go flatter Sawney for his *jockeyship*.
Chatterton, Resignation.

We justly boast
At least superior *jockeyship*, and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own!
Cowper, Task, ii. 276.

2. A quasi-honorary title given in jest or banter.

Where can at last his *jockeyship* retire?
Cowper, Conversation, l. 420.

jockey-sleeve (jok'i-slēv), *n.* A sleeve which carries part of a train of mechanism and rests on another part, used in some forms of electric arc-lights.

jockey-wheel (jok'i-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used to ride upon and press a rope or cable into a groove of another wheel from which the rope or cable is paid out. The bearings of a jockey-wheel are often in the end of a lever by which the jockey is held to its duty. These wheels are much used in laying submarine cables. Also *jockey*.

jockey-whip (jok'i-hwip), *n.* A whip used by a jockey.

jocko (jok'ō), *n.* An ape: same as *jacko*, 1.

jockteleg (jok'te-leg), *n.* [Also written *jocktaleg*, *jocteleg*. Cf. E. dial. *jack-lag-knife:* see under *jack-knife*.] A large pocket-knife. [Scotch.]

An' gif the custoc's sweet or sour,
Wi' *jocteleges* they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

jocolatte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chocolate*.

To a coffee house to drink *Jocolatte*—very good.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 24, 1664.

They dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jocolatt*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

jocond†, *a.* An obsolete form of *jocund*.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *jocoso* = It. *giocoso*, < L. *jocosus*, full of jesting, sportive, < *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish, as a person.

Jocose and pleasant with an adversary whom they would choose to treat in a very different manner. *Shaftesbury.*

On [the first day of April] . . . their master was always observed to unbend, and become exceeding pleasant and *jocose*, sending the old gray-headed negroes on April-fool's errands for pigeon's milk. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

2. Of the nature of a joke or jest; sportive; merry: as, a *jocose* remark; *jocose* or comical airs.=Syn. *Jocose*, *Jocund*, jocular, facetious, merry, waggish, witty, droll, humorous, funny. In *jocose* cheerfulness or light-heartedness is an accidental thing; in *jocund* it is the essential idea. The disposition to make good-humored jests is the essential thing in *jocose*, but is not necessarily implied in *jocund*.

jocosely (jō-kōs'li), *adv.* In a jocose manner; in jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

jocoseness (jō-kōs'nes), *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment.

If he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter should contain any thing like *jocoseness;* since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

jocoserious (jō-kō-sē'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *jocoserio*, < NL. *jocoserius*, < L. *jocus*, a joke, + *serius*, serious.] Half jesting, half serious. [Rare.]

Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green, The Spleen.

jocosity (jō-kos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *jocosities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *jocosidad* = Pg. *jocosidade* = It. *giocosità;* as *jocose* + *-ity*.] 1. Jocularity; merriment; waggery; jocoseness.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

This sociable *jocosity*, as if they had known each other for three months, was what appeared to Macarthy so indelicate. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 92.

2. A jocose act or saying; a joke. [Rare.]

jocteleg, *n.* See *jockteleg*.

jocular (jok'ū-lăr), *a.* [= It. *giocolare*, *gioculare*, < L. *jocularis*, < *joculus*, a little jest, dim. of *jocus*, a jest: see *joke*.] 1. Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish: said of persons. —2. Of the nature of or containing a joke; sportive; not serious: as, a *jocular* expression or style.

His broad good-humor, running easily into *jocular* talk, in which he delighted and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. *Emerson*, Lincoln.

=Syn. See *jocose*.

jocularity (jok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *giocolarità;* as *jocular* + *-ity*.] The quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.

On his departure he asked with bitter *jocularity* whether Becket had sought to leave the realm because England could not contain himself and the king.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 8.

jocularly (jok'ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a jocular manner; in jest; for sport or mirth.

"Come," said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, "let us see what was once a church."
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

joculary† (jok'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= It. *giocolario*, < L. *jocularius*, equiv. to *jocularis*, jocular: see *jocular*.] Jocular.

With arts voluptuary I couple practices *joculary;* for the deceiving of the senses is one of the pleasures of the senses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 201.

joculator (jok'ū-lā-tor), *n.*; L. pl. *joculatores* (jok″ū-lā-tō'rēz). [= It. *giocolatore*, < L. *joculator*, a joker, jester, < *joculari*, joke, < *joculus*, a little joke: see *jocular*. Cf. *juggler*[1], ult. a doublet of *joculator*.] Formerly, a professional jester; also, a minstrel. See *juggler*[1] and *jongleur*.

One great part of the *joculator's* profession was the teaching of bears, apes, horses, dogs, and other animals to imitate the actions of men.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 328.

It is certain that the Norman Conquest brought to England the species of minstrels into which the *joculatores* had in Normandy and Northern France developed; and it may be assumed, both that it likewise brought performers of a different and lower class, and that a distinction was not always maintained between them.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 15.

The joglars or *joculatores*, who played, sang, recited, conjured, men of versatile powers of entertainment, who performed at the houses of the nobility, and were liberally remunerated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 479.

joculatory (jok'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *joculatorius*, jesting, < *joculator*, a joker, jester: see *joculator*.] Jocular.

jocund (jok'und), *a.* [Formerly also *jocond;* < ME. *jocund*, *jocound*, < OF. *joconde*, *jocund*, *jucond* = Sp. Pg. *jocundo* = It. *giocondo*, < LL. *jocundus* (erroneously accom. to L. *jōcus*, a jest), prop. *jūcundus*, L. *jūcundus*, pleasant, agreeable, pleasing, lit. helpful, < *juvare*, help, aid: see *adjute* and *adjutant*.] Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; airy; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted.

Full gladde and *iocounde* were the companye of the rounde table for that thei were a-corded with sir Gawein.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

Night's candles are burnt out, and *jocund* day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5, 9.

The Romans *jocond* of this Victorie, and the spoil they got, spent the night. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

=Syn. *Jocose*, *Jocund*. See *jocose*.

jocundary (jok'un-dā-ri), *a.* [< *jocund* + *-ary*.] Jocund; merry. [Rare.]

I'll not stir; poor Folly, honest Folly, *jocundary* Folly, forsake your lordship!
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 1.

jocundity (jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* [Also *jucundity;* < ME. *jocunditee*, < OF. *jocondite*, *jocundite* = Sp. *jocundidad* = It. *giocondità*, < L. *jucundita(t-)s*, agreeableness, pleasantness, < *jucundus:* see *jocund*.] The state of being jocund or merry; gaiety.

Learned and meditative as was Sir Thomas More, a jesting humor, a philosophical *jocundity*, indulged on important as well as on ordinary occasions, served his wise purpose. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 331.

jocundly (jok'und-li), *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.

jocundness (jok'und-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jocundnes;* < *jocund* + *-ness*.] Jocundity. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 160.

jod (jod), *n.* [Var. of *jot*, ult. < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, iota, < Heb. *yōdh:* see *jot*[1], *iota*.] The letter J. [Prov.]

As surely as the letter *Jod*
Once cried aloud, and spake to God,
So surely shalt thou feel this rod,
And punished shalt thou be!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iii.

jodel, *v.* See *yodel*.

joe[1] (jō), *n.* [A particular use of the familiar name *Joe*, abbr. of *Joseph*. In sense 1, with ref. to *Joseph* Hume, M. P., at whose instance the fourpence was issued in 1836, especially for the convenience of paying short cab-fares.] 1. A fourpenny-piece. Also *joey*. [Slang.]—2. [*cap.*] An old jest: same as *Joe Miller*.

Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old *Joes* in Parliament, which are as current there as their sterling namesakes used to be in the city some threescore years ago.
Southey, The Doctor, xvi.

3. A lobster too small to be sold legally—that is, one under ten inches in length. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

joe[2] (jō), *n.* [Also *jo;* an abbr. of *Johannes*.] A Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin, worth from eight to nine dollars.

Be sure to make him glow
Precisely like a guinea or a *ja*.
Wolcot, Lyric Odes for 1783, vii.

"Has the Indian come yet?" "He was here last week." "An't you afraid of him?" "No." . . . "That's you, for a broad *joe!* Never be afraid of any body."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 8.

Double joe. See *double*.

joe[3] (jō), *n.* [Also *jo;* usually considered as a form of *joy*, < OF. *joye*, F. *joie;* but this is not probable.] 1. A master; a superior. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—2. A sweetheart; a darling. [Scotch.]

Blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my *jo*.
Burns, John Anderson.

Och! owre aft thy *joes* ha'e starv'd,
Mid a' thy favours!
Burns, On Pastoral Poetry.

joe-ben (jō'ben), *n.* [Prob. imitative of the bird's note.] The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, or some other titmouse. [Suffolk, Eng.]

Joe Miller (jō mil'ėr). [Also *Joe;* after *Joe* or *Joseph Miller*, an English comic actor, whose name was attached to a popular jest-book, published in 1739, the year after his death.] 1. An old jest; a stale joke; a "chestnut." [Colloq. or slang.]—2. A jest-book. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerism (jō'mil'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Joe Miller* + *-ism*.] The art or practice of making, recit-

ing, or retailing jests; especially, the repetition of stale or flat jokes; also, an old jest. [Colloq.]

Joe-Millerize (jō′mil′ėr-īz), *v. t.* [< *Joe Miller* + *-ize.*] To give a jesting or jocular character to; mingle with jokes or jests, especially stale jests. [Colloq.]

If a man cuts all the dates, tosses in his facts anyhow, and is too busy to distinguish one important man from another, and yet is funny, and succeeds in *Joe-Millerizing* history, he pleases somebody or other.
Saturday Rev., Nov. 10, 1866.

joepye-weed (jō-pī′wēd), *n.* An American plant, *Eupatorium purpureum*, a tall weed with corymbs of purple flowers, common in low ground. Also called *trumpetweed*. See *Eupatorium*.

joewood (jō′wůd), *n.* A tree, *Jacquinia armillaris*, found in the West Indies, Florida, and elsewhere. Its leaves are saponaceous. See *Jacquinia*.

joey (jō′i), *n.* [Dim. of *Joe*, a familiar abbr. of *Joseph*. See *joe*[1].] 1. In *coal-mining*, a man specially appointed to set the timber in a stall or working while coal is being raised. [Midland counties, Eng.] —2. Same as *joe*[1], 1. [Slang, Eng.]

They [the patterers] have an idea . . . that this nobleman [Sir James Graham] invented fourpenny-pieces, and now, they say, the swells give a *joey* where they used to give a "tanner."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

jog (jog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jogged*, ppr. *jogging*. [< ME. *joggen*, also *juggen* (also *jaggen*); < W. *gogi*, shake, agitate. Cf. W. *gogis*, a gentle slap, Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate, Gael. *gog*, a nodding. The related W. *ysgogi*, wag, stir, shake, suggests an ult. connection with E. *shog*, *shock*, and *shake*. Cf. *jock*, *jolt*, and *jag*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pierce; thrust. See *jag*[1].

Thorowe a jerownde schelde he *jogges* hym therowe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2892.

2. To touch, push, or shake slightly or gently; nudge; move by pushing.

Snatch from Time
His glass, and let the golden sands run forth
As thou shalt *jog* them.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

Jogging . . . her elbow, he whispered something arch in her ear. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxxiii.

Jupiter, I think, has *jogged* us three degrees nearer to the sun. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 193.

Hence —3. To stimulate gently; stir up by a hint or reminder: as, to *jog* a person's memory.

II. *intrans.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; move idly, heavily, or slowly: generally followed by *on* or *along*.

He *lugged* til a Iustice. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 133.

One Foot a little dangling off, *jogging* in a thoughtful Way. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

Thus they *jog on*, still tricking, never thriving. *Dryden*.

The good old ways our sires *jogged* safely o'er.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

To be jogging, to go away; move on: as, it is time for me to *be jogging*.

The door is open, sir; there lies your way;
You may *be jogging* whiles your boots are green;
For me, I'll not be gone till I please myself.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2, 213.

jog (jog), *n.* [< *jog*, *v.*] 1. A slight push or shake; a nudge; especially, a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

I have none to guide me
With the least *jog*; the lookers-on deride me.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

All men believe he resides there incog,
To give them by turns an invisible *jog*.
Swift, On the Irish Bishops.

2. Irregularity of motion; a jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction should impress a motion on any is . . . inconceivable. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

A carriage with a pair of gray horses was coming along with the familiar *jog* of a hack carriage which is paid for at so much an hour.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlviii.

3. In *mech.*, a square notch; a right-angled recess or step. See cut under *joint* (fig. *b*).

Higher up it (the thickness of a wall) is less, diminishing every story by retreating *jogs* on the inside.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

4. Any notch or recess in a line; a small depression in a surface; an irregularity of line or surface. [U. S.]

jogel†, **jogeler**†. Middle English forms of *joggle*, *juggler*[1].

jogelrye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jugglery*.

jogger (jog′ėr), *n.* [< *jog* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who jogs, or moves heavily and slowly.

They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden*.

2. One who or that which gives a jog or sudden push.

A receiving-table for cylinder printing presses, designed to facilitate the accurate piling of the sheets without the use of the ordinary form of *jogger*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 340.

jogging-cart (jog′ing-kärt), *n.* A recent American pattern of village-cart. *The Hub*, July 1, 1887.

joggle (jog′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joggled*, ppr. *joggling*. [Freq. of *jog*, q. v. The second sense depends rather upon *joggle*, *n.*, as a dim. of *jog*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shake slightly; give a sudden but slight push; jolt; jostle.

We grant that the earth is firm and stable from all such motions whereby it is *joggled* or uncertainly shaken.
Bp. Wilkins, That the Earth may be a Planet.

A foolish desire to *joggle* thee into preferment.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, v. 4.

2. In *carp.* and *masonry*, to fit together, as timbers or stonework, with notches and projections, or with notches and keys, to prevent the slipping of parts upon one another.

II. *intrans.* To move irregularly; have a jogging or jolting motion; shake.

"My dear, is that a proper way to speak?" said Miss Mehitable, reprovingly; but Tina saw my grandmother's broad shoulders *joggling* with a secret laugh.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 239.

joggle (jog′l), *n.* [Dim. of *jog*, *n.* Cf. *joggle*, *v.*] 1. A jolt; a jog.

And then the carlin, she grippit wi' me like grim death, at every *joggle* the coach gied.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

2. In *carp.*, a stub-tenon on the end of a post or piece of timber, which prevents the timber or post from moving laterally. Also *joggle-joint*. —3. In *carp.* and *masonry*, a notch in a piece of timber or stone, into which is fitted a projection upon a corresponding piece or counterpart, or a key also engaging a notch in a corresponding piece or counterpart, to prevent one piece from slipping on the other.

joggle-beam (jog′l-bēm), *n.* A built beam the parts of which are joined by projections on one part fitted into notches cut in the other part or parts, or by keys fitting notches in the meeting surfaces of the parts, to prevent slipping of the parts upon one another.

joggle-joint (jog′l-joint), *n.* Same as *joggle*, 2.

joggle-piece (jog′l-pēs), *n.* In *building*, same as *king-post*.

joggle-post (jog′l-pōst), *n.* 1. In *building*, a post having shoulders or notches for receiving the lower ends or feet of struts. See *king-post*. —2. A post built of two or more pieces of timber joggled together.

joggle-truss (jog′l-trus), *n.* In *building*, a truss with a single post placed centrally and fitted to the chord by a stub-tenon or its equivalent, the chord being at the top, and the post hanging downward and having its lower end connected with the ends of the chord by oblique braces.

jogglework (jog′l-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, construction in which stones are internotched or keyed (joggled) together.

joggling-table (jog′ling-tā′bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a machine for dressing or concentrating ore. It consists of an inclined table on which the ore is placed and over which water is allowed to flow. The separation of the heavier ore from the lighter rock or veinstone is assisted by a succession of blows struck on the edge of the table by machinery contrived for this purpose, thus causing the table to vibrate sufficiently for the particles to arrange themselves in the order of their specific gravity. In the form of joggling-table known as "Rittinger's side-blow percussion table," the table is pushed violently from its position at rest by a cam acting upon the end of a rod, and when the cam has released the end of the rod the table is pushed back by a strong spring.

joglar†, *n.* [Pr.: see *jugglor*[1].] A Provençal minstrel or jongleur. See *joculator*.

Now in the palmy days of Provençal song there were many professional *joglars*, such as Arnaut Daniel or Perdigo, who stood high among the most brilliant troubadours, and visited on terms of social equality with nobles and princes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 479.

jog-trot (jog′trot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A slow, easy jogging motion on horseback. —2. A slow routine mode of performing daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.

As we grow old, a sort of equable *jog-trot* of feeling is substituted for the violent ups and downs of passion and disgust. *R. L. Stevenson*, Crabbed Age and Youth.

II. *a.* 1. Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

All honest *jog-trot* men, who go on smoothly and dully and write history and politics, and are praised.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

2. Adapted for an easy, jogging pace. [Rare.]

These roads are old-fashioned, homely roads, very dirty and badly made, and hardly endurable in winter, but still pleasant *jog-trot* roads, running through the great pasture lands. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

johan (jō′an), *n.* [< ML. *Johannes*, John: see *John*.] St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Johannean (jō-han′ē-an), *a.* [< ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the apostle John, or to the gospel written by him. Also *Johannine*.

There is a marked difference between the contents and style of the Synoptic and the *Johannean* discourses of Jesus. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

The *Johannean* conception of the gospel, preëminent for ethical depth and force. *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 206.

johannes, joannes (jō-han′ēz, jō-an′ēz), *n.* [ML. and NL. form of LL. *Joannes* (> Pg. *João*): see *John*.] A gold coin (called in Portuguese *joão*) formerly current in Portugal, worth about $9: probably so called from having been first issued by one of the Portuguese kings named John.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Johannes of John V., King of Portugal, 1723.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

He got of me sometimes a double *joannes*, sometimes a Spanish doubion, and never less.
Franklin, Letters (The [Century, XXXII. 272).

Johannine (jō-han′-in), *a.* [< ML. *Johannes*, LL. *Joannes*, John (see *John*), + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Johannean*.

Johannisberger (jō-han′is-bėr-gėr), *n.* [G., < *Johannisberg*, lit. John's mountain: *Johannis* (gen. of *Johannes*), John; *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], hill, mountain: see *barrow*[1], *berg*[1].] A white wine grown in the Rheingau near the Rhine. The best is produced in the vineyard belonging to Prince Metternich, and is known as *Schloss Johannisberger*, from the name of the castle; this is considered one of the finest of wines. The wine of the neighboring slopes (called *Dorf Johannisberger*) is also sold as Johannisberger.

johannite (jō-han′īt), *n.* [< ML. *Johannes*, John, + *-ite*[2].] 1. [*cap.*] One of the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *hospitaler*.—2. A mineral of an emerald-green or apple-green color, a hydrous sulphate of the protoxid of uranium.

John (jon), *n.* [The *h* is in E. a mere insertion, in imitation of the ML. form; prop. *Jon* (as in *Jonson*, etc.: cf. *Janson*, *Jenkins*, etc.), < ME. *Jon*, also *Jan*, < OF. *Jan*, *Jean*, *Jehan*, *Johan*, etc., mod. F. *Jean* = Sp. *Juan* = Pg. *João* = It. *Giovanni*, *Gianni* (> E. *zany*, q. v.), *Gian* = AS. *Iohannes* = D. *Jan*, *Hans* = G. *Johann*, *Hans* = Dan. Sw. *Johan*, *Hans*, etc., = W. *Efan* (> E. *Evan*, *Evans*, *Ivins*, etc.) = Russ. *Ivan*, etc. (in all European languages); < ML. *Johannes*, *Joannes*, LL. *Joannes*, < Gr. Ἰωάννης (with accom. Gr. termination), < Heb. *Yōhānān*, John, lit. 'Jehovah hath been gracious.' This name owes its wide currency primarily to the impression which the character of John the Baptist made upon the popular imagination in the middle ages; *Baptist* alone is also a common name in southern Europe. Owing to the extreme frequency of *John* as a given name, it came to be used, like its accepted E. synonym *Jack*, as a common appellative for a man or boy of common or menial condition, and, in its different national forms, E. *John*, F. *Jean*, D. and G. *Hans*, etc., has served as a popular collective name for the whole people.] A common name for a man or boy, often used, like *Jack*, its synonym, to designate a man or a boy in general or indefinitely, especially an awkward fellow.—**Cheap John.** See *cheap*.

John-a-dreams†, *n.* [That is, *John o' dreams*, for *John of dreams*.] A dreamy, idle fellow.

Yet I,
A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Johnanapes† (jon′a-nāps), *n.* Same as *jack-anapes*.

Rol. If I were at leisure, I would make you shew tricks new.
Dond. Do I look like a *Johnanapes?*
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

john-apple (jon'ap″l), *n.* [Also, transposed, *apple-john*, q. v. See etym. of *jenneting*.] A variety of apple, good for use when other fruit is spent, since it long retains its freshness.

John-a-Stile† (jon'a-stīl'), *n.* [From *John-a-Stile* or *Style*, now *John Styles*, a frequent name, lit. 'John at the stile,' so named from the place of residence.] Any common person.

What though some *John-à-Stile* will basely toyle,
Only incited with the hope of gaine.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii., Prol.

Whereby euery *Iohn-a-Stile* shall intercept the Churches due. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn*.

John Bull (jon bůl). [So called with ref. to the coarse burly form and bluff nature ascribed to the typical Englishman.] 1. An Englishman; also, the English collectively.—2. A game in which the contestants throw pennies upon a flat stone divided into sixteen small squares, each marked with a certain number, and score according to the numbers of the squares upon which the pennies remain. *Strutt.*

John-Bullism (jon'bůl'izm), *n.* [< *John Bull* + *-ism.*] 1. The typical English character.

Little Britain may truly be called the heart's core of the city; the stronghold of true *John Bullism.*
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. An utterance or an act agreeing with the typical English character.

John Chinaman (jon chī'nā-man). A Chinaman; the Chinese collectively. [Colloq.]

John Company (jon kum'pa-ni). An old colloquial designation for the Honorable East India Company, in familiar use in India and England.

John-crow (jon'krō'), *n.* In Jamaica, the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura.*

John Crow beans. See *bean*[1].

John-crow's-nose (jon'krōz'nōz'), *n.* Same as *Jim-crow's-nose.*

John-dory, John-doree (jon-dō'ri, -dō'rē), *n.* A fish: same as *dory*[1], 1.

John-go-to-bed-at-noon (jon'gō'tǭ-bed'at-nōn'), *n.* A popular name of several plants. (*a*) The meadow-salsify, *Tragopogon pratensis.* (*b*) The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis.* (*c*) The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* [Eng.]

Johnian (jon'i-an), *n.* [< *John* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member or graduate of St. John's College in the University of Cambridge, England.

To such a society [Trinity College] Bentley came, obnoxious as a *Johnian* and an intruder, . . . whose interests lay outside the walls of the college.
Encyc. Brit., III. 579.

johnny (jon'i), *n.*; pl. *johnnies* (-iz). [< *Johnny*, a familiar dim. of *John*, a man's name: see *John*.] 1. [*cap.*] A diminutive of the name *John.* It was applied as a nickname by the Federal soldiers to the Confederates during the war of the rebellion.

There was pretty hot fighting in among those bushes for a while, and then the *Johnnies* began to fall back. It was just then that we were sent in.
The Century, XXXVI. 460.

2. In *ichth.*, a cottoid fish, *Oligocottus maculosus*, with a naked skin, slender head narrowed above, and pointed snout. It is a small species, very abundant along the western coast of the United States.—3. Among sailors, a kind of penguin, *Pygoscelis tæniata.*—4. The fish *Etheostoma nigrum*, a kind of darter. [Local, U. S.]

johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* 1. In the southern United States, a cake of Indian meal mixed with water or milk, seasoned with salt, and baked or toasted by being spread on a board set on edge before a fire. It is of negro origin.

To make a faultless *johnny-cake*, you must be black, you must be fat, you must be a pampered slave and a doting despot; and even so your secret shall be buried with you. You can never teach the world how to make a *johnny-cake*, because you never learned; you were born so.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 198.

2. In other parts of the United States, any unsweetened flat cake of Indian meal, sometimes mixed with mashed pumpkin (especially in New England), and usually baked in a pan: incorrectly used at times for *corn-bread*, *pone*, etc.

Some talk of hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride;
Rich *johnny-cake* this mouth has often tried.
Both please me well, their virtues much the same,
Alike their fabric, as allied their fame;
Except in dear New England, where the last
Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

johnny-cocks (jon'i-koks), *n.* A plant, *Orchis mascula.* [Eng.]

johnny-cranes (jon'i-krānz), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* [Prov. Eng.]

Johnny-jump-up (jon'i-jump-up'), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*; also, the bird-foot violet, *V. pedata.* [Prov. U. S.]

She set a heap o' store by flowers, too, an' when the *johnny-jump-ups* and dandelions begun to come out . . . she'd go up in the woods. *Boston Sunday Budget*, 1888.

Johnny-raw (jon'i-râ'), *n.* A raw beginner; a novice; a boor. [Slang.]

Johnny-verde (jon'i-vêrd'), *n.* [< *Johnny* + Sp. *verde*, green: see *vert.*] A Californian serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax nebulifer*, of a greenish color relieved by irregular dark mottlings, and with traces of dark oblique cross-bars with wavy whitish streaks on the tail.

john-paw (jon'pâ), *n.* A serranoid fish, of the genus *Epinephelus*, occurring along the Gulf coast of the United States. See *grouper.*

Johnsonese (jon-son-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ese.* The surname *Johnson* is also written *Jonson*, ME. *Jonson*, i.e. John's son: see *John.*] The style or language of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84), or an imitation of it; a pompous, inflated style, characterized by words of classical origin (often manufactured).

When he wrote for publication, he [Johnson] did his sentences out of English into *Johnsonese.*
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

If the Easy Chair may speak in *Johnsonese*, laughter is a condiment, not a comestible.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 637.

Johnsonia (jon-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named after Thomas *Johnson*, a botanist of the 17th century.] A genus of plants of western Australia, of the natural order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Johnsonieæ.* It comprises tufted herbs with simple stems, the leaves all radical, and the flowers terminal in oblong spikes, entirely concealed by an involucre of dry bracts. The perianth has a top-shaped tube and six spreading divisions. The stamens are 3; the ovary is 3-celled, with 2 ovules in a cell.

Johnsonian (jon-sō'ni-ąn), *a.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson, his writings (especially his English dictionary), or his style.

His pronunciation deviated even more from the *Johnsonian* standard than the specimen of modern New-English in the Bigiow Papers. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 1861, p. 273.

Johnsonianism (jon-sō'ni-ąn-izm), *n.* [< *Johnsonian* + *-ism.*] A word or an idiom peculiar to Dr. Johnson, or a style resembling his; also, his personal characteristics.

Johnsonieæ (jon-sǭ-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Johnsonia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Johnsonia.* The tribal marks are a rush-like or low and sometimes branching stem from a short or creeping rootstock, and a dense terminal inflorescence, with an involucre of thickly imbricated bracts.

Johnsonism (jon'sǫn-izm), *n.* [< *Johnson* (see def.) + *-ism.*] Same as *Johnsonianism.*

John's-wood (jonz'wůd), *n.* St.-John's-wort. See *Hypericum.* [Prov. Eng.]

John's-wort (jonz'wêrt), *n.* Same as *St.-John's-wort.* See *Hypericum.*

john-to-whit (jon'tǭ-hwit'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] The common red-eyed greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus.*

joice†, *v. t.* [< ME. *joysen*, < OF. *joiss-*, stem of certain parts of *joir*, *jouir*, enjoy: see *joy*, *v.* Cf. *rejoice.*] To enjoy.

To *Ioyse* your Habitatioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 126.

joiet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *joy.*

join (join), *v.* [< ME. *joynen*, *joignen*, < OF. *joindre*, *juindre*, F. *joindre* = Pr. *jonher*, *junher*, *jonjer* = It. *giugnere*, < L. *jungere*, pp. *junctus* (root *jug*, in *jugum*, yoke, etc.), = Gr. ζευγνύναι (root ζυγ in ζυγόν) = Skt. √ *yuj*, join, > *yuga* = Gr. ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*, q. v. Hence *joint*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *disjoin*, *enjoin*, *rejoin*, *subjoin*, etc., and (from L. directly) *adjunct*, *conjunct*, etc., *junction*, *juncture*, *conjugal*, *conjugate*, *subjugate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put or bring together; bring into conjunction, or into association or harmony; unite; combine; associate: as, to *join* two planks by tenons; to *join* forces in an undertaking.

Whan the kynge Boors saugh the socour come, he *ioyned* his feet and iept vpon the deed bodyes of men and horse that he hadde slain. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 333.

What therefore God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

New *join* your hands, and with your hands your hearts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6, 39.

Join voices, all ye living souls. *Milton*, P. L., v. 197.

2. To unite, as one thing to or with another; bring into conjunction or association; cause to be united or connected in any way: followed by *to* or *with.*

And Fabius, surnamed Maximus,
Could *ioyne* such learning *with* experience
As made his name more famous than the rest.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

Woe unto them that *join* house *to* house, that lay field to field. Isa. v. 8.

Sobriety and contemplation *join* our souls *to* God.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Pluto *with* Cato thou for this shalt *join.*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 309.

3. To unite or form a junction with; become connected with or a part of; come into association or union with: as, to *join* a church, party, or society; the Missouri river *joins* the Mississippi; to *join* one in an enterprise.

The goddess swift to high Olympus flies,
And *joins* the sacred senate of the skies.
Pope, Iliad, l. 294.

I but come like you to see the hunt,
Not *join* it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. To unite or take part in, in a friendly or hostile manner; engage in with another or others: as, he *joined* issue with his opponent; the forces *joined* battle.

Jehoshaphat . . . *joined* affinity with Ahab.
2 Chron. xviii. 1.

Till winds the signal blow
To *join* their dark encounter in mid air.
Milton, P. L., ii. 718.

5. To adjoin; be adjacent or contiguous to: as, his land *joins* mine. [Colloq.]—6†. To enjoin; command.

Who *Ioyned* the he Ioatyse our iapez to blame,
That com a boy to this borȝ, thaȝ thou be burne ryche?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 877.

And they *join* them penance, as they call it, to fast, to go pilgrimages, and give so much to make satisfaction withal. *Tyndale*, Works, I. 281.

To join battle. See *battle*[1].—**To join issue.** See *issue.*—**To join the majority.** See *majority.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be contiguous or close; lie or come together; form a junction.

She . . . lifte vp hir handes *ioynynge* towarde heuene, and thanked oure lorde of that socoure that he hadde hir sente. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

A certain man's house . . . *joined* hard to the synagogue. Acts xviii. 7.

2. To unite or become associated; confederate; league.

Though hand *join* in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished. Prov. xi. 21.

Hee and the Irish Rebels had but one aime, one and the same drift, and would have forthwith *joyn'd* in one body against us. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

Now and then
The rougher voices of the men
Joined in the song.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

3†. To meet in hostile encounter; join battle.

Thus at the *joyenynge* the geauntez are dystroyede,
And at that journey for-justede with gentille lordez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2134.

He saw the armies *join*,
The game of blood begun.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

But look you pray, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 233.

join (join), *n.* [< *join*, *v.*] The place where two things are joined; the line or surface of juncture; a joint; also, the mode of joining.

Should the *join* be in sight, by smoking the shellac before applying it [to the broken edges], it will be rendered the same colour as the jet itself.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 23.

The chief means of detecting modern from old Persian and Saracenic metal vessels is by examining the brazing *joins*, which in ancient vessels are rare.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 7.

Cross-join, in *upholstery*, a seam across the breadth of any material, as of a carpet, furniture-covering, or the like.

joinant (joi'nant), *a.* [ME. *joynaunt*, < OF. *joignant*, ppr. of *joindre*, join: see *join.*] 1†. Adjoining.

The grete tour that was so thikke and strong . . .
Was evene *joynant* to the gardyn wal.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 202.

2. In *her.*, conjoined.

joinder (join'dėr), *n.* [F. *joindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *join*, *v. t.*] 1†. A joining; conjunction.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. 1, 160.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The coupling or joining of two causes of action in a suit against another: called more fully *joinder of action.* (*b*) The coupling of two or more persons together as defendants. (*c*) The acceptance by a party to an action of the point of controversy put in his adversary's previous pleading: called *joinder in demurrer* if the previous pleading was a

demurrer, *joinder of issue* if it was an allegation of fact.—**Joinder in error.** See *error.*—**Joinder of issue, joinder in issue.** See *issue.*

joiner (joi'nėr), *n.* [ME. *joiener*, < OF. *joignour*, a joiner (def. 2), < *joindre*, join: see *join.*] 1. One who joins. Specifically—2. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of glue, framing, or nails; appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses, ships, etc.

He would not be aknowen that himself was prieste, but sayed that he had by y^e^ space of 9 yeres ben beyonde the sea, & there lined by the *ioyners* craft.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 345.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut
Made by the *joiner* squirrel, or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coach-makers.
Shak., It. and J., I. 4, 68.

3. In *wood-working*, a power-tool for sawing, planing, cross-cutting, etc. By means of attachments, it is capable of performing a great variety of work, as grooving and tonguing, mitering, molding and beading, wedge-cutting, boring, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' chisel**, a thin-bladed paring-chisel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' gage**, a scribing-tool for making a mark on a board parallel to its edge. *E. H. Knight.*—**Joiners' plane**, a long bench-plane used in facing and matching boards.

joinering (joi'nėr-ing), *n.* [< *joiner* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *joinery*. *Carlyle*, in Froude. [Rare.]

joinery (joi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *join* + *-ery.*] 1. The art or trade of a joiner.—2. Joiners' work.

He made an administration so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of *joinery* so closely indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

join-hand† (join'hand), *n.* Cursive writing; running-hand.

A little boy . . . told her that he was to go into *join-hand* on Thursday. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

joining (joi'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *join*, *v.*] A line of junction; a joint.

In the steeple which stands before me at a small distance, the *joinings* of the stones are clearly perceptible.
Reid, Inquiry, vi. 22.

Fine joining, sewing together or securing by crocheting, as of lace.

joining-hand† (joi'ning-hand), *n.* Same as *join-hand.*

joint (joint), *n.* [< ME. *joynt*, < OF. *joint*, *joinct*, m., *jointe*, *joynte*, *juinte*, f., = Pr. *jonta*, *junta* = Sp. Pg. *junta*, a joint, = It. *giunta*, f., a joint, meeting, arrival, < L. *junctus*, m., a joining, ML. *juncta*, f., a joining, a joint, connection, < *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join.*] 1. The place or part in which two things, or parts of one thing, are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things, together with the contiguous parts connected, whether the latter are movable or not; juncture; articulation; hinge.

A scaly gauntlet now, with *joints* of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1, 147.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) An articulation.

The paume hath power to putten oute the *Ioyntes*,
And to vnfolde the fust for hym hit byiongeth,
And receyuen that the fyngres rechen and refuse, yf hym liketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 142.

Myself I then perused, and limb by limb
Survey'd, and sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With supple *joints*, as lively vigour led.
Milton, P. L., viii. 269.

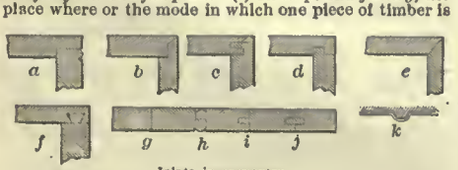
(2) A part between two articulations; an internode; one of the pieces which form a jointed organ: as, the second *joint* of the tarsus.

There we pray'd a little; and there was shewn us the middle *Joint* of a Man's Finger: I kiss'd it, and ask'd whose Relick it was.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 11.

(*b*) In *bot.*, same as *articulation*, 2 (*b*).

Kitte out a *yointe* of reede, and in the side
Therof let make an hoole.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement or mortar, by a superincumbent weight, or otherwise: as, the *joint* between two stones. (*d*) In *rail.*, the place where the ends of two rails meet, or the mode in which they are connected. See *fish-joint* and *fish-plate.* (*e*) In *carp.* and *joinery*, the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is



Joints, in carpentry.

a, joint concealed by the bead; *b*, joint which may be nailed from both edges, with a jog to prevent slipping; *c*, joint used for pilasters; *d*, joint used for skirtings, dados, doors, jambs, etc.; *e*, miter-joint; *f*, dovetail-joint; *g*, square joint; *h*, rabbet-joint with beads; *i*, tongue-and-groove joint; *j*, feather-joint; *k*, drip-joint.

connected with another. Pieces of timber are framed and joined to one another generally by mortises and tenons, of which there are several kinds, or by iron straps and bolts. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, the flexible cloth or leather which, serving as a hinge, connects the back of a book with its sides. (*g*) The junction of two portions of an electrical conductor, such as a telegraph-wire or cable-core. [Joints made between materials in masonry, carpentry, plumbing, and in other arts have received in many instances names that are compounds of the word *joint* with others that describe the position of the parts, as angle-*joint*, butt-*joint*, etc.; or the manner of forming the joint, as dovetail-*joint*, rivet-*joint*, scarf-*joint*, dowel-*joint*, etc. Most of these joints are clearly defined by their names.]

2. In *geol.*, a crack intersecting a mass of rock. Beds of considerable thickness, especially when homogeneous and somewhat crystalline, are frequently found to be traversed by a great number of fissures, nearly parallel with one another, and often very straight and regular in their course. Sometimes there are two systems of these joints, each set consisting of parallel fissures, and the two sets being at right angles, or nearly so, with each other. There may be even three systems of joint-planes, but in any case one set is almost always more decidedly well formed than the others. The cleat of coal is an illustrative example of the occurrence of a well-developed jointing; the distinctive scenery of certain picturesque limestone regions—as, for instance, that of the north of England—is due to the peculiar form of weathering caused by well-defined systems of joint-planes. The character and relative position of the systems of joints in rocks are of great practical importance from various points of view, and especially with reference to the facility with which the rock may be quarried into forms convenient for use. The jointing of granite is frequently such as to divide the rock naturally into cuboidal masses. The prismatic jointing of volcanic masses is frequently very perfectly and beautifully marked. See *basalt.*

3. One of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher: as, a *joint* of beef; also, such a piece roasted, or prepared for eating: as, a hot *joint;* a cold *joint.*—4. (*a*) A place of meeting or resort for persons engaged in evil and secret practices of any kind: as, a tramps' *joint*. Specifically—(*b*) Such a place, usually kept by Chinese, for the accommodation of persons addicted to the habit of opium-smoking, and where they are provided with pipes, opium, etc. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Abutting joint.** See *abutment*, 2 (*b*) (2).—**Ball-and-socket joint.** See *ball*[1].—**Bell-hanger's joint**, a method of joining wire in use by bell-hangers. The ends of the wires are bent and hooked together, and then twisted about the body of the wire to form linked loops.—**Britannia joint**, in wires for carrying an electric current, a joint made by slightly bending up the ends of the two wires to be joined, laying them side by side for a few inches, binding them tightly together with finer wire, and then soldering the whole.—**Brodie's joint**, a joint, especially the knee, exhibiting Brodie's disease. See *disease.*—**Chelate joint.** See *chelate.*—**Composite joint.** See *composite.*—**Cramp joint.** (*a*) A joint between plates of metal in which the edges are thinned by hammering, one being left plain and the other notched obliquely with shears. Each alternate cramp is bent up, the next down, for the insertion of the plain edge, after which they are hammered together, brazed, and flattened. It is used for works requiring strength, as the parts of musical instruments. (*b*) See *cramp-joint.*—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint.*—**Dovetail-joint.** See *dovetail.*—**Fast-joint butt.** See *butt*[2].—**Female joint.** See *female.*—**Foliated joint**, in *carp.*, a rabbeted joint.—**French joint**, a joint for wires in which the ends to be joined are placed side by side for a few inches, and then twisted.—**Hooke's joint**, a contrivance by which a motion of rotation is communicated from one shaft to another lying in the same plane, though in a different direction. The two shafts are pronged at the end, and in the prong of each is pivoted one of the cross-bars of a cross-shaped piece, the axis of each cross-bar being perpendicular to that of the shaft to which it is pivoted.—**Hydrostatic, incrassate, inflated, lapped,** etc., **joint.** See the adjectives.—**Loose-joint butt.** See *butt*[2].—**Opium joint.** See def. 4 (*b*).—**Out of joint**, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket; hence, figuratively, confused; disordered; gone wrong.

The jaundiced eye;
Eye, to which all order festers, all things here are *out of joint.*
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Round-joint file. See *file*[1].—**Rustic joint.** See *rustic.*—**Second joint.** (*a*) The thigh of a fowl (the leg, or drumstick, being the first joint), esteemed by many the best part for eating. (*b*) The middle piece or joint of a fly-rod, between the tip and the butt.—**Square joint**, a joint in wooden stuff in which the edges are brought squarely together without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.—**To break joint**, in *masonry*, *carp.*, etc. See *break.*—**To flush a joint.** See *flush*[7].—**To put one's nose out of joint**, to supplant one in another's love, favor, or confidence. [Colloq.]—**Universal joint**, in *mech.*, an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known ball-and-socket joint, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. See cut of *ball-and-socket joint*, under *ball.*—**Water joint.** See *water.* (See also *pin-joint*, *plumb-joint*, *ring-joint*, *shackle-joint*, *toggle-joint*, *twist-joint*, *union-joint.*)

joint (joint), *a.* [< OF. *joint*, F. *joint*, < L. *junctus*, pp. of *jungere*, join: see *join*, *n.*] 1. Joined in relation, action, or interest; having a common share; participating: as, *joint* owners; *joint* tenants.

Heirs of God, and *joint*-heirs with Christ. Rom. viii. 17.

What might be toward, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night *joint*-labourer with the day?
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1, 78.

Man walk'd with beast, *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 152.

2. Joined in use or participation; held jointly or in common; shared by different individuals: as, *joint* stock or property; a *joint* interest in an enterprise.

For 'tis a cause that hath no mean dependence
Upon our *joint* and several dignities.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2, 193.

The gen'rous Greeks their *joint* consent declare,
The priest to rev'rence, and release the fair.
Pope, Iliad, I. 490.

3. Joined in amount or effect; combined; acting together: as, *joint* strength; *joint* efforts; a *joint* attack.

The Kentish men, all parties uniteing against a common Enemy, with *joint* power so oppos'd him that he was constrain'd to retire back. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the *joint* force and full result of all.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 246.

Where priest and clerk with *joint* exertion strive
To keep the ardor of their flock alive.
Crabbe, The Borough.

4. In *law:* (*a*) Of contracts, united in interest or liability in such manner that the law will not proceed without joining all, as distinguished from cases where a part may act, or sue or be sued, severally. Thus, partners are *joint* debtors, and notice to one is notice to all, and an action by or against any one of them respecting partnership affairs must be usually by or against all. (*b*) Of crimes and torts, combined or connected in the same transaction. See *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*), and *several.*—**Joint and several**, united in obligation or liability in such manner that the creditor may proceed against all together or each separately.—**Joint batteries.** See *battery.*—**Joint committee, contract, convention,** etc. See the nouns.—**Joint indorsement.** See *indorsement*, 3.—**Joint rights in rem**, in *civil law*, same as *condominium.*—**Joint tenancy**, in *law*, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession; possession or occupation by joint tenants. See *estate.*

joint (joint), *v.* [< *joint*, *n.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *juntar*, join.] I. *trans.* 1. To form with a joint or joints; articulate.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. To prepare the edge of (a board or a piece of other material) for closely joining another piece; straighten the edge of (a board or plank), by means of a plane called a *jointer.* In coopers' work the edges of staves are jointed by the coopers' jointer, which is a tool analogous to the carpenters' jointer, but having a curved instead of a plane under face, to impart the proper curvature to the stave.

3. To unite closely; combine; join.

The time's state
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., I. 2, 96.

4. To cut or divide into joints or pieces; separate the joints of; disjoint.

He *joints* the neck, and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off and bears the head along.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 1038.

II. *intrans.* To fit as by joints, or as parts adjusted to one another: as, stones cut so as to *joint* into each other.

joint-coupling (joint'kup'ling), *n.* In *shafting*, a form of universal joint by which the sections are coupled and locked together.

jointed (join'ted), *a.* [< *joint*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Provided with joints; formed with knots or nodes.—**Jointed charlock.** See *charlock.*—**Jointed rod**, a fishing-rod made in sections, with male and female ferrules or male and female screws. See *rod.*

jointedly (join'ted-li), *adv.* By joints.

joint-end (joint'end), *n.* The iron end-piece on which a carriage-bow moves, as on a pivot.

jointer[1] (join'tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which joints. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, a long plane used to straighten the edges of boards or planks, so that they will make a close joint with other pieces similarly jointed. (*b*) In coopers' work: (1) A tool used for jointing staves. It is analogous to the carpenters' jointer, but has its under face curved, to impart the proper curvature to the edges of staves. (2) A machine for jointing staves, which cuts them to the required curves on their edges. (*c*) In *masonry*, a tool for filling the cracks between the courses of bricks or stones.

2. In *masonry*, a bent strip of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint. *E. H. Knight.*—**Backing or side jointer**, a jointer having a bit with a concave edge for dressing the backs of barrel-staves. Also called an *overshave.*—**Heading-jointer**, a jointer having a bit with a straight edge.—**Stave-jointer**, a large plane for working the edges of barrel-staves.

jointer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jointure.*

jointer[3]†, *n.* One who has a jointure or a jointure-settlement.

In Laxfield here my land and living lies;
I'll make thy daughter *jointer* of it all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

joint-evil (joint'ē'vl), *n.* Same as *lepra nervorum* (which see, under *lepra*).

joint-file (joint'fil), *n.* A small round file of uniform section throughout its length.

joint-fir (joint'fėr), *n.* 1. A general name of the species of the natural order *Gnetaceæ* (which see).—2. A name of the taxoid conifers.

joint-grass (joint'gràs), *n.* 1. The grass *Paspalum distichum*, of the southern United States. [U. S.]—2. Various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*. [Prov. Eng.]

joint-hinge (joint'hinj), *n.* A strap-hinge.

jointing-machine (join'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A planing-machine adapted to fine cabinet- and piano-work.

jointing-plane (join'ting-plān), *n.* 1. A jointer; specifically, a power-tool which has largely superseded the hand-tool or jointer-plane; a stave-jointer. It is a circular plane, with a series of bits which pass in turn over the stave held against it. By changing the bits the machine can be used to moid, chamfer, etc.

2. A small supplementary share in a plow.

jointing-rule (join'ting-rōl), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a straight rod about six feet long used as a guide in marking out with paint the joints of brickwork.

jointless (joint'les), *a.* [< *joint* + *-less*.] Having no joint; without, or as if without, joints; hence, stiff; rigid.

"Let me die here," were her words, remaining *jointless* and immovable. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 38.

jointly (joint'li), *adv.* In conjunction; together; unitedly; in concert.—**Jointly and severally**, collectively and individually.

joint-oil (joint'oil), *n.* The synovial fluid which lubricates joints; synovia.

An albuminous fluid called "synovia," and commonly known as *joint-oil*. *Mivart*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 111.

joint-pipe (joint'pīp), *n.* A short section of a gas- or steam-pipe, threaded at both ends and used for joining lengths of pipe.

joint-pliers (joint'plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* A special form of small nipping pliers for watchmakers' use.

joint-racking (joint'rak″ing), *a.* Causing pain in the joints.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint-racking* rheums. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 488.

jointress (join'tres), *n.* [Contr. of *jointuress*, < *jointure* + *-ess*.] 1. A woman who has a jointure; a dowager. [Rare.]—2. A woman who joins with another person in rule or possession.

Therefore our sometime sister, now our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2, 9.

joint-ring (joint'ring), *n.* A ring jointed so as to consist of two equal parts; a gemel-ring.

Marry, I would not do such a thing for a *joint-ring*, nor for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3, 73.

joint-rod (joint'rod), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a wooden rod with a curved face, used to hold a book in good shape for pressing.

joint-saw (joint'sâ), *n.* A saw with a curved working-face, used in forming the joints of compasses, etc.

joint-snake (joint'snāk), *n.* A fragile limbless lizard of the southern United States: same as *glass-snake*.

joint-splice (joint'splīs), *n.* Any form of reinforcing device for holding two parts of a structure or machine firmly in place, as the fish-plate of a rail-joint on a railroad.

joint-stock (joint'stok), *a.* Of or pertaining to or concerning joint stock, or the holding of stock in shares; having a capital divided into shares.

The development of the *joint-stock* principle gave it the chance to secure the requisite capital from a number of small investors. *Science*, VII. 222.

Joint-stock company. (*a*) An association the property or capital of which is represented by stock issued in shares to the members respectively, the object being that changes in membership shall depend, not, as in partnership, upon the consent of all the members, but upon the transfer of shares, which any member may make without the consent of the others, and also that the death of a member shall not dissolve the association, as in case of a partnership, his right being simply transferred to his executors or administrators. Another object usually if not always involved is the rendering of the power of control separable from the right of ownership, by vesting the management in a committee or officers instead of leaving it, as in the case of a partnership, with each member. In the absence of any statute the liability of a joint-stock company and its members, and its means of enforcing its rights as to third persons, are nevertheless precisely those of partners: all the members must join in suing; all are liable for its debts, and all must be joined when sued; and on a change of membership pending a suit a corresponding change of parties may be required. To obviate these inconveniences, statutes have been passed in several of the United States allowing such associations to sue and be sued in the name of the president or treasurer. In respect to internal controversies, the courts, even without the aid of statute, follow the analogies afforded by the law of corporations, so far as this can be done without conceding to unincorporated associations the right to have a common seal, and to have succession and sue and be sued as a distinct artificial person. (*b*) An association for similar objects, but having the express sanction of statute for its organization as a corporation. In both classes of companies the members contribute.—**Joint-stock Companies Acts**, British statutes prescribing methods for the organization, management, and winding up of incorporated companies other than banking concerns.

joint-stool (joint'stöl), *n.* 1. A stool made of parts fitted or joined together, as distinguished from one more roughly made, as from planks.

Fool. Come hither, mistress. Is your name Goneril?
Lear. She cannot deny it.
Fool. Cry you mercy, I took you for a *joint-stool*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6, 54.

Joint-stools were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood, three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
Cowper, Task, i. 19.

2. Any supporting rest or block used for holding the ends of two abutting parts, as the ends of rails, ships' ways, etc.

joint-strip (joint'strip), *n.* In railroad-cars, a strip of wood with rabbeted grooves for the insertion of corrugated metal roofing-sheets.

joint-test (joint'test), *n.* The electrical test to which the joints in the core of telegraph-cables are subjected to insure their soundness.

jointure (join'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jointer*; < ME. *joyncture*, rarely *joynter*, < OF. *jointure*, later *joincture*, F. *jointure* = Pr. *junhtura*, *junctura* = Sp. Pg. *juntura* = It. *giuntura*, < L. *junctura*, a joining, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Doublet *juncture*, q. v.] 1†. A joining or coupling together; junction; union; conjunction.

It wanteth moevyng and *joynture* of soule and body.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

Yet all too mean to balance equal forage,
And sympathise in *jointure* with thy courage.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2†. A joint of armor.

Joynter and gemows he jogges in sondyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 2894.

3. An estate in lands or tenements settled before marriage on the intended husband and wife jointly.—4. An estate or property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and to be enjoyed by her after her husband's decease.

It is utterly unaccountable to me why you, the widow of a City Knight, with a good *jointure*, should not close with the passion of a man of such character . . . as Mr. Surface. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

jointure (join'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jointured*, ppr. *jointuring*. [< *jointure*, *n.*] To settle a jointure upon.

If thou, my dear, thyself shouldst prize,
Alas, what value would suffice?
The Spaniard could not do't, though he
Should to both Indies *jointure* thee. *Cowley*.

jointuress (join'tūr-es), *n.* Same as *jointress*.

jointweed (joint'wēd), *n.* 1. *Polygonum articulatum*, an American plant: so called from its many-jointed spike-like racemes. [U. S.]—2. A name of a species of *Equisetum*.—3. The mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

joint-wire (joint'wīr), *n.* In *watchmaking* and *jewelry-manuf.*, tubular wire of silver, gold, or alloy, for use in hinge-joints. It is drawn over a steel wire, which after the drawing is pulled out. Pieces of this tubular wire are hard-soldered to the parts to be hinged together, and a wire pintle completes the hinge-joint.

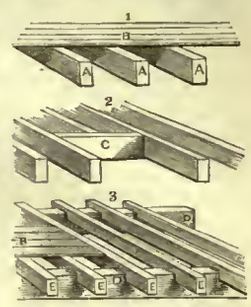
joint-worm (joint'wėrm), *n.* 1. A jointed worm; an intestinal worm of the genus *Tænia*; a tapeworm. See cut under *Tænia*.

In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm. . . . 'Tis the *joint-worm* which the learned talk of so much.—Ay; the Lumbricus lætus, or vulgarly in English the tape-worm. *Mrs. Centlivre*.

2. The larva of a chalcid hymenopterous parasite of the genus *Isosoma*, as *I. hordei*, which is very destructive to crops of barley, wheat, and rye in the United States. The eggs are laid in the stems of these cereals, and the larvæ feed in slight enlargements near the joints. There is only one annual generation, and the insect winters in the stubble in both the pupal and adult states. All the species of *Isosoma* are phytophagous or plant-feeding, and work like *I. hordei* upon the stalks of various grasses and cereals. These worms are of small size, one tenth to one fifth of an inch long. They attack the crop when it is a foot or less in height, checking the growth, causing the green leaves to turn yellow, and making knots on the stem. The rye joint-worm is the larva of *I. secalis*; the wheat joint-worm, that of *I. tritici*; both of these are merely varieties of *I. hordei*, which is more fully called *barley joint-worm*. See *Isosoma*.

jointy (join'ti), *a.* Full of joints.

joist (joist), *n.* [The vulgar pron. *jist* (like *jin*, *jint*, *hist*, etc., for *join*, *joint*, *hoist*, etc.) was formerly in good usage, and in this case is etymologically correct, the form *joist*, early mod. E. *joyst*, being a corruption of *jist* (pron. *jīst*), < ME. *giste*, *gyste* (with long vowel, as in ME. *Crist*, mod. *Christ*), a joist, beam, < OF. *giste*, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a beam, F. *gîte*, a lodging, form (of a hare), bed or stratum (in geology), < OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, lie, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *adjacent*, etc., and cf. *gist*[1], a doublet of *joist*[1].] In *building*, one of the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which themselves rest on the walls or on girders, and sometimes on both. Joists are laid horizontally in parallel equidistant rows.



Joists.
1. *A*, *A*, joists; *B*, floor-boards. 2. *C*, trimming-joist. 3. *D*, *D*, binding-joists; *E*, *E*, bridging-joists; *F*, floor-boards.

The *ioystes* of the loft faild, and they that were vnder it pearished there. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

Bay of joists. See *bay*[3].—**Binding-joists.** See *binding*.—**Ceiling-joists.** See *ceiling*. (See also *bridging-joist*, *trimming-joist*.)

joist (joist), *v. t.* [< *joist*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* [= D. *jok* = G. *juks*, a joke, = Dan. *jux*, trash (cf. *gjöre jux*, make fun); = F. *jeu* = Pr. *joc*, *juec*, *juoc* = Sp. *juego* = Pg. *jogo* = It. *gioco*, *giuoco*, jest, game, sport; < L. *jocus*, a jest, joke, perhaps orig. **diocus*, **diucus*; cf. Skt. √ *dīv*, play.] 1. Something said or done for the sake of exciting laughter; some witty or sportive remark or act; a jest; also, jesting; raillery.

A college *joke* to cure the dumps. *Swift*, Cassinus and Peter.

The practice of turning every thing into *joke* and ridicule is a dangerous levity of imagination. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. i. 7.

2. Something not real, or to no purpose; what is not in earnest or actually meant; an illusion.

Inclose whole downs in walls—'tis all a *joke*!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 261.

In joke, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest; with no serious intention.—**No joke**, a serious matter. [Colloq.]—**Practical joke.** See *practical*.—**To cut or crack a joke.** See *cut*, *crack*.—**Syn.** See *jest*[1].

joke (jōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *joked*, ppr. *joking*. [Cf. L. *jocari*, jest, joke; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To jest; make merry about something.

Joking decides great things
Stronger and better oft than earnest can.
Milton, tr. of Horace.

Your Honour is pleas'd to *joke* with me.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To cast jokes at; make merry with; rally: as, to *joke* a man about his love-affairs.

joker (jō'kėr), *n.* 1. One who jokes, in speech or in deed; a jester; a merry fellow.

One tall *joker* . . . scrawled upon a wall with his finger dipped in muddy wine lees—Blood. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, v.

2. A playing-card, either blank or having some comical or other special device, added to a pack, and used in some games, as in euchre. It is always a trump, and generally the highest trump. Often called *jolly joker*.

The White Knight, called the *Joker*, otherwise the Best Bower. *J. B. Greenough*, Queen of Hearts, iii.

jokesmith (jōk'smith), *n.* A professional joker; one who manufactures jokes. [Humorous.]

I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths*. *Southey*, Letters (1813), II. 336.

jokingly (jō'king-li), *adv.* In a joking manner; in a merry way.

jokish (jō'kish), *a.* [< *joke* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to joke; jocular.

Oh dear, how *jokish* these gentlemen are!
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, iii. 1.

jole (jōl), *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jolift, *a.* A Middle English form of *jolly*. *Chaucer*.

joll, *n.* and *v.* See *jowl*.

jollification (jol″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-fication*, after *glorification*, etc.] A scene, occasion, or act of merriment, mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merrymaking. [Colloq.]

He nodded, smiled, and rubbed his hands, as if Mrs. Podgers had invited him to a Lord Mayor's feast, or some equally gorgeous *jollification*. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 155.

jollily (jol'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *jolily*; < *jolly* + *-ly*[2].] In a jolly manner; gaily; merrily; mirthfully.

jolliment† (jol'i-mẹnt), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-ment.*] Mirth; merriment.

Triton his trompet shrill before them blew,
For goodly triumph and great *jollyment.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 12.

jolliness (jol'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *jolinesse;* < *jolly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being jolly; gaiety; festivity; jollity.

I seye na more, but in this *jolynesse*
I lete hem til men to the soper dresse.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 281.

jollity (jol'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jollitie, jolity;* < ME. *jolitie, jolite,* < OF. *jolite, joliete,* also *jolivete,* gayness, gaiety, < *joli, jolif,* gay, jolly: see *jolly.*] 1†. Gayness; splendor; magnificence.

He showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and all their *jollity.* *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. The quality or condition of being jolly; demonstrative merriment; festivity; gaiety.

From *iolite* myn hert is paste,
From rialte & riche aray.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game.
Milton, P. L., xi. 714.

3†. Gallantry.

Their songes made to their mates or paramours, either vpon sorrow or *iolity* of courage, the first amorous musicks. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

The haiting knight, meeting the other, asking the cause of his going thitherward, and finding it was to defend Pamela's divine beauty against Artesia's, with a proud *jollitie* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

=Syn. 2. Joviality, fun, frolic, hilarity.

jollop (jol'up), *n.* [Cf. *gobble*[2].] The cry of a turkey. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

jolly (jol'i), *a.* [< ME. *joly, joli,* older *jolif,* < OF. *jolif,* later *joli,* gay, trim, fine, gallant, neat, jolly, F. *joli,* pretty, = Pr. *joli* = It. *giulivo, giulio,* gay, merry, jolly. Origin uncertain; usually referred to Icel. *jōl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* = E. *yule,* the feast of Christmas: see *yule.*] 1†. Gay; of fine appearance; handsome; well-conditioned; thriving.

This Morgain was a yonge dameseil fressh and *Iolye.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

You may go kiss your *jolly* brown bride,
And let our sister alone.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 143).

2. Full of life and merriment; jovial; gaily cheerful; festive.

Thei be yonge men and *Iolye,* and have grete nede of counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

Be *jolly,* lords. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7, 65.

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim;
A *jollier* year we shall not see.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

3. Characterized or attended by joviality; expressing or inspiring mirth; exciting mirthfulness or gaiety.

And with his *jolly* Pipe delights the Groves.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

"A *jolly* place," said he, "in times of old!
But something ails it now; the spot is cursed."
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, ii.

But old Jack Falstaff . . . has bequeathed a never failing inheritance of *jolly* laughter, to make mankind merrier and better to the latest posterity.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 145.

4†. Gallant; brave.

The fyfte was Josue, that *joly* mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem oste fulie myche joye iymppede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3415.

5. Great; remarkable; uncommon: as, a *jolly* muff. [Slang.]—**Jolly joker.** See *joker,* 2.=**Syn. 2.** *Jolly, Jovial, Mirthful, Merry, Facetious,* playful, funny, sprightly, frolicsome, sportive. *Facetious* is distinguished from the first four words in applying to the making of witticisms rather than to the continuous flow of contagious good humor easily breaking into laughter. If there is any difference between *jolly* and *jovial,* it is that the latter is rather the more dignified of the two. *Mirthful* and *merry* imply most of laughter, and *jolly* stands next in this respect. There is little difference between *mirthful* and *merry,* but the former may be the more dignified and the latter the more demonstrative. *Merry* expresses the largest and freest overflow of animal spirits. See *hilarity* and *mirth.*

jolly (jol'i), *adv.* [< *jolly, a.,* 5.] Remarkably; uncommonly; very: as, *jolly* awkward; *jolly* drunk. [Colloq., Eng.]

For he's a *jolly* good fellow,
Which nobody can deny. *Old chorus.*

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . . "Well, you are *jolly* green," answered his friend.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

jolly† (jol'i), *v. i.* [< *jolly, a.*] To rejoice; make merry.

His hands and feet with riving nails they tent,
And, as to disenthrall his soul they meant,
They *jolly* at his grief.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

jolly-boat (jol'i-bōt), *n.* [< *jolly-,* accom. of Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle* = D. *jol,* a yawl (*yawl* being an E. form of the D.), + *boat.* See *yawl.*] A clincher-built boat smaller than a cutter, usually hoisted at the stern of a vessel, and used for hack-work. It is about 4 feet in beam and 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow and wide transom.

Five of us went a-fishing in the *jolly-boat;* . . . but leave to go ashore was refused.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 82.

jolly-boys (jol'i-boiz), *n. pl.* A group of small drinking-vessels connected by a tube or openings from one to another. [Slang.]

jollyhead† (jol'i-hed), *n.* [< *jolly* + *-head.*] A state of jollity; jolliness.

Despoyled of those joyes and *jolly-head,*
Which with those gentle shepherds here I wont to lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 32.

jolt (jōlt), *v.* [Prob. an extension (appar. through the pret. and pp. *jolled:* cf. *jolthead*) of *joll, jole, jowl,* knock the head against anything: see *jowl, v.* Cf. *dolt,* similarly related, through pp. *dulled,* to *dull.*] **I.** *trans.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

Oh the most inhumane, barbarous Hackney-Coach! I am *jolted* to a jelly. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

II. *intrans.* To move with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage on rough ground; have a shaking or jerking motion.

He whipped the horses, the coach *jolted* again.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 34.

They were stiff with their long and *jolting* drive from Whitcross, and chilled with the frosty night air.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

jolt (jōlt), *n.* [< *jolt, v.*] 1. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out, but afterwards the motion was easy. *Swift.*

My daughter Evelyn going in the coach to visite in the Citty, a *jolt* (the doore being not fast shut) flung her quite out, in such manner as the hind wheeles passed over her.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1688.

2. *pl.* Cabbage-plants that in the spring go to seed prematurely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
=**Syn. 1.** *Collision, Concussion,* etc. See *shock.*

jolter (jōl'tėr), *n.* One who or that which jolts.

jolterhead (jōl'tėr-hed), *n.* Same as *jolthead.*

I would rather have my own ugly viznomy than any of their *jolterheads,* that have no more brains in them than a brickbat. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

jolthead (jōlt'hed), *n.* [Formerly also *joult head;* < *jolt* (appar. for *jolled,* pp. of *joll*) + *head;* as if one whose head has been *jolled* against another's, or against the wall, in punishment of his stupidity.] 1. A stupid head; a brainless head. [Rare.]

He must then have . . . had a *jolthead,* and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits. *Grew.*

2. A dunce; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolt-head!* thou canst not read.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1, 291.

joltingly (jōl'ting-li), *adv.* In a jolting manner; so as to jolt or shake.

jombret, *v. t.* A variant of *jumber.*

jompret, *v. t.* See *jumper*[3].

Jonah (jō'nạ), *n.* [In allusion to the Biblical story of *Jonah* the prophet, who, having disobeyed the divine command to go to Nineveh, and fled to Tarshish by sea, was overtaken by a storm and thrown overboard by the sailors. Hence sailors often profess to regard clergymen as "Jonahs."] A person on shipboard regarded as the cause of ill luck; any one whose presence is supposed or alleged to cause misfortune.—**Jonah trip,** an unlucky or unsuccessful voyage.

jonathan (jon'ạ-thạn), *n.* [So called from the personal name *Jonathan.*] An instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Brother Jonathan,** a name applied to the people of the United States collectively: said to have originated in Washington's thus designating Jonathan Trumbull, a governor of Connecticut, on whose advice he placed great reliance.

jondla (jond'lạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

jonglert, *n.* An obsolete form of *juggler*[1].

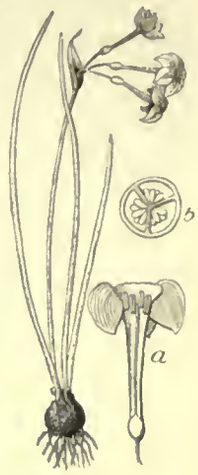
jongleriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jugglery.*

jongleur (F. pron. zhôṅ-glėr'), *n.* [OF.: see *juggler.*] In medieval France, and in England under the Norman kings, a minstrel who went from place to place singing songs, generally of his own composition and to his own accompaniment; later, a mountebank.

The *jongleurs* or jogelors (joculatores) were originally minstrels who could perform feats of sleight of hand, &c., but they soon became mere mountebanks, and the name became . . . a term of contempt.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 34.

The lyrics of the *jongleurs* were all run in one mould, and the Pastoureliles of northern France had become as artificial as the Pastorals of Pope.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 285.

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* [Also *jonquille,* formerly also *junquele;* < F. *jonquille* = Sp. *junquillo* = Pg. *junquilho,* m., = It. *giunchiglia,* f., jonquil; so called from the color and form of the plant, dim. < L. *juncus,* a rush: see *Juncus, junk*[1].] 1. An ornamental plant, the *Narcissus Jonquilla,* of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ;* the rush-leafed daffodil. It is an early-blooming bulbous plant, with narrow, half-cylindrical leaves, the scapes bearing from 2 to 5 small, pale-yellow, fragrant flowers. Some other species of *Narcissus* are sometimes called jonquil, as *N. odorus,* the sweet-scented jonquil, and *N. calathinus,* the great jonquil.



Jonquil (*Narcissus Jonquilla*). *a*, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, fruit cut transversely.

2. A light-yellow color of the Sèvres porcelain; also, a similar color in other porcelains.—3. A variety of the domesticated canary-bird.

jook, jookery. See *jouk*[2], *joukery.*

joram, *n.* See *jorum.*

jordan (jôr'dan), *n.* [Also *jorden,* and formerly *jurdan, jurdon;* < ME. *jordan, jurdan,* an abbr. of *Jordan-bottle,* a bottle containing water from the river Jordan; < L. *Jordanes, Jordanis,* < Gr. Ἰορδάνης, = Ar. *Urdunn,* < Heb. *Yardēn,* the river Jordan, < *yarād,* descend.] 1. A bottle in which pilgrims brought home water from the river Jordan.—2†. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by alchemists, in shape not unlike a soda-water bottle, only that the neck was wider.—3. A chamber-pot.

I pray to God so saue thy gentil cors,
And eke thyn urinals, and thy *jordanes* [var. *jurdones*].
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 19.

4. [*cap.*] [Named after the river *Jordan.*] An obsolete constellation, formed by Jacob Bartsch in 1624 of the stars which later went to Lynx and Leo Minor.

Jordan almond (jôr'dan ä'mọnd). [< ME. "*jardyne almaunde,* amigdalum jardinum" (Prompt. Parv.), i. e. garden almond: see *jardin, garden,* and *almond.*] See *almond,* 1.

jordanite (jôr'dạn-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Jordan* of Saarbrücken in Prussia.] A native sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a gray color and brilliant metallic luster: from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, canton of Valais, Switzerland.

jordeloo. See *gardyloo.*

jornada (Sp. pron. hor-nä'dä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *journey,* q. v.] 1. A march or journey performed in a day.—2. The name given by the Mexicans to a long reach of desert country which has to be traversed, and where there is no water.

jornay†, **journet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *journey.*

journet†, *n.* [Perhaps a contr. of **jurkinet,* jerkinet: see *jerkinet.*] An outer garment for men, described in 1598 as worn over bright armor by the "Midsummer Watch" in London.

Constables, the one halfe in bright harnesse, some over gilt, and every one a *jornet* of scarlet thereupon, and his henchman following him.
Stowe, London (1590), p. 75. (*Nares.*)

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* [Also *joram;* origin unknown.] A bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it; also, the contents of such a vessel: as, to mix a *jorum* of punch. [Colloq.]

An' here's to them that, like oursel',
Can push about the *jorum.*
Burns, O May, thy Morn was ne'er ase Sweet.

The host . . . returned with a steaming *jorum,* of which the first gulp brought water into Mr. Bumble's eyes.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

joseph (jō'zef), *n.* [Prob. in allusion to *Joseph's* "coat of many colors" (Gen. xxxvii. 3).] A garment made like a man's great coat, usually with a broad cape, and buttoning down the front, worn in the eighteenth century and later by women when riding on horseback and on occasions of similar exposure; sometimes, also, a similar garment worn by men.

Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon, . . . dressed in a green *joseph,* richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd;
A pea-green *Joseph* was her favourite vest.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Joseph-and-Mary (jō'zef-and-mā'ri), *n.* [So called in ref. to the red and blue flowers which the plant produces at the same time, and which suggested the common pictures of the Holy Family, with Joseph in red and Mary in blue.] The lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

Josephine knot. See *knot*[1].

Joseph's-coat (jō'zefs-kōt'), *n.* A cultivated variety of *Amarantus tricolor*, with variegated leaves.

Joseph's-flower (jō'zefs-flou″ėr), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.

Joshua-tree (josh'ū-ā-trē), *n.* A small tree, *Yucca brevifolia*, found in some elevated desert regions of the western United States.

joskin (jos'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clownish fellow; a countryman. [Thieves' slang.]

joss (jos), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng. corruption of Pg. *deos*, God: see *deity*.] A Chinese god or idol.

Down with dukes, earls, and lords, those pagan *Josses*,
False Gods! *Wolcot*, Odes to Kien Long, ii.

Critick in jars and *josses*, shews her birth,
Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
Colman, Jealous Wife, Epil.

The object of the bell-ringing seemed to be to notify the whole population of the town that his Excellency the governor was communing with his *Joss*.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 73.

jossa†, *interj.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *joss-block*.] An address to horses, possibly meaning 'stand still.'

Thise sely clerkes rennen up and doun
With "Keepe! stand! stand! *jossa* warderere."
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

joss-block, jossing-block (jos'blok, jos'ing-blok), *n.* [Cf. *jossa*.] A horse-block. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

joss-house (jos'hous), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] A Chinese temple or place of idol-worship: sometimes used by the Chinese for a Christian church.

joss-paper (jos'pā″pėr), *n.* Pieces of gold or silver paper made into the shape of ingots of silver, and burned by the Chinese at funerals and before the shrines of certain of their gods.

joss-pidgin (jos'pij″in), *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Any religious ceremony or ceremonies.—**Joss-pidgin man**, a priest or clergyman.

joss-stick (jos'stik), *n.* A small stick or perfumed pastil consisting of a hardened paste made from the dust of various kinds of scented wood mixed with clay, used in Chinese temples and houses as incense before the idols, as a slow-match in measuring time at night, for lighting pipes, etc.

jostle (jos'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *jostled*, ppr. *jostling*. [Formerly also *justle*, *joustle*; freq. of *just*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push against; crowd against so as to render unsteady; elbow; hustle.

There are two rocks, . . . which for that so near, as many times appearing but as one, they were fained by the Poets unstable, and at sundry times to *justle* each other.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 31.

While I was walking daily in and out great crowds of men, I could not be quit of thinking how we *jostle* one another.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 516.

2. To check. *Halliwell*. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hustle; shove and be shoved about, as in a crowd.

For the things of this World are like Epicurus his Atoms, always moving and *justling* against another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Theirs was no common party race,
Jostling by dark intrigue for place.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

A crowd that was *jostling* in with me at the pit-door of Covent Garden.
Lamb, Elia, p. 171.

jostle (jos'l), *n.* [< *jostle*, *v.*] A pushing about or crowding; a shock or encounter.

In Fleete Street, received a great *jostle* from a man that had a mind to take the wall, which I could not help.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 8, 1660.

jostlement (jos'l-ment), *n.* [< *jostle* + *-ment*.] The act of jostling, hustling, or crowding aside. [Rare.]

Anybody who had seen him projecting himself into Soho while he was yet on St. Dunstan's side of Temple Bar, bursting in his full-blown way along the pavement, to the *jostlement* of all weaker people, might have seen how safe and strong he was.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 12.

jot[1] (jot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jote*; < LL. *iota*, < Gr. *ἰῶτα*, the letter *ι*, a very small thing, a jot, < Phen. (Heb.) *yōdh*, the letter so called, the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet, hence used proverbially of something very small. See *iota*, 1.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

So weake my powres, so sore my wounds appeare,
That wonder is how I should live a *jot*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvii.

Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

jot[1] (jot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [< *jot*[1], *n.*] To set down quickly and with few strokes in writing or sketching; make a brief note or memorandum of: usually with *down*.

It would not be altogether becoming of me to speak of the domestic effects which many of the things which I have herein *jotted down* had in my own family.
Galt, The Provost, p. 254.

jot[2] (jot), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *jotted*, ppr. *jotting*. [Contr. of *jolt*.] To jog; jolt; bump; nudge. [Prov. Eng.]

And then lay overthrown
Numbers beneath their axle-trees; who, lying in flight's stream,
Made th' after chariots *jot* and jump in driving over them.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 360.

jot[2] (jot), *adv.* [Cf. *jot*[2], *v.*] Plump; downright. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

jote†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jot*[1].

jotter (jot'ėr), *n.* 1. One who jots, or makes brief notes or memoranda.—2. A book in which jottings or memoranda are made. *Imp. Dict.*

jotting (jot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jot*[1], *v.*] A brief written note or remark; a memorandum.

Tut, your honour! . . . I'll make a slight *jotting* the morn; it will cost but a charter of resignation in favorem; and I'll hae it ready for the next term in Exchequer.
Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

jotun (yō'tûn), *n.* [Dan., < Icel. *jötunn* = AS. *eóten*, a giant.] In *Scand. myth.*, one of a supernatural race of giants, enemies of the gods.

A great mist-*jotun* you will see
Lifting himself up silently.
Lowell, Appledore.

Jougs.

joubarb (jö'bärb), *n.* [Also *jobarbe*; < F. *joubarbe*, < L. (ML.) *Jovis barba*, Jupiter's beard.] The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. Also called *Jupiter's-beard*.

jougs (jögz), *n.* [< OF. *joug*, a yoke, < L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar which surrounded the neck of the criminal, and was fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

jouissance†, **jouissance**† (jö'i-sans), *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. (also F.) *jouissance*, enjoyment, < *joir*, *jouir*, enjoy: see *joy*, *v.*] 1. Enjoyment; joy; mirth.

To see those folkes make such *jovysaunce*,
Made my heart after the pype to daunce.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

The time
Craves that we taste of nought but *jouissance*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. In *law*, possession and use, as distinguished from ownership.

jouk[1]† (jök), *v. i.* [Also dial. *juke*; < ME. *jouken*, < OF. *jouquier*, *joquier*, *jokier*, *jouchier*, *juchier*, roost, lie down, F. *jucher*, Wall. *jouki*, roost, perch.] 1. To roost; perch.—2. To lie down; be flat.

For certes it non honour is to the
To wepe, and in thy bed to *jouken* thus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 409.

jouk[2], **jook** (jök), *v. i.* [Also *juke*; perhaps a dial. variation of *duck*[1]; but cf. *jouk*[1], 2.] 1. To stoop or incline the body with a quick motion, or suddenly shift one's position so as to avoid or mitigate a blow, or conceal one's self; duck or dodge. [Scotch.]

Nae help was thairfor, nane wald *jouk*,
Ferss was the fecht on ilka syde.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

I *jouk* beneath misfortune's blows.
Burns, To James Smith.

2. To bow or courtesy; make obeisance.

When within the hall he came,
He *jooked* and conch'd out ower his tree [staff].
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 354).

But why should we to nobles *jouk*?
Burns, Election Ballads, i.

joukery, jookery (jö'kėr-i), *n.* [< *jouk*[2] + *-ery*.] Trickery; jugglery. [Scotch.]

I was so displeased by the *jookerie* of the bailie that we had no correspondence on public affairs till long after.
Galt, The Provost, p. 38.

joukery-pawkery (jö'kėr-i-pâ'kėr-i), *n.* [< *joukery* + *pawk* extended with *-ery*, to assort with the first element.] Trickery; pawky cunning; hypocrisy. [Scotch.]

joule (joul), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Joule* (born 1818), an English physicist.] An electrical unit proposed by Siemens. It is the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt: in other words, that done in one second in maintaining a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm.

joulemeter (joul'mē″tėr), *n.* [< *joule* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] Any form of energy-meter in which the joule is used as the unit of work or energy.

Joule's equivalent. Same as *mechanical equivalent of heat* (which see, under *equivalent*).

jounce (jouns), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *jounced*, ppr. *jouncing*. [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*[1], *v.*] To jolt; shake, especially by rough riding. [Colloq.]

jounce (jouns), *n.* [See *jaunce*, *jaunt*[1], *n.*] A sudden, violent up-and-down jolting motion; a jolt or shake.

Here she made straight for a bench, . . . sat herself down upon it with a *jounce*, as one has seen a child set down into a safe and penitential place out of some mischief.
Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, II. xvii.

jour[1] (jör), *n.* [ME., < OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, a day, day, daylight, an opening, < L. *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *journal*.] 1†. Day.

And on the xie *iour* of Pentecoste, the kynge satte at mete, and with hym the Duke of Tintagel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 67.

2. [Mod. F., pron. zhör.] (*a*) In *decorative art*, an opening forming part of a design. (*b*) In *lace-making*, one of the regular meshes of the ground. See *à jour*.

jour[2] (jėr), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *journeyman*: as, a *jour* printer; to work as a *jour*.

jouring (jou'ring), *n.* [Prob. verbal n. of **jour*, appar. < OF. *jurer*, swear: see *jury*.] 1. Swearing. [Prov. Eng.]

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursings, swearing, *jourings* end.
Robert Hayman's Quodlibets, 4to, 1628. (*Nares*.)

As this way of boorish speech is in Ireland called The Brogue upon the Tongue, so here [in Somerset] it is named *Jouring*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 360.

2. A scolding. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

A volley of vituperation, couched in what is there [in Abingdon, England] called the *jowring* dialect.
Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

journal (jėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *journal*, *jornal*, *jurnal*, *journel*, etc., F. *journal* = Sp. Pg. *jornal* = It. *giornale*, daily, a journal, < L. *diurnalis*, daily: see *diurnal*, of which *journal* is a doublet.] **I.**† *a.* Daily; quotidian; diurnal.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3, 92.

II. *n.* 1. A diary or daily record; an account of daily transactions or events; a book or paper containing such an account or made for entering it; any record of a series of transactions.

Princes in ancient time had, upon point of honour and policy both, *journals* kept of what passed day by day.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 135.

I would not have thee to report at large,
From point to point, a *journal* of thy absence;
'Twill take up too much time.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

An extract of his diary—no more,
A tasteless *journal* of the day before.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 276.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookkeeping by double entry*: (1) A book in which every particular article or charge is distinctly entered from the day-book or blotter under each day's date, as a "debit" to a person and "credit" to a thing, or vice versa, and thus systematized or classed to facilitate posting to the ledger. (2) A day-book. (*b*) *Naut.*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, the weather, and other circumstances. (*c*) A newspaper or other periodical published daily; hence, any publication issued at successive periods containing reports or records of current events of any kind.

Hence *journals*, medleys, merc'ries, magazines.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 42.

(*d*) In *mining*, a record of the strata passed through in sinking.

2†. A day's work or travel; a journey.

In all thy age of *journals* thou hast took,
Sawest thou that pair became these rites so well?
B. Jonson.

3. In *mach.*, that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings. See first cut under *axle-box*.

The shears have *journals*, which rest in bearings, movable backwards and forwards by the screws.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

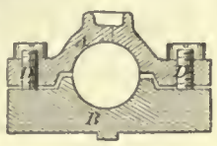
journal (jėr'nal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *journaled* or *journalled*, ppr. *journaling* or *journalling*. [< *journal*, *n.*] In *mach.*, to insert, as a shaft, in a journal-bearing.

The cranks are placed upon posts, rafts, or boats in the stream, and *journalled* at the water-line, thus keeping one-half of the paddle-surface in action.
Science, III. 606.

journalary† (jėr'nal-ā-ri), *a.* [< *journal* + *-ary*².] Of the nature of a journal or diary. [Rare.]

That the propagation of Methodism hath occasioned many and great violations of peace, Mr. Wesley hath amply shown in the *journalary* history of his adventures.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 9.

journal-bearing (jėr'nal-bār'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, the immediate support of an axle or a shaft. It usually consists of two parts, sometimes called the *brasses*, resting in a pillow-block and inclosed in the journal-box. There are many varieties, and all are connected with some lubricating device. See *hydraulic pivot*, under *hydraulic*.



Journal-bearing.
A, cap; *B*, pillow; *D*, *D*, screws with set nuts for adjustment.

journal-book (jėr'nal-bůk), *n.* A book for making daily records. *Swift.*

journal-box (jėr'nal-boks), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The bearings about a journal. (*b*) A cast-iron box which contains a car-axle journal, together with the journal-bearing and key, and the oil-packing with which the journal is lubricated. Also called *housing-box*.

journal-brass (jėr'nal-brâs), *n.* In *mech.*, a bearing of a journal or an axle.

journalise, *v.* See *journalize*.

journalism (jėr'nal-izm), *n.* [< F. *journalisme* = Sp. Pg. *jornalismo*, journalism; as *journal* + *-ism*.] 1. The business of a journalist; the occupation of writing for, editing, or producing a newspaper or public journal; the diffusion of intelligence or of opinions by means of journals or newspapers and periodicals.

The habits of *journalism* train one to a daily capacity of production. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 146.

2. The keeping of a journal; the practice of journalizing. [Rare.]

journalist (jėr'nal-ist), *n.* [< F. *journaliste* = Pg. *jornalista* = It. *giornalista*; as *journal* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer of a journal or diary.

The force with which he [Gama] went out is . . . circumstantially described by Herman Lopez da Castaneda, contemporary writer, and careful *journalist* of facts.
Mickle, Dissertation on the Lusiad, App.

2. A person who conducts a public journal or regularly writes for one; a newspaper editor, critic, or reporter.

journalistic (jėr-na-lis'tik), *a.* [< *journalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism; descriptive or characteristic of journalism or journalists: as, *journalistic* literature; *journalistic* enterprise.

Mommsen's enemies have had much to say against the freedom of his style, which is supposed to be too *journalistic*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 483.

journalize (jėr'nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *journalized*, ppr. *journalizing*. [< F. *journaliser*; as *journal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To enter or record in a journal.

He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*? *Johnson.*

Specifically—2. In *double-entry bookkeeping*, to systematize and enter in the journal, preparatory to posting to the ledger.

II. *intrans.* 1. To keep or make entries in a journal; make a daily record of events or observations.

I have too much to attend to in my weak state to *journalize*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 239.

2. To take part in the preparation of a public journal: as, he is engaged in *journalizing*.

Also spelled *journalise*.

journal-packing (jėr'nal-pak'ing), *n.* Waste cotton, wool, or other fibrous material, saturated with oil or grease, and placed in a journal-box to lubricate the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

journet†, **journeet**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *journey*.

Thanne had she don al hir *journe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 579.

journey (jėr'ni), *n.* [< ME. *journee, journe, jorne, jorney, jurnei*, < OF. *journee, jornee, jorneie*, F. *journée* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *jornada* = It. *giornata* (ML. reflex *jornata*), < ML. *diurnata* (*jornata*, after Rom.), a day's work, a day's journey, a fixed day, a day, < L. *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn, diurnal, journal*. Cf. *jornada*.] 1†. A day's work, occupation, or travel; a day of battle or of toil of any kind; hence, labor; work; service; task; trouble.

Theseus . . . conveyeda the kyngea worthily
Out of his toun a *journee* largely.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1880.

Thei hadde wasted and distroied that more than two *iourneyes* ye aholde not haue founde n[o]ther house ne town that a man myght herberowe in.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

All the lordes that died at the *iorney* are buried at St. Albanes. *Paston Letters.*

For all the labour and *iornay* is your.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 141.

2. A course of travel or transit, as from one place to another, or indefinitely from point to point in space or time: as, a *journey* from London to Paris or to Rome; a week's *journey*; the *journey* of life.

So atte last they come to the village,
Ther for to rest as for a nyghtis space,
A dayes *Iurney* owt of the kynges place.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 230.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

This same philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an arrant jade on a *journey*.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i. 1.

I know not whether the exact limits of an excursion, as distinguished from a *journey*, have ever been fixed.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 73.

3. In *glass-making*, a single cycle or round of work, in which the raw materials are converted into glass, and the glass is withdrawn from the pots in which it has been melted; the time employed in converting a certain quantity of material into glass.—4. The weight of finished coins delivered simultaneously to the master of the British mint. This *journey* or *journey-weight*, on which the trial of the pyx depends, is understood to be what could be completed in a day when the operations of coining were done by hand. Its amount is 15 pounds troy of gold (coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1,402 half-sovereigns) or 60 pounds troy of silver.

The blanks [in minting] are weighed . . . in drafts of about 720 ounces, and placed in bags; each bag, therefore, contains four *journeys* of about 180 ounces each.
Ure, Dict., III. 347.

Day's journey. See *day*¹.—**Journey's account**, an early English writ, originally allowed for the revival of an action which had abated without plaintiff's fault: so called because, the Court of Chancery which issued it being itinerant and the plaintiff being required to apply immediately, he had to give an account of his journey to obtain it, so as to show that he had not delayed.—**Sabbath-day's journey**, among the ancient Jews, the distance which a Jew might lawfully traverse on the sabbath day. It was a very short journey—supposed to represent the space left between the ark and the tents when the Israelites were encamped in the wilderness, said to be about 2,000 Hebrew yards.

Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a *sabbath day's journey*. Acts i. 12.

Josephus (War, v. 2, 3) makes the Mount of Olives to be about six stadia from Jerusalem; and it is the distance between these two places which in Acts i. 12 is given as a *Sabbath-day's journey*.
McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Bib. Lit., IX. 190.

To go a journey. See *go*.—**Syn. 2.** *Journey, Travel, Voyage, Trip, Tour, Excursion, Pilgrimage.* *Journey* is a rather general word, yet *journeys* are usually of considerable length, without implication as to the time of return. *Travel* is the common word for *journeys* taken for pleasure in sight-seeing, etc., for education, or for the transaction of business: as, the benefits of foreign *travel*; a line of *travel*. *Voyage* in Chaucer's time (C. T., Prol., l. 723, etc.) and later (Milton, P. L., ii. 919) meant *journey*, but is now limited to a considerable passage by sea: as, to make a *voyage* round the world. A *trip* is a comparatively short *journey*: as, our *trip* across the ocean. A *tour* is a *journey* that makes a round, stopping here and there and returning to the starting-point: as, the usual Scotch *tour*. An *excursion* is a limited *trip* or *journey*, taken for pleasure, to some point or points of interest: as, an *excursion* down the bay, or to the Yellowstone Park. We speak of *a journey, voyage*, etc., and of *travels*, but not of *a travel*. A *pilgrimage* is a *journey* to a place hallowed by religious or other sacred or tender associations: as, a *pilgrimage* to the old home. See *pilgrim*.

journey (jėr'ni), *v. i.* [< ME. *jorneyen*; < *journey, n.*] To make a journey; travel; go from place to place.

The men which *journeyed* with him stood speechless.
Acts ix. 7.

My lord, whoever *journeys* to the prince,
For God's sake, let not us two stay at home.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2, 146.

journey-bated† (jėr'ni-bā'ted), *a.* Fatigued or worn out with a journey.

So are the horses of the enemy
In general *journey-bated* and brought low.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 26.

journeyer (jėr'ni-ėr), *n.* One who journeys; a traveler.

The mortal *journeyer* through this unknown space must have been thrown down with violence, had he not been upheld by his supernatural companion.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

journeyman (jėr'ni-man), *n.*; pl. *journeymen* (-men). [< *journey, n.*, 1, + *man*.] 1†. A man hired to work by the day; a day-worker.—2. A workman or mechanic who has served his apprenticeship; specifically, a qualified mechanic employed in the exercise of his trade, as distinguished from a master mechanic or a foreman.

O, there be players that . . . have so strutted and bellowed that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2, 38.

Among the Tailors of Silesia we find that in 1361 the system of *journeymen* travelling in search of work was already completely organized.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxii.

Journeyman parson, a curate. [London slang.]

He once told a parson, or a *journeyman parson*, I don't know what he was, that if ever he prayed it was for a hard winter. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 133.

journey-ring (jėr'ni-ring), *n.* A portable sundial of round form. See *ring-dial*.

journey-weight (jėr'ni-wāt), *n.* Same as *journey*, 4.

journeywoman† (jėr'ni-wům'an), *n.*; pl. *journeywomen* (-wim'en). A woman hired by the day.

No *journeywoman* sempstress is half so much a slave as I am. *Fielding*, Miser, i. 2.

An Over Seer, who walk'd about with a very flexible Weapon of Offence, to Correct such Hempen *Journey Women* who were unhappily troubled with the Spirit of Idleness. Quoted in *J. Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 240.

journey-work (jėr'ni-wėrk), *n.* 1†. Work done by the day.—2. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his trade.

The kindred and masters are extremely careful of breeding him to industry, that he may repay it himself by his labour, in three years' *journey-work* after his time is out, for the use of his securities. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

joust, jouster, etc. See *just*², etc.

joustle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *jostle*.

joutes†, *n. pl.* [ME., also *jowtes, jutes, cowtus*, < OF. *ioute*, < ML. *juta, jutta*, a kind of broth or porridge; prob. of Celtic origin, < Bret. *iot* = W. *uwd* = OIr. *ith*, porridge.] A kind of broth or porridge.

I was the prioresses potagere and other poure ladyes,
And made hem *joutes* of iangelynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 158.

Jove (jōv), *n.* [< ME. *Jove, Jovis* (AS. *Iob*) = It. *Giove*, < L. *Jovis*, OL. also *Jovos*, in classical L. only in oblique cases, gen. *Jovis*, etc., the nom. being supplied by the compound *Jupiter, Juppiter*, OL. *Joupiter*: see *Jupiter* and *Zeus*.] 1. The highest god of the Romans; Jupiter; the supreme ruler of heaven and earth, manifesting himself especially in atmospheric phenomena: as, *Jove's* thunderbolts. See *Jupiter*.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls; the front of *Jove* himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4, 56.

2. The planet Jupiter. [Poetical.]

Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 42.

3†. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, the metal tin.—**Bird of Jove**, the eagle.

joves (jōvz), *n. pl.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *fort.*, the two sides in the epaulment of a battery which form the embrasure. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

Jove's-fruit (jōvz'frōt), *n.* A shrub, *Lindera melissæfolius*, native in the United States, and related to wild allspice.

Jove's-nuts (jōvz'nuts), *n. pl.* The acorns of the British oak, *Quercus Robur*. [Prov. Eng.]

Jovial (jō'vi-al), *a.* [< F. *jovial* = Sp. Pg. *jovial* = It. *gioviale*, < LL. *Jovialis*, equiv. to *Jovius*, of or pertaining to Jove or Jupiter, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the god Jove or Jupiter; Jove-like; powerful; majestic: as, *Jovial* attributes.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules: but his *Jovial* face—
Murther in heaven?—How?—'Tis gone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2, 311.

Thou *Jovial* hand, hold up thy scepter high.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Jupiter: as, the *Jovial* satellites.

Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth, and in
Our temple was he married.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4, 105.

3. In *astrol.*, under the influence of the planet Jupiter; derived from Jupiter as a natal planet, which, like Jove himself, was regarded as the source of joy and happiness: as, the *Jovial* temperament.

The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Hence—4. [*l. c.*] Characterized by cheerfulness or gaiety; joyous; merry; jolly: opposed to *grave*: as, a *jovial* fellow.

On him they call, the aptest mate
For *jovial* song and merry feat.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

He had a cheerful open exterior, a quick *jovial* eye.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

And there is no *jovial* companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 281.

5†. [*l. c.*] In *alchemy*, of or pertaining to tin. =**Syn. 4.** *Mirthful*, etc. See *jolly*.

jovialist (jō'vi-al-ist), *n.* [< F. *jovialité* (= Sp. *jovialidad* = Pg. *jovialidade* = It. *giovialità*), jovialness; as *jovial* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being jovial; jovial conduct or amusement; merriment; jollity; festivity.

The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other *joviality*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 308.

The old manor house . . . seemed echoing back the *joviality* of long departed years. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 289.

=**Syn.** *Joy*, *Glee*, etc. (see *hilarity*); gaiety, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

jovialize (jō'vi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jovialized*, ppr. *jovializing*. [< *jovial* + *-ize*.] To make jovial; cause to be merry or jolly.

An activity that *jovialized* us all.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 364.

jovially (jō'vi-al-i), *adv.* In a jovial manner; merrily; gaily; with jollity.

jovialness (jō'vi-al-nes), *n.* Joviality; gaiety; jollity.

Swearing, with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech; lying, but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good fellowship:—thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), p. 32.

jovialty (jō'vi-al-ti), *n.* [< *jovial* + *-ty*.] Joviality. [Rare.]

To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of . . . could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicactes, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties*. *Barrow*, Works, III. xiv.

Jovian (jō'vi-an), *a.* [After LL. *Jovianus*, of *Jovius*, a surname of Diocletian, < L. *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] Of or pertaining to the god Jove or the planet Jupiter; Jovial.

jovicentric (jō-vi-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *centrum*, center.] In *astron.*, having relation to Jupiter as a center.

jovilabe (jō'vi-lāb), *n.* [< L. *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter, + *-labe*, as in *astrolabe*.] An instrument for finding the apparent situations of Jupiter's satellites.

Jovinianist (jō-vin'i-an-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Jovinianista*, < *Jovinianus*, a man's name, < L. *Jovius*, of Jove, < *Jovis*, Jove: see *Jove*.] *Eccles.*, one of a short-lived sect, adherents of Jovinian, a Milanese monk of the fourth century, who at Rome opposed the prevalent esteem for celibacy, monasticism, fasting, and martyrdom, and maintained the equality of all sins, rewards, and punishments. He was excommunicated about 390, and went to Milan.

jovyt (jō'vi), *a.* [< LL. *Jovius*, of Jove or Jupiter: see *Jove*, *jovial*.] Jovial; gay.

Pan. I'll have the Jovial Tinker for To-Pan's sake.
Turfe. We'll all be *jovy* this day.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

I was a poor servant of hers, I must confess, sir,
And in those days I thought I might be *jovy*,
And make a little bold to call in to her.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

jow[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *jaw*[1]. *Chaucer*.

jow[2] (jou), *v.* [Said to be imitative; but prob. merely a Sc. form of *jowl*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike (a bell); toll; ring. [Scotch.]—**To jow out**, to ring; set ringing, as a bell.

If you'll just gar your servant *jow out* the great bell in the tower, there's me and my twa brothers . . . will be wi' you. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ii.

II. *intrans.* To toll, as a bell. [Scotch.]

Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin' tow,
Begins to *jow* and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

To jow in, to be rung rapidly, as a bell at the close of a peal.

There is the council-bell clinking in earnest; and if I am not there before it *jows in*, Baillie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. x.

jow[2] (jou), *n.* [< *jow*[2], *v.*] The stroke of a bell; a ringing. [Scotch.]

Every *jow* that the dead-bell geid,
It cry'd "Woe to Barbara Allan!"
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

The look of those old familiar houses, the *jow* of the old bell, went to my heart. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

jowder (jou'dėr), *n.* Same as *jowter*. [Prov. Eng.]

jowel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

jowl (jōl or joul), *n.* [Also *joll*, *jole*, and formerly *geoule*; < ME. *jolle*, a var. (with change of orig. *ch* to *j*, as also in *jar*[2], *ajar*[2]) of *chowl*, < ME. *chol*, *chaul*, a contr. of *chavel*, < ME. *chavel* (*chaucl*), < AS. *ceafl*, jaw, pl. *ceaflas*, jaw: see *chavel*.] **1.** The cheek.

I found after some time that the merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rosy *jowls*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The cheek or head of a pig, salmon, etc., prepared for the table: as, *jowl* and greens is a Virginia dish. [Now only local.]

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker Hamper, with two *Geoules* of Sturgeon, six Barrels of pickled Oysters. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

Sirrah, set by a chine of beef, and a hot pasty,
And let the *joll* of sturgeon be corrected.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 1.

Cheek by jowl. See *cheek*.

jowl, joll (jōl), *v.* [Also *jole*; < late ME. *jollen*, scold; appar. orig. slap or knock the cheek or head, < *jowl*, *joll*, the cheek: see *jowl*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To strike or dash, as the jowl or head; butt; clash with violence, as horns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They may *jowl* horns together, like any deer i' the herd.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3, 59.

Why, how now? shall we have an antic? Whose head do you carry upon your shoulders, that you *joll* it so against the post? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To scold; "jaw."

Take hede to youre lordis estate,
That none jangill nor *jolle* at my gate.
York Plays, p. 307.

Her father o' th' other side, he yoles at her and *joles* at her, and she leads such a life for you, it passes.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 342).

2. In *coal-mining*, to hammer on the coal for the purpose of ascertaining what thickness intervenes between two contiguous workings. [Eng.]

jowler (jō'lėr or jou'lėr), *n.* [So called in ref. to its thick jowls; < *jowl* + *-er*[1].] A strong- or heavy-jawed dog, as a hound, beagle, or other hunting-dog: hence used as a name for such a dog.

What gravity can hold from laughing out,
To see him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds lit-coupled? *Jowler* lugs him still
Through hedges, ditches, and through all that's ill.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Get out a horsewhip or a *jowler*,
The langest thong, the fiercest growler.
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

jowlop, jowlopped, *n.* See *jewlap*.

jowter (jou'tėr), *n.* [Also *jowder*, appar. a dial. var. of *jolter*.] One who carries fish about the country for sale; a fish-hawker; a cadger. [Eng.]

Mr. Penruddock gave a spiteful hit, being, as he said, of a cantankerous turn, to Mr. Treluddra, principal *jowder*, i. e. fish-salesman, of Aberalva.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

joy (joi), *n.* [< ME. *joye*, *joie*, < OF. *joie*, *joye*, joy, pleasure, also F. *joie*, joy, assibilated form of *goie*, *goye*, *goy*, a gaud, jewel, = Pr. *joi*, m., *joia*, f., = Sp. *joya*, a gaud, jewel, = Pg. *joia* = It. *gioja*, joy, a jewel, < ML. *gaudia*, f., joy, a jewel, orig. neut. pl. of L. *gaudium*, joy, < *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1]. Hence ult. *joy*, *v.*, *enjoy*, *joice*, *rejoice*, *jewel*, etc.] **1.** An emotion of pleasure, generally sudden, caused by the gratification of any passion or desire; ardent happiness arising from present or expected good; exultant satisfaction; exhilaration of spirits; gladness; delight.

Whan Gawein vndirstode the speche of his brother, he hadde of hym hertely *ioye*, and moche he hym preysed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

So the *joy*, and the sense of salvation, which the pure in heart have here, is not a *joy* severed from the *joy* of heaven, but a *joy* that begins in us here, and continues.
Donne, Sermons, x.

To know intense *joy* without a strong bodily frame, one must have an enthusiastic soul.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 306.

Joy finds expression in dancing, clapping the hands, and meaningless laughter, and these actions are not only pleasurable in themselves but such as increase the existing pleasure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

2. A source of enjoyment or rejoicing; that which causes gladness or happiness.

So wilde a beast so tame ytaught to bee,
And buxome to his bands, is *joy* to see.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 626.

Beautiful for situation, the *joy* of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

For bonny sweet Robin is all my *joy*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 186.

A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3†. Diversion; festivity.

And whan thei dyen, thei maken gret Feste and gret *Joye* and Revelle, and thanne thei casten hem in to a gret Fuyr brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 286.

4. An occasional name of the plant *Ranunculus arvensis*.—**To give one joy**, to congratulate or felicitate one: as, I *give you joy* of your success. =**Syn. 1.** *Pleasure*, *Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*); *Glee*, etc. (see *hilarity*); happiness, felicity, rapture, bliss.

joy (joi), *v.* [< ME. *joyen*, *joien*, < OF. *joir*, *jouir* (F. *jouir*), assibilated form of *goir* = Pr. *gaudir*, *jauzir*, *gauzir* = Sp. Pg. *gozar* = Olt. *gaudire*, It. *gauderc*, < L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1], and cf. *joy*, *n.*, *enjoy*, *joice*, *rejoice*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To take or feel joy; rejoice; be glad; exult. [Now chiefly poetical.]

I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and *joy* in my people.
Isa. lxv. 19.

Singing and murmuring in her feastful mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To give joy to; cause to rejoice; gladden; delight.

Neither pleasure's art can *joy* my spirits.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2, 9.

Your worship 's heartily welcome;
It *joys* my very heart to see you here, sir.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

2. To enjoy; possess with pleasure, or have pleasure in the possession of.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3, 83.

We will strive to show how much we *joy*
Your presence with a courtly show of mirth.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 4.

Who might have liv'd and *joy'd* immortal bliss.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1166.

3. To wish joy to; felicitate; congratulate.

"Sir," seide Merlin, "I wolde ye dide *ioy* and honour these lordes that here be assembled to diffende youre reame, and goth to theire tentes eche by hym-self, and thanke hem for the socour that thei haue brought."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 579.

As soon as Secretary Morrice brought the Great Seale from my Lord Chancellor, Bab. May fell upon his knees, and catched the King about his legs, and *joyed* him, and said that this was the first time that ever he could call him King of England, being freed from this great man.
Pepys, Diary, III. 300.

joyance (joi'ans), *n.* [< OF. *joyance*, *joiance*, < *joyant*, *joiant*, ppr. of *joir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*] Enjoyment; rejoicing; festivity; gladness. [Archaic.]

She chearfull, fresh, and full of *joyaunce* glad,
As if no sorrow she ne felt ne drad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 18.

Is it a matter of *joyance* to those wise and sober personages that the government which reared and nurtured them to all their wisdom and sobriety . . . should be now extinct? *Landor*.

joy-bells (joi'belz), *n. pl.* Bells rung on a festive occasion.

joyel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

joyful (joi'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *joiful*, *joyfull*; < *joy*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of joy; very glad; feeling delight; exulting.

Gretly was the kynge at that feeste, and *ioyfull* and mery.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 65.

2. Manifesting joy or rejoicing; arising from or expressing gladness; exultant.

Make a *joyful* noise unto God, all ye lands. Ps. lxvi. 1.

Thou, too, great father of the British floods!
With *joyful* pride survey'st our lofty woods.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 220.

3. Causing joy or gladness; giving happiness; delightful: as, a *joyful* sight.

If I may trust the flattering truth of sleep,
My dreams presage some *joyful* newa at hand.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1, 2.

The *ioyfull* morning appearing, they found their Boat and goods driue ashore, not farre from them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

=**Syn. 1.** Festive, blithe, gay, joyous, happy, glad, delighted.

joyfully (joi'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *joyfully*; < *joyful* + *-ly*[2].] In a joyful manner; with joy; gladly.

As I ryse up lustily when sluggish sleepe is past,
So hope I to ryse *ioyfully* to judgement at the last.
Gascoigne, Flowers, Good Night.

joyfulness (joi'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being joyful; gladness; lively happiness.

The King with his Son returns into England, where with all *Joyfulness* they were received.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 55.

joying† (joi'ing), *n.* [< ME. *joiynge*; verbal n. of *joy*, *v.*] Joy; rejoicing.

Iheau, my king and my *ioiynge*!
Whi ne were y to thee led?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

joyingly†, *adv.* [< ME. *joiyngly*; < *joying*, ppr. of *joy*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] Joyfully.

If thi body were woo bigoon,
What bittir medecyn geuen thee wore,
Ioiyngly thou woldist tt take anoon,
Thi bodily hele thec to restore.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

joyless (joi'les), *a.* [< ME. *joyles, joiles;* < *joy*, *n.*, + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of joy; having no joy; sad.

With a *joyless* smile she turns away
The face. *Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 1711.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

2. Affording no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2, 66.

Climb thy thick noon, disastrous day;
Touch thy dull goal of *joyless* gray.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

joylessly (joi'les-li), *adv.* In a joyless manner; without joy.

joylessness (joi'les-nes), *n.* The state of being joyless.

In comparison of the *joylessness* and the inglorlousness of this world. *Donne*, Devotions (1625), p. 426.

joynaunt†, *a.* A Middle English form of *joinant.*

joynet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *join.*

joyous (joi'us), *a.* [< ME. *joyous*, < OF. *joyous, joious*, F. *joyeux* (= Pr. *joyos* = It. *giojoso*, joyous), < *joie*, joy: see *joy*, *n.*] 1. Feeling or manifesting joy; joyful; glad; merry.

Her berth was of the wombe of Morning dew,
And her conception of the *joyous* Prime.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 515.

To admire the great, reverence the good, and be *joyous* with the genial, was very much the bent of Shirley's soul.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

2. Causing joy; making glad.

A harder lesson to learne Continence
In *joyous* pleasure then in grievous paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

Each object of the *joyous* scene around
Vernal delight inspires. *J. Warton*, Eclogues, ii.

=Syn. See list under *joyful.*

joyously (joi'us-li), *adv.* In a joyous manner; with joy or gladness.

joyousness (joi'us-nes), *n.* The state of being joyous.

joysome (joi'sum), *a.* [< *joy* + *-some.*] Causing or inspiring gladness; joyful.

Neere to the end of this all *joysome* grove.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

J. P. An abbreviation of *Justice of the Peace.*

Here at any rate lived and stopped at home Squire Brown, *J. P.* for the County of Berks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

Jr., jr. An abbreviation of *junior.*

Juanulloa (jö-an-u-lō'ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after *Juan* and *Ulloa*, Spanish scientists, who visited South America to measure the meridian.] A genus comprising 6 or 7 species of shrubs of the order *Solanaceæ*, some of them epiphytes, found in Peru, Colombia, and Central America. The flowers have a colored calyx and a short-lobed corolla, its tube sometimes contracted at the throat. They are solitary or loosely cymose. The leaves are coriaceous and entire, and the fruit is a berry. Several species, especially *J. parasitica*, are cultivated in conservatories.

jub[1]† (jub), *n.* [< ME. *jubbe;* origin obscure. Cf. *jug.*] A vessel for holding liquors.

Breed and chese and good ale in a *jubbe.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 442.

jub[2]†, *n.* Same as *jupon. Florio.*

juba[1] (jö'bä), *n.*; pl. *jubæ* (-bē). [= OF. *jube* = Pg. *juba* = It. *giubba*, < L. *juba*, the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the long, thick-set hair on the neck, chest, or back of certain quadrupeds; a mane. —2. In *bot.*, a loose panicle with the axis deliquescent; also, a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of some grasses. [Rare.]

juba[2] (jö'bä), *n.* [Negro.] A characteristic dance of the plantation negroes in the southern United States. It is performed by one or more dancers, and is accompanied in a rollicking manner by the spectators, who keep time by clapping the hands, slapping or patting the knee or thigh (called *patting juba*), tapping the ground with the foot, and occasionally joining in a childish refrain in which the word *juba* is often repeated. It is an invariable feature in the negro breakdown.

The *juba*-dance and the corn-shucking were equally invested with elements of the unreal and the grotesque, where the flickering and shifting lights of the unconventional lantern touched the dusky faces.
The Century, XXXVI. 770.

Nearly every Negro above the average is a hymn-maker, or at least co-operates with others in the production of hymns, songs, plantation rhymes, "corn-shucking" glees, "*joubas*," and the like.
Proc. of Amer. Philol. Ass., 1885, p. xxxiii.

juba-patting (jö'bä-pat'ing), *n.* The patting of the knee or thigh practised by negroes in keeping time to the juba-dance. [Southern U. S.]

To . . . have the negro urchins dance for them to the *juba-patting* of a presumptive Uncle Tom.
The Century, XXXVIII. 152.

Juba's-bush, Juba's-brush (jö'bäz-bůsh, -brush), *n.* The plant *Iresine celosioides.*

jubate (jö'bāt), *a.* [< L. *jubatus*, maned, < *juba*, mane: see *juba*[1].] Having a mane; having long pendent hairs in a continuous series, like a mane.

jubbah (jub'ä), *n.* [Hind. *jubbah*, < Ar. *jubbah, jobbah*, a garment so called. Hence ult. E. *jupe, jupon.*] A long outer garment, usually of cloth, similar to the caftan, but with shorter sleeves and open in front, worn by respectable Mohammedans in Egypt, Arabia, and Hindustan. As the outer garment of Moslem women, it is made less full than that of the men, and commonly of more delicate material. Among the wealthier classes it is often of velvet or silk, and embroidered with silver or gold.

My Alexandrine Shaykh, whose heart fell victim to a new *jubbeh*, which I had given in exchange for his tattered zaabut. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 30.

jubbet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jub*[1].

jube (jö'bē), *n.* [F. *jubé;* < L. *jube*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *jubere*, bid, command: this being the first word of the sentence, *jube Domine benedicere*, 'Sir, bid bless me,' used by the reader in requesting the priest's blessing before the gospel and lessons, which were chanted in the rood-loft.] 1. In a cathedral or church, the rood-loft or gallery over the entrance to the choir. See cut under *rood-loft.*—2. Sometimes, an ambo.

jubilance (jö'bi-läns), *n.* [< *jubilan(t)* + *-ce.*] Gladness; exultation; jubilation.

She saw a *jubilance* in every sunrise, a sober sadness in every sunset.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xxxv.

The hymn rose with a solemn *jubilance*, filling the little house.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, x.

jubilant (jö'bi-lant), *a.* [= F. *jubilant*, < L. *jubilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *jubilare*, shout for joy, < *jubilum*, a shout of joy, a shout: see *jubilate*[1], *v.*] 1. Rejoicing, as with songs or acclamations; uttering sounds or expressions of joy: as, to be *jubilant* over success.

While the bright pomp [train of beings] ascended *jubilant.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 564.

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are *jubilant* anew.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Conci.

2. Expressing or exciting joy; manifesting or denoting exultation or gladness.

The tone of sorrow is mournful and plaintive; the notes of joy, exulting and *jubilant.* *Bp. Horne*, Works, VI. ii.

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their *jubilant* floods in praise of him.
Lowell, A Parable.

=Syn. Exultant, triumphant.

jubilantly (jö'bi-lant-li), *adv.* In a jubilant manner; with manifestations of joy; exultingly.

jubilar† (jö'bi-lär), *a.* [= F. *jubilaire* = Pg. *jubilario*, < ML. *jubilarius*, one who served fifty years, prop. adj., irreg. < LL. *jubilæus, jubelæus*, the year of jubilee among the Jews: see *jubilee.*] Relating to or having the character of a jubilee.

The tenth compleat yeare of our Constantine [James I.] deserves to be solemne and *jubilar.*
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyricke, Sermons, vi.

jubilate[1] (jö'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jubilated*, ppr. *jubilating.* [< L. *jubilatus*, pp. of *jubilare* (> It. *giubilare, giubbilare* = Pg. Sp. *jubilar* = F. *jubiler*), shout for joy, < *jubilum*, a wild cry, ML. *jubilus* (> MHG. *jubilus*, G. *jubel* = D. Dan. Sw. *jubel*), a cry of joy. Cf. *jubilee*, etym., at the end.] To utter jubilant sounds or expressions; rejoice; exult.

Hope *jubilating* cries aloud. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. i.

The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, ii.

Instead of *jubilating* over the extent of the enemy's retreat, it will be more worth while to lay siege to his last stronghold. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 242.

Jubilate[2] (jö-bi-lā'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. impv. of *jubilare*, shout for joy: see *jubilate*[1].] 1. In the *Anglican liturgy*, the canticle or psalm (Ps. c.) that follows the second lesson in the morning service: so called from the first word of the Latin version.—2. A musical setting of this canticle.—3. The third Sunday after Easter: so called from the 66th Psalm (which in the Vulgate begins with the same words as the 100th) being used as the introit on that day.

jubilate[3]† (jö'bi-lāt), *n.* [< ML. **jubilatus* (?), equiv. to *jubilarius*, one who has served fifty years, irreg. < LL. *jubilæus*, jubilee: see *jubilee.*] A monk, canon, or doctor who has served fifty years. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

jubilatio (jö-bi-lā'shi-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *jubilation.*] In *Rom. Cath. music*, the melodic coda often appended to the gradual, and sung to the last syllable of the "hallelujah." See *sequence.* Also *jubilus.*

jubilation (jö-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *jubilation* = Sp. *jubilacion* = Pg. *jubilação* = It. *giubilazione, giubbilazione*, < LL. *jubilatio(n-)*, a shouting for joy, < L. *jubilare*, shout for joy: see *jubilate*[1].] The act of jubilating or exulting; a rejoicing; exultation; triumph.

Honeure, empire, and *jubilacioun*
To Ihesu Crist in special therfore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

At the conversion of one sinner there is *jubilation*, and a festival kept among the angels.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

jubilee (jö'bi-lē), *n.* [< ME. *jubilee, jubile*, < OF. *jubile*, F. *jubilé* = Pr. *jubileu* = Sp. *jubileo* = Pg. *jubileo, jubileu* = It. *giubilio, giubileo, giubbileo, jubileo* = D. *jubeum* = G. *jubiläum* (*jubel-jahr*) = Dan. *jubilæum* = Sw. *jubileum* = Russ. *iubileĭ*, < LL. *jubilæus*, the jubileo year, prop. adj. (sc. *annus*), of the jubilee, < Heb. *yōbēl*, a blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy, the year of jubilee announced by a blast of the trumpet. Note that *jubilee* is of Heb. origin, and has no connection with the L. *jubilum*, a wild cry, ML. *jubilus*, a cry of joy, L. *jubilare*, shout for joy, whence E. *jubilant, jubilate*, etc. The words have been more or less confused in E. and Rom.] 1. Among the ancient Jews, according to the law in Lev. xxv., a semi-centennial epoch of general restoration and emancipation, when liberty was to be proclaimed throughout the land with the blowing of trumpets. The *year of jubilee* was the fiftieth year—each being separated from that which preceded it by an interval of "seven sabbaths of years," or forty-nine years. In that year the land was not tilled, all lands that had been sold were restored to the original owners or their heirs, and all bondsmen of Hebrew blood were liberated. Whether all debts were canceled, as is commonly supposed, is uncertain; there is no express provision to that effect.

A *jubile* shall that fiftieth year be. Lev. xxv. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a year in which remission from the penal consequences of sin is granted by the church to those who repent and perform certain acts. The ordinary jubilee is now granted once in twenty-five years. Extraordinary jubilees are sometimes proclaimed on special occasions. The institution dates from 1300, in the pontificate of Boniface VIII., the interval being then fixed at one hundred years, and plenary indulgence granted to all who visited the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome for a certain number of days with offerings. The period was shortened successively to fifty, thirty-three, and twenty-five years, and certain works of charity and devotion were substituted for the pilgrimage to Rome.

3. Now, in general, the completion of the fiftieth year of any continuous course of existence or activity, or a celebration of the completion of fifty years, whether on the anniversary day or in a succession of festivities or observances: as, the *jubilee* of a town or of a pastorate; the *jubilee* of Queen Victoria.

Our sexteyn and oure fermerer,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yeer,—
They may now, God be thanked of his ioone,
Maken hir *jubilee*, and walke allone.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 154.

Hence—4. Any exceptional season or course of rejoicing or festivity; a special occasion or manifestation of joyousness.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing; the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason.
South, Sermons.

And over Earth's full *jubilee*
Shall deeper joy be felt in heaven.
Whittier, Pastoral Letter.

Who that has ever known it can forget the *jubilee* of Nature in Virginia's woods in April?
The Century, XXXVII. 834.

5. The fiftieth year; the year following any period of forty-nine (or sometimes fifty) years.

But is 't possible he should believe he is not of age? why, he is fifty, man; in 's *jubilee*, I warrant.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

6†. A period of fifty years; a half-century.

Don Crispiano, the famous corregidor of Seville, who by his mere practice of the law, in less time than half a *jubilee*, hath gotten thirty thousand ducats a year.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

jubilist (jö'bi-list), *n.* [< *jubil(ee)* + *-ist.*] One who takes part in the celebration of a jubilee.

Her lecturer described the feeling the *Jubilists* entertained toward their sovereign as "chivalrous."
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 108.

jubilus (jö'bi-lus), *n.* [ML.: see *jubilate*[1].] Same as *jubilatio.*

juchten (G. pron. yöch'ten), *n.* [G., also *juften* (D. *jucht-leder*), < Russ. *iukhtĭ, iuftĭ* = Bo-

hem. *juchta* = Pol. *jucht, juchta*, Russia leather.] Russia leather: a German form of the Russian name, sometimes used in English. Also *juft*.

The Russians have long been possessed of a method of making a peculiar leather, called by them *Jucten*, dyed red with the aromatic saunders wood. *Ure*, Dict., III. 89.

juck (juk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *jug*[3].] To make a peculiar sound resembling this word, as a partridge.

jucund† (juk'und), *a.* [< L. *jucundus*, pleasant: see *jocund*.] An obsolete form of *jocund*. *Bailey*.

jucundity† (jö-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *jucundita(t-)s*, pleasantness, < *jucundus*, pleasant, jocund: see *jocund*, and cf. *jocundity*.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves to any man in his life, at some time or other, will have activity enough to excitate the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from most composed tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

jud (jud), *n.* [Cf. *jad*.] 1. In *Eng. coal-mining*, a block of coal, about four yards square, holed, kirved, or undercut, and nicked, ready to be thrown down.—2. In *Eng. quarrying*, same as *jad*, 2.

J. U. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle and New Latin) titular degree *Juris utriusque Doctor* (doctor of both laws)—that is, Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law.

Judæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Judean*.

Judæophobe (jö-dē'ō-fōb), *n.* [< Gr. 'Ιουδαῖος, a Jew, + -φοβος, fearing, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] One who has a strong dislike or fear of the Jews; a Jew-hater.

Judæophobia (jö-dē-ō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Judæus*, Gr. 'Ιουδαῖος, Jew, + -φοβία, fear, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Fear or hatred of the Jews, or of their influence; dread of Jows aud opposition to their admission to full citizenship: a sentiment still prevalent in some countries.

Judaic (jö-dā'ik), *a.* [= F. *judaïque* = Sp. Pg. *judaico* = It. *giudaico*, < L. *Judaicus*, < Gr. 'Ιουδαϊκός, of or pertaining to Judea, < 'Ιουδαία (L. *Judæa*), Judea: see *Judean*.] Pertaining or relating to the Jews; Jewish in condition or tendency.

Judaical (jö-dā'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Judaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Judaic*.

Judaically (jö-dā'i-kạl-i), *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

Judaisation, Judaise, etc. See *Judaization*, etc.

Judaism (jö'dā-izm), *n.* [= F. *judaisme* = Sp. *judaísmo* = Pg. *judaismo* = It. *giudaismo*, < LL. *Judaismus*, < Gr. 'Ιουδαϊσμός, Judaism, < 'Ιουδαΐζειν, Judaize: see *Judaize*.] 1. The religious system and polity of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses.

But we are told, we embrace Paganism and *Judaism* in the arms of toleration. A most audacious calumny! *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

Judaism alone, of all the ancient religions, went at least so far as to lay the basis of a spiritual or universal religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 300.

2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—3. A Jewish quarter or Jewry. [Rare.]

The Jews had also their Jewerie, or *Judaisme*, not for a "corporation" merely, but also for the requirements of their faith and worship, and for their living together. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 128.

The Judaism, in *Eng. hist.*, a term used to designate revenues arising from exactions imposed on Jews.

The revenue of *the Judaism*, as it was termed, was managed by a separate branch of the exchequer, termed the exchequer of the Jews. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 90.

Judaist (jö'dā-ist), *n.* [< *Juda(ism)* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Judaism; a Judaizer.

Judaistic (jö-dā-is'tik), *a.* [< *Judaist* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Judaism.

Judaistically (jö-dā-is'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a Judaistic manner; with a tendency to Judaism.

It can have been designed only for *Judaistically*-disposed readers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 729.

Judaization (jö'dā-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Judaize* + *-ation*.] The act of Judaizing; a conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual. Also spelled *Judaisation*.

Judaize (jö'dā-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Judaized*, ppr. *Judaizing*. [< F. *judaïser* = Sp. *judaizar* = Pg. *judaisar* = It. *giudaizzare*, < LL. *Judaizare*, < Gr. 'Ιουδαΐζειν, live or act in the manner of the Jews, < 'Ιουδαῖος, a Jew: see *Judean*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To conform to Judaism in any respect; adopt or affect the manners or customs of the Jews.

They say . . . that usurers should have orange-tawny bonnets, because they do *judaize*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

They . . . prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner*.

2. To reason or interpret like a Jew.

By their sorcerous doctrine of formalities they take the way to transforme them out of Christian men into *Judaizing* beasts. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *trans.* To bring into conformity with Judaism: as, to *Judaize* the Christian sabbath.

Error by that time had brought back again Priests, Altars, and Obiations; and in many other Points of Religion had miserably *judaiz'd* the Church. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The English translation of the Bible had to a very great degree *Judaized*, not the English mind, but the Puritan temper. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Also spelled *Judaise*.

Judaizer (jö'dā-ī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who conforms to Judaism in any respect; one who reasons or interprets according to Jewish ideas or teachings.

The *Judaizers* clamored for other criterions; not so "James, Cephas, and John." *The Century*, XXXII. 487.

Specifically—2. One of a class of persons in the early church who, though converted from Judaism to Christianity, still insisted on obedience to the Mosaic law. Also called *Jewish Christian*.

Also spelled *Judaiser*.

Judas (jö'dạs), *n.* [= F. *Judas*, a treacherous person, a peephole (so called with reference to the treachery of Judas Iscariot, one of the apostles), < LL. *Judas*, < Gr. 'Ιούδας, Judas, Judah, Jude, a Grecized form of *Judah*, < Heb. *Yehūdah*, Judah, a name first known as that of one of the sons of Jacob: see *Judean, Jew*.] 1. A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.—2. [*l. c.*] In some old houses, a lattice with small openings in a door, through which those inside could look without being seen: designed to prevent the admission of objectionable persons.

A *judas* [in certain old Parisian houses] is a square iron lattice, with such small spaces in the metal that no weapon could be thrust through them while the warder was reconnoitering the visitor. Some *judases* have a double lattice; all have an iron flap to slide to keep inquisitive eyes from prying into the house and yard. *The Century*, XXVII. 75.

Hence—3. [*l. c.*] In a prison, a small opening in the door or wall of a cell to enable the guards to watch the prisoners; a judas-hole.

Immediately over it [a door] is a narrow horizontal slit about as large as the opening for letters in a street letter-box, covered by a pivoted strip of wood which can be raised and lowered like the blade of a jack-knife so as to open or close the aperture. This contrivance, which is known to the political prisoners as the *Judas*, enables the guard to look into the cell at any time without attracting the attention of the occupant. *The Century*, XXXV. 522.

Judas of the paschal. See the extract.

This wooden imitation of a candle, which rested on the socket of the middle branch [of the seven-branched candlestick] was called—it is not known why—the *Judas of the paschal*, at the top of which was set in the true wax candle. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 244.

Judas-colored (jö'dạs-kul″ọrd), *a.* Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair.

I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that *Judas-colour'd* beard. *Dryden*, Amboyna.

With leering Looks, Bullfac'd and Freckled fair,
With two left Legs, and *Judas-colour'd* Hair.
Dryden, On Jacob Tonson.

Judas-cup (jö'dạs-kup), *n.* A wooden bowl used in medieval times at monastic and domestic refections on Maundy Thursday evenings.

Judas-ear (jö'dạs-ēr), *n.* Same as *Jew's-ear*.

judas-hole (jö'dạs-hōl), *n.* A small trap or hole in a door made for peering or watching, either from within or from without. Also *judas*. See *judas*, 3.

He knew the world as he had seen it through *judas-holes*, chiefly in its fouiness and impurity. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend.

Judas-light (jö'dạs-līt), *n.* A wooden imitation of the paschal candle. See *paschal*.

Judasly† (jö'dạs-li), *a.* [< *Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*[1].] Like Judas; treacherous.

Shall any of them prove a devil, as Christ said of Judas? or ever, as these with us of late, have to do with any deviiish or *Judasly* fact? *Bp. Andrews*, Works, I. 15.

Judasly† (jö'dạs-li), *adv.* [< *Judas* (see *Judas*) + *-ly*[2].] Like Judas; treacherously.

Thou shalt vnderstand, most deare reader, that William Tyndali was *Judasly* betrayed by an Englisheman. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 429.

Jonas . . . hyred a shyppe to thentent he myght *Judasly* flee from the face of our lorde God. *Bp. Fisher*, Works, p. 203.

Judas-tree (jö'dạs-trē), *n.* [NL. *arbor Judæ*: so called because, according to tradition, Judas hanged himself on a tree of this kind. Cf. *Jew's-ear*.] 1. Originally, the *Cercis Siliquastrum* of southern Europe, a small leguminous tree with handsome purple flowers.—2. The similar American tree, *Cercis Canadensis*, the redbud.—3. The elder-tree of the old world, *Sambucus nigra*, which grows to a height of 25 feet. [Prov. Eng.]—**California Judas-tree,** *Cercis reniformis* (*C. occidentalis*).

Judas-tree or Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with leaves and fruit; *a*, flower.

judcock (jud'kok), *n.* [Also *juddock, jedcock*.] Same as *jack-snipe*, 1.

juddock (jud'ọk), *n.* Same as *judcock*.

Judean, Judæan (jö-dē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Judæus*, < Gr. 'Ιουδαῖος, Jewish, a Jew, < 'Ιουδαία, Judea, Palestine, < Heb. *Yehūdah*, Judah, son of Jacob, whose name was also given to the kingdom so called: see *Judas, Jew*.] I. *a.* Relating to Judea, the southernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying south of Samaria.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Judea; a Jew.

judge (juj), *n.* [< ME. *jugge, juge*, < OF. *juge*, F. *juge* = Pr. *jutge* = Sp. *juez* = Pg. *juiz* = It. *giudice*, < L. *judex* (*judic-*), one who declares the law, a judge, < *jus*, the law, + *dicere*, say, declare: see *jus*[2] and *diction*. Cf. *judge, v.*] 1. A public officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; a public officer appointed to exercise the judicial power; a justice; a magistrate.

But seldome sitts the *iudge* that may not erre. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, v.

The charge is prepared, the lawyers are met,
The *judges* all ranged: a terrible show!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, iii. 2.

2. [*cap.*] A title of God as supreme arbiter of all things.

The Lord the *Judge* be judge this day between the children of Israel and the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 27.

3. In a more general sense, any one intrusted with authority to arbitrate on the rights of others: as, no man ought to be a *judge* in his own cause.—4. A person appointed to decide in any competition or contest; an authorized arbiter: as, to make one a *judge* in a dispute; the *judges* of a competitive exhibition.

The controverae of beanties soveraine grace;
In which, to her that doth the most exceil,
Shall fall the girdie of faire Florimell. . . .
The *judges*, which thereto selected were,
Into the Martian field adowne descended.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 6.

O, Heaven be *judge* how I love Valentine.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4, 36.

5. A person skilled in determining the true nature or quality of anything; one qualified or able to discriminate, as between good and bad, right and wrong, genuine and spurious, etc.; a connoisseur; an expert: as, a *judge* of wines or of paintings; a *judge* of character or of qualifications.

Mr. Brisk, you're a *Judge*: was ever anything so well bred as my Lord? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, ii. 2.

A man who is no *judge* of law may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden*.

6. In *Jewish hist.*, an administrative officer who stood at the head of the Hebrew state in the intermediate period between the time of Moses and Joshua and that of the kings. These officers were generally military leaders, without any regular transmission of their authority, not supreme magistrates succeeding to the rule of Moses and Joshua. None of the judges had authority over all the tribes, and sometimes two or more were contemporaneous.

And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons *judges* over Israel. 1 Sam. viii. 1.

7. [*cap.*] *pl.* The seventh book of the Bible, properly the "Book of Judges" (*Liber Judicum*, Vulgate). It contains the history of the Israelites un-

der the administration of the judges from the death of Joshua to about the time of the birth of Samuel. The date and authorship are unknown. Some critics regard Samuel as the author; others find traces of several authors or compilers, and place the final revision as late as the eighth century B. C.

8. In *coal-mining*, the measuring-rod with which the depth of a holing or jad is ascertained. [Eng.]—**Associate judge**, the designation usually given to each of the judges of a court other than the chief or presiding judge.—**Chief judge**, a judge who presides over the sessions and deliberations of a court. The office of chief judge is often a distinct office, having a slightly higher salary; but in some cases the position belongs to the member of the court who may be chosen by his associates, or who is entitled to it by virtue of seniority in office.—**Circuit judge.** (*a*) The judge of a circuit court; specifically, in the United States, the judge appointed to preside over one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided. A circuit court is commonly held by him with the district judge, or with a justice of the Supreme Court; but it may be held by any one of the three alone, or by any two together. Formerly the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to a circuit was called the *circuit judge*. (*b*) The term has sometimes been employed to designate a special judge, or one of a class of special judges, added to a court for the purpose of holding trials, but without being a member of a court in banc.—**City judge**, the usual title in the United States of a local magistrate having criminal or civil jurisdiction, or both, within the limits of a city.—**County judge**, a local magistrate having a limited jurisdiction within a county.—**District judge**, a judge whose jurisdiction is confined to a particular district; specifically, in the United States, the judge of a district court in one of the numerous districts into which the country is divided for judicial purposes, there being usually two or more districts within each State.—**Judge ordinary**, in England, formerly, the judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—**Judges' chambers.** See *chamber*.—**Lay judge**, a judge who is not a lawyer.—**Municipal judge.** Same as *city judge*.—**Presiding judge.** (*a*) The judge for the time being holding a court or presiding in a court. (*b*) A chief judge.—**Probate judge**, or **judge of probate**, a judge having jurisdiction of testamentary causes; a surrogate.—**Puisne judge**, a junior judge: the title formerly used in the English superior courts of common law for a judge other than the chief judge.—**Side judge**, a designation sometimes given to a magistrate, or each of two magistrates, of inferior rank, associated with a magistrate of higher grade for the purpose of constituting a court.—**Trial judge**, the judge before whom a cause is tried: used particularly in appellate courts to designate the judge whose rulings are brought under review. = **Syn. 1** and **8.** *Judge, Umpire, Referee, Arbitrator;* justice, arbiter. *Judge* is a technical word for a legal officer with duties clearly defined: as, a *judge* of probate; or a general word for a person empowered to arbitrate or award: as, to act as *judge* at contests, an exhibition of paintings, a competitive examination, etc. *Umpire* is a name applied to the person selected to decide all disputed points connected with a public contest: as, the *umpire* in a game of base-ball. *Referee* is somewhat more loosely used. In legal usage *referee* means one to whom a pending cause or some branch of it is referred, with the sanction of the court, to act in place of the judge, or in aid of his determination, the result being a decision of the court; while an *arbitrator* is one to whom a question is referred simply by agreement of the parties, without sanction of the court. The reference of a pending cause to an *arbitrator* takes it out of court, and precludes further proceedings in court. In a boxing-match, boat-race, foot-ball game, etc., the *referee* is the same as an *umpire*. Sometimes an *umpire* is legally appointed to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. Thus all these words may have technical senses when used as legal terms.

judge (juj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *judged*, ppr. *judging*. [< ME. *juggen, jugen,* < OF. *juger*, F. *juger* = Pr. *jutjar, jutgar* = Sp. *juzgar* = Pg. *julgar* = It. *giudicare*, < L. *judicare*, declare the law, judge, decide, < *judex* (*judic-*), one who declares the law, a judge: see *judge*, *n.* Cf. *adjudge, adjudicate.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act as a judge; pronounce upon the merits of a cause or controversy; pass judgment.

The Lord *judge* between me and thee. Gen. xvi. 5.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye *judge*, ye shall be judged. Mat. vii. 1, 2.

It is not ours to *judge* — far less condemn. *Byron.*

2. To form a judgment or mental assertion; say to one's self that so and so is or is not true; make up one's mind about the truth of a matter.

When I shal conferre the thinges I see with those I have read, I will *iudge* accordingly.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

We uniformly *judge* improperly when we assent to what we do not clearly perceive, although our judgment may chance to be true.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 44.

3. To make a critical determination; decide as to what is true or false, good or bad, genuine or spurious, etc.; estimate the value or magnitude of anything.

They are employed to *judge* of commodities, such as raw silk, by handling them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 80.

II. *trans.* 1. To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; examine into and decide upon.

Rewards and punishments are not received, but at the hands of such as, being above us, have power to examine and *judge* our deeds. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

2. To try at the bar of justice; pass judgment upon.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked.
Eccl. iii. 17.

3. To pass sentence upon; adjudge; sentence; condemn. [Rare.]

And the barouns and alle the pepie seide she was nothinge trewe, and thei *Iuged* [her] to be brent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

Vpon the oon of them our Savyor stode whanne he was *jugede* to Deth. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

4. To form a judgment or opinion of or upon; decide upon critically; estimate.

Some censure this act as cruel and tyrannical; but, consider'd well, it may be *judg'd* more favourably.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

We *judge* ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others *judge* us by what we have already done.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

5. To hold as an opinion; esteem; consider.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord.
Acts xvi. 15.

If men *judge* that learning should be referred to action, they *judge* well. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

[He] *judged* it highly expedient to use despatch.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

= **Syn. 5.** To account, hold, believe, deem, consider, regard.

judge-advocate (juj'ad'vō-kāt), *n.* See *advocate*.

judgemant, *n.* [< ME. *juggeman;* < *judge* + *man.*] A judge; doomsman.

Full arely the *juggemen* demed hym to dye,
Both prestis and prelatis to Pilate made preysing,
And alle cursid caytiffis and kene on criste gan thei crie,
And on that lele lorde made many a lesyng.
York Plays, p. 427.

judgement, *n.* See *judgment*.

judger (juj'ėr), *n.* One who judges or forms a judicial or critical opinion; a judge.

Readie speakers generallie be not the best, playnest, and wisest writers, nor yet the deepest *iudgers* in weightie affaires. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 115.

That within her which a wanton fool
Or hasty *judger* would have call'd her guilt
Made her cheek burn. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

judgeship (juj'ship), *n.* [< *judge* + *-ship.*] The office of a judge; authority to judge; also, the period of incumbency of a judge.

To pass over those concerning the Pope, his universal pastourship, *judgship* in controversies, power to call councils. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

judgingly† (juj'iug-li), *adv.* In the manner of a judge; as one qualified to judge; judiciously.

This work neither his own ministers nor any els can discerningly anough or *judgingly* perform without his own immediat direction, in his own fit season.
Milton, Civil Power.

judgmatical (juj-mat'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *judge* + *-matical*, as in *dogmatical.*] Judicious; skilful; done with or manifesting good judgment. [Colloq.]

So a *judgmatical* rap over the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

The tone [of the book] is moderate and *judgmatical* throughout. *Athenæum*, No. 3186, p. 680.

judgment, judgement (juj'ment), *n.* [< ME. *juggement, jugement,* < OF. *jugement*, F. *jugement* = Pr. *jutjamen* = OSp. *juzgamiento* = Pg. *julgamento* = It. *giudicamento,* < ML. *judicamentum*, a judgment, < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] 1. The faculty of judging.

When one goeth about to prove anything, he must firste invente somewhat to prove his cause, the whiche when he hath dooen, he must use *judgemente* bothe in framyng the same reason so invented, and also to see whether it serveth for the purpose or not.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

Specifically — (*a*) The intellectual power of perceiving relations between ideas, as the relations of similarity, difference, etc.

When the notice touches upon two or more ideas together, there generally arises another, not compounded or extracted from them, but generated by them — to wit, an idea of comparison, resemblance, identity, difference, relation, distance, number, situation, or other circumstance belonging to them: all which, in metaphysical language, are comprehended under the general term of *judgment*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xi.

(*b*) The power of recognizing the true or just relations between ideas; the power of judging wisely and justly; correct, sound, or acute intellectual perception; understanding; good sense.

And hence perhaps may be given some reason for that common observation that men who have a great deal of wit and prompt memories have not always the clearest *judgment* or deepest reason; for, wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy, *judgment* on the contrary lies quite on the other side, in separating carefully, one from another, ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude, and by affinity to take one thing for another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 2.

To speak therefore of *judgment* as it is in the best poets; they who have the greatest proportion of it want other helps than from it, within. As for example, you would be loth to say that he who is endued with a sound *judgment* has no need of history, geography, or moral philosophy, to write correctly. *Judgment* is indeed the master-workman in a play; but he requires many subordinate hands, many tools to his assistance. *Dryden*, Dramatick Poesy.

2. The act of judging. (*a*) The act of affirming (or denying) a relation (as of similarity or difference) between two ideas.

Judgment . . . is the putting ideas together, or separating them from one another in the mind, when their certain agreement or disagreement is not perceived, but presumed to be so.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xiv. 4.

(*b*) The process of arriving at a conclusion or decision; the determination of a doubtful or debatable matter.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in *judgment*.
Lev. xix. 15.

A Daniel come to *judgement!* yea, a Daniel!
O wise young judge, how I do honour thee!
Shak., M. of V., iv. I, 223.

3. The product of the mental act of judging; the recognition of a relation between objects; a mental affirmation or proposition; the thought that a given general representation is really applicable to a certain object; the actual consciousness of belief. The Kantian logicians speak of *judgments* where other logicians speak of *propositions*, in order to show that they study thought, and not merely its expression in language.

We find him [Kant] distinguishing two kinds of *judgments; judgments* of perception, and *judgments* of experience. The former are *judgments* which merely express a connection of individual experience, and which, therefore, give rise only to a subjective association of ideas. The latter are *judgments* in which the connection is determined by one of the categories, and which therefore express an objective relation of things.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 354.

An accurate *judgment* is one which corresponds precisely to the realities represented, or which faithfully expresses the relations of things.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 408.

4. The decision of a judge, or of one acting as a judge; an authoritative determination; specifically, the judicial decision of a cause in court; adjudication; award; sentence.

Than comaunded the kynge leodogan that *Iugement* sholde be yoven be the rede of his barouns.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Another Difference . . . was between the two Archbishops of England, about the Jurisdiction of Canterbury over York, which being referred to the Pope, he gave *Judgment* on Canterbury's Side. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

The Lord and his Spirit puts into the preacher's mouth a *judgment* against oppression, against extortion, against usury, and he utters that *judgment*. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

Specifically — (*a*) the determination of the rights of the parties in a common-law action, as distinguished from a decree in chancery; (*b*) the determination of the rights of the parties in any action, legal or equitable, under the reformed procedure; (*c*) the document embodying such determination. When those rights have been conceded, or established by evidence, and it only remains to compel compliance with the judgment, the judgment is called final. If before enforcing the judgment it is necessary to take proceedings to determine the application of those rights — as, for instance, to take an accounting, or to turn lands or chattels into money for the purpose of division — the determination of the rights of the parties first had is an interlocutory judgment or decree; and after such further proceedings have been had the court gives a final judgment or decree, which can be immediately enforced.

5. An opinion formed or put forth; a conclusion drawn from premises; a decision based on observation or belief; an estimate; a view.

By the *judgment* of the most authentical physicians.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Where blind and naked Ignorance
Delivers brawling *judgments*, unashamed,
On all things all day long.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

6. A divine allotment or dispensation; a decree or commandment of God; specifically, an event or experience regarded as a direct manifestation of the divine will, especially of the divine displeasure.

How unsearchable are his *judgments!* Rom. xi. 33.

You have more fearful Examples of miraculous *Judgements* in this particular [of swearing], than of any other Sin. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

Through thorns of *judgment* mercies bloom
In sweet relief. *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

7. The final trial of the human race in the future state; the judgment-day.

The angels which kept not their first estate . . . he hath reserved . . . unto the *judgment* of the great day.
Jude 6.

One that, before the *judgement*, carries poor souls to hell.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2, 40.

Accumulative judgment. See *accumulative*.—**Alternative judgment.** See *alternative*.—**Arrest of judgment.** See *arrest*1.—**Breastplate of judgment.** See *breastplate*, 1.—**Confession of judgment.** See *confession*.—**Constitutive, regulative judgment.** See *principle*.—**Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical*.

—**Declaratory judgment.** See *declaratory*.—**Definitive, determinative, or final judgment,** the decision of the mind that a certain relation is true, and that the matter requires no further examination.—**Demonstrative, determinate, discursive judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Disjunctive judgment.** Same as *alternative judgment*.—**Esthetic judgment,** a judgment of taste; a judgment which pronounces an object to be sublime or beautiful, or the contrary.—**Explicative judgment.** See *explicative*.—**Function of judgment.** See *function*.—**Immanent judgment,** a judgment concerning things of nature and experience.—**Interlocutory, interrogative,** etc., **judgment.** See the adjectives.—**Intuitive judgment,** a judgment which is based on direct perception.—**Judgment by confession.** See *confession*.—**Judgment by default.** See *default*.—**Judgment creditor,** a creditor who has reduced his claim to judgment; a creditor who has recovered judgment awarding his payment.—**Judgment creditor's action,** an action by a judgment creditor to enforce payment. See *equity*.—**Judgment debt.** See *debt*.—**Judgment debtor.** See *debtor*.—**Judgment in personam,** a judgment which binds only the right of a party and his representatives, as distinguished from a *judgment in rem*, which is available as conclusive respecting the right of the subject of action against all the world.—**Judgment non obstante, judgment non obstante veredicto,** at *common law*, a judgment rendered by the court notwithstanding a contrary verdict, as, for instance, because some matter relied on in avoidance and found to be true by the verdict is insufficient in law.—**Judgment of experience,** an empirical judgment having objective validity.—**Judgment of God,** a phrase formerly applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, etc., it being imagined that God would work a miracle to vindicate innocence.—**Judgment of perception,** the judgment that one has a certain feeling; a subjectively valid judgment.—**Judgment of retraxit,** a judgment suffered at common law by a plaintiff voluntarily retracting his claim.—**Judgment record or roll.** (*a*) In ancient common law practice, the roll of parchment upon which the record terminating in a judgment was engrossed, for permanent preservation. Hence—(*b*) In modern practice, the documents (usually the process complaint, answer, verdict or findings and judgment thereon) fastened and folded together, and filed as the record of the judgment.—**Judgment respondeat ouster,** an interlocutory judgment requiring the defendant to put in a more substantial defense.—**Preliminary judgment,** the judgment that certain probabilities require the examination of a given hypothesis.—**To confess judgment,** in a general sense, to acknowledge liability; specifically, to give a formal consent, upon which the clerk of a court or a justice may enter judgment against the consenting party, without the necessity of process or pleading for the bringing of an action.—**To sit in judgment,** to exercise the function of a judge; hence, to assume the right to criticize or judge: usually in an adverse sense.—**Transcendent judgment,** in the *Kantian terminology*, a judgment which relates to an object which can never be presented in experience. = **Syn. 1.** *Judgment, Sagacity, Perspicacity;* discrimination, penetration, wisdom, brains. *Judgment*, as compared with *sagacity* and *perspicacity*, is a general word: as, sound *judgment* in business; good *judgment* as to cloths. *Sagacity* is a power to discern the real facts of a situation, to see the course that is wisest to avoid failure or achieve success. (See *astute*.) *Sagacity* is especially the word applied to brutes that have a large discernment and a quickness of mind like those of man. *Perspicacity* is essentially the same as *discernment*, except that it is more vividly figurative, suggesting the actual use of the eyes in looking into things. See *discernment*.—**4.** *Verdict, Report,* etc. See *decision* and *inference*.—**5.** *Taste, Judgment* (see *taste*); opinion, belief, conclusion.

judgment-cap (juj′ment-kap), *n.* Same as *black cap* (*a*) (which see, under *cap*).

judgment-day (juj′ment-dā), *n.* In *theol.*, the last day, or the day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government; doomsday. Roman Catholic theologians hold to two judgment-days: the first at death, when the eternal lot of the soul is determined by God—this being designated the private or particular judgment; the second, the great or general judgment-day, at the end of the world.

> Unto the French the dreadful *judgement-day*
> So dreadful will not be as was his sight.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

judgment-hall (juj′ment-hâl), *n.* A hall where courts are held.

> Pilate entered into the *judgment hall* again, and called Jesus. John xviii. 33.

judgment-note (juj′ment-nōt), *n.* A promissory note of the usual form, containing also a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the sum therein named. It is not negotiable. *Bouvier.*

judgment-seat (juj′ment-sēt), *n.* A seat or place of judgment; specifically, the seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

> Pilate . . . sat down in the *judgment seat* in a place that is called the Pavement. John xix. 13.
>
> We shall all stand before the *judgment seat* of Christ. Rom. xiv. 10.

Judica (jö′di-kạ), *n.* [So called from the opening words in Latin of the introit, the 43d Psalm, *Judica me, Deus*, "Judge me, O God": L. *judica*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] A name sometimes given in England to Passion Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent.

judicable (jö′di-kạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *giudicabile*, < LL. *judicabilis*, that can be judged, < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] Capable of being judged or tried.

> They were heretics . . . towards God and towards man, and *judicable* in both tribunals.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

judicative (jö′di-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *judicatif* = Pr. *judicatiu* = It. *giudicativo*, < L. as if **judicativus*, < *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] Having ability to judge; judging.

> The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 492.
>
> The *judicative* power as to writing, speaking, or publishing of gross reflections upon the whole parliament or upon either house, though perhaps originally questionable, seems now of too long a standing and of too much frequency in practice to be well counteracted.
> *Hargrave*, Juridical Arguments, II. 183.

judicatory (jö′di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *giudicatorio*, < LL. *judicatorius*, pertaining to judging (neut. *judicatorium*, a court of justice), < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.

> He who had power to admonish had also power to reject in an authoritative or *judicatory* way.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *judicatories* (-riz). **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal; any body of persons endowed with judicial authority: as, a church *judicatory*.

> To have brought the King to condign punishment hath not broke the Covnant, but it would have broke the Covnant to have sav'd him from those *Judicatories* which both Nations declar'd in that Covnant to be supreme against any person whatsoever. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

2. Administration of justice.

> No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

judicature (jö′di-kā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *judicature* = Sp. Pg. *judicatura* = It. *giudicatura*, < ML. *judicatura*, < L. *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] **1.** The power of administering justice by legal trial and determination; judicial authority.

> Give me a man that buyes a seat of *judicature;* I dare not trust him for not selling of justice.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Best Bargain.
>
> The Parliament of England has no Arbitrary Power in point of *Judicature*, but in point of making Law only.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 89.
>
> The manorial system, and the ecclesiastical and civil *judicature* of old times, are either falling into desuetude or being ruthlessly abolished.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 51.

2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

> One of the five *judicatures* of Palæstine was held at it [Sephon]. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 62.

3†. Legality; lawfulness, as constituted by statute or enactment.

> Our Saviour disputes not here the *judicature* (for that was not his office) but the morality of divorce. *Milton.*

4. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.—**Judicature Acts,** English statutes regarding the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, particularly those of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict., c. 66), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 77), 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 9), and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 68), by which the said court has been established and organized in its two permanent divisions, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice.

judicial (jö-dish′al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *judicial* = It. *giudiciale, giudiziale*, < L. *judicialis*, of or belonging to a court of justice, judicial, < *judicium*, judgment, decision of a court of justice, also the court itself, < *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judge*, *n.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a judge; proper to the character of a judge; judge-like; hence, critical; discriminating; impartial; formerly, judicious.

> I know I shall bee taxed for writing so much of my selfe, but I care not much, because the *iudiciall* know there are few such Souldiers as are my examples.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 92.
>
> Her brains a quiver of jests, and she does dart them abroad with that sweet, loose, and *judicial* action.
> *B. Jonson.*
>
> I confesse it to me a meer toy, not deserving any *judicial* man's view. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.
>
> His mind was rather *judicial* than forensic in its cast.
> *Sumner*, John Pickering.
>
> A measure of calm becomes the *judicial* function, and a parent or teacher carried away by violent feeling is unfit for moral control. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 568.

2. Pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a court of law; consisting of or resulting from legal inquiry or judgment: as, *judicial* power or proceedings; a *judicial* decision, writ, sale, or punishment.

> In this distinct and separate existence of the *judicial* power in a peculiar body of men, nominated indeed, but not removable at pleasure, by the crown, consists one main preservative of the public liberty. *Blackstone*, Com., i. vii.

3. Enacted by statute, or established by constituted authority. [Rare.]

> It was not a moral, but a *judicial* law, and so was abrogated; . . . which law the ministry of Christ came not to deal with. *Milton.*

4. Determinative; giving judgment; deciding, as about a point in contest or about future events: as, *judicial* astrology.

> *Judicial* duels (which were the authorized substitutes for private wars between families) continued in France down to the close of the 14th century.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 522.

5. Having the nature of a judgment or punishment.

> *Judicial* blindness; such as Pharaoh's, who, from resisting God's will, at length did not know the difference between light and darkness.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 221.

Judicial act, an act involving the exercise of judicial power (which see, below). Hence—(*a*) An act of a court or magistrate in deciding a question of right litigated before him or referred by law to his judgment. (*b*) An act of any public officer involving the exercise of his judgment or discretion on a question affecting the right of any party. Thus, the act of the fiscal officer of a municipality in auditing a claim is usually judicial, but his paying a lawful warrant or order for payment is ministerial. (See *ministerial*.) A judicial act implies deliberation, and therefore, if to be done by several jointly, those who are to do it must be together (or under modern statutes a majority after notice to all); while a ministerial act may ordinarily, unless otherwise required by law, be the concurrent act of each separately.

> The distinction between a *judicial* and a legislative *act* is well defined. The one determines what the law is, and what the rights of parties are, with reference to transactions already had; the other prescribes what the law shall be in future cases arising under it.
> *Justice Stephen J. Field*, 99 U. S., 761.

Judicial astrology. See *astrology*.—**Judicial bribery.** See *bribery*.—**Judicial comity,** the deference which courts in any state usually pay to the rules of law maintained in other states or nations, although different from their own, in cases where the persons, property, or transactions in question are within the foreign jurisdiction. The laws of a state can have no extraterritorial effect; but when a civil controversy arises in the courts of one state as to matters wholly or partly within the territory of another, and the law of the two states differs, and there is contest as to which ought to control the case, the courts often apply the extraterritorial law to extraterritorial persons or property, etc., in furtherance of justice as between the parties, not as the binding rule of law, but by way of comity.—**Judicial confession.** See *confession*, 1 (*d*).—**Judicial declaration.** See *declaration*.—**Judicial discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Judicial evidence.** See *evidence*, 2 (*d*).—**Judicial factor,** in *Scots law*, a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session (sometimes by the sheriff), on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father has died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupilarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.—**Judicial murder,** the execution of one convicted as criminal legally, but in reality unjustly.—**Judicial notice.** See *notice*.—**Judicial power.** (*a*) The authority to determine rights of person or property, by arbitrating between adversaries in specific controversies, at the instance of a party thereto. (*b*) The power conferred upon and exercised by the judiciary or a court as such. (*c*) A power conferred upon a public officer involving the exercise of judgment and discretion in the determination of questions of right in specific cases affecting the interests of persons or property, as distinguished from ministerial power, or authority to carry out the mandates of judicial power or of the law.—**Judicial sale,** a sale made pursuant to a specific judgment, decree, or order of a judicial tribunal, as distinguished from one made by a ministerial officer in execution of process to enforce a money judgment.—**Judicial separation.** See *separation*.

judicially (jö-dish′al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice: as, a sentence *judicially* declared.

> When the cardinal asked Bilney whether he had not taken the oath before not to preach or defend any of Luther's doctrines, he confessed he had done it, but not *judicially* (judicialiter in the register).
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, i.

2. In the manner of a judge, as opposed to that of a pleader; impartially.

> He [the critic] should discuss the subject-matter *judicially* and as a whole, . . . gauging the work by the author's standard as well as his own.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

3. By way of a judgment or punishment.

> Reflect that . . . those truths divine . . .
> Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside, . .
> And that, *judicially* withdrawn, disgrace,
> Error, and darkness occupy their place.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 692.

judiciary (jö-dish′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *judiciaire* = Sp. Pg. *judiciario* = It. *giudiciario*, < L. *judiciarius*, of or belonging to a court of justice, < *judicium*, judgment, a court of justice: see *judicial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial.

> But to lay such a censure on a clergyman as a suspension, without proof, in a *judiciary* proceeding, was contrary both to law and justice.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1686.

To enable the federal head to exercise the powers given it to best advantage, it should be organized . . . into legislative, executive, and *judiciary*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 64.

Judiciary Act, an act of the United States Congress of September 24th, 1789 (1 Stat., 73), establishing the federal courts of the United States, defining their jurisdiction and powers, and regulating procedure: now embodied with amendments in the provisions of the Revised Statutes. —**Judiciary anathema.** See *anathema*, 2.—**Judiciary astrology.** Same as *judicial astrology* (which see, under *astrology*).

The consideration of his *judiciary astrology*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 164.

Judiciary law. See *law*[1].

II. *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a country; the judges taken collectively.

The committee . . . reported a provision that the jurisdiction of the national *judiciary* should extend to all "questions which involved the national peace and harmony." *Calhoun*, Works, I. 245.

judicious (jö-dish'us), *a.* [= F. *judicieux* = Sp. Pg. *judicioso* = It. *giudicioso*, < ML. *judiciosus*, prudent, judicious, < L. *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] 1. Having or exercising sound judgment; well-judging; prudent; discreet; sensible: as, a *judicious* parent or teacher; a *judicious* historian.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the *judicious* grieve.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2, 29.

2. Manifesting good judgment; well-judged; carefully considered or planned: as, a *judicious* use of time or money; *judicious* treatment of the insane.

I shall give as particular an Account of . . . the several sorts of Winds as my own Observations and the *Judicious* Informations from others will afford me Matter to do. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

A tale should be *judicious*, clear, succinct;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

3†. Relating to a court or to the administration of justice; judicial.

His last offences to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing.
Shak., Cor., v. 6, 127.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Prudent, rational, wise, discreet, intelligent, skilful, discerning, sagacious, sound, cool, politic. See *sensible* and *astute*.

judiciously (jö-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; with discretion or wisdom.

By *judiciously* availing himself of several . . . rare moments, he [Temple] succeeded in establishing a high character for wisdom and patriotism.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

judiciousness (jö-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being judicious, or of acting or being according to sound judgment.

Judy (jö'di), *n.*; pl. *Judies* (-diz). [A familiar form of the fem. name *Judith*.] 1. The puppet taking the part of Punch's wife in a "Punch and Judy" show.—2. In China, a native courtezan: so called by foreigners. [Slang.]—3. A kelt, or spent male salmon. [Local, Ireland.]

juel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jewel*.

juffer† (juf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber four or five inches square.

juft (yöft), *n.* [Russ. *juftŭ*: see *juchten*.] Same as *juchten*.

jug[1] (jug), *n.* [In def. 1 (whence def. 2) of prov. origin, and prob. a particular use of *Jug*, a familiar form of *Judith*, a common name for a woman. Cf. *jack*[1] and *jill*[2], as names of drinking-vessels, also from familiar personal names. In def. 3 also from the name *Jug*, perhaps with allusion also to *jug* in def. 1.] 1. A vessel, usually made of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally provided with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking-vessel; a pitcher; a ewer; in the United States, specifically, an earthenware vessel with a swelling or a cylindrical body, a handle, and a narrow neck and orifice, usually stopped by a cork. As a quantity of ale or beer, a jug is usually a pint.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess of the house, . . . Because she brought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2, 90.

I observe another fly in the cream-*jug*.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xv.

2. A prison; a jail: often called the *stone jug*. *Gay*. [Low.]

He shall be kept in the *Stone-jug*, Charley, like a gentleman. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xlii.

3†. A low woman. [Slang.]

Doost thou think I am a six-penny *jug*?
T. Preston, Cambyses.

Hark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd *Jug*, the relict of a cheating old rogue that has not left a foot of estate but what he deserved to be hang'd for.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonic Lady, iii.

Bank-jug, the bird *Phyiloscopus trochilus*, or *P. rufus*, so called from the site and shape of the nest. Also *bank-bottle*.—**Toby-Fillpot jug**, a jug or pitcher having the form of a man with a three-cornered hat. Generally *toby*.

jug[1] (jug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [< *jug*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into a jug; cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water.—2. To commit to jail; imprison. [Low.] —**Jugged hare**, hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other seasoning.

jug[2] (jug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Perhaps a var. of *juke*[1], *jouk*[1]. Hardly < Icel. *hjūka*, nurse, cherish.] To nestle together; collect in a covey, as partridges: sometimes used as transitive with reflexive pronoun.

Yet when they hear the questing spaniels gone,
They in the evening get together all,
With pretty *jugging*, and each other greet.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

jug[3] (jug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *jugged*, ppr. *jugging*. [Imitative. Cf. *juck*.] To utter a particular sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

She [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth, but cheerfully and sweetly too. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 140. (*Latham*.)

jug[3] (jug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chuk*: see *jug*[3], *v.*] A sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale and some other birds. *Skelton*.

Hir *Iug, Iug, Iug* (in griefe) had such a grace.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (ed. Arber).

juga, *n.* Plural of *jugum*.

jugal (jö'gal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *jugal* = Pg. *jugal*, < L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke, yoked, matrimonial, < *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Relating to a yoke or to marriage; conjugal.

This deed was done
When heaven had witness to the *jugal* knot;
Only the barren ceremony wants,
Which by an adverse father is abridg'd.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. Pertaining to the jugal; malar; zygomatic. —**Jugal point.** See *craniometry*.—**Jugal process**, the external angular process of the frontal bone. See *angular processes*, under *angular*.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the zygoma or zygomatic arch; the malar bone, or principal cheek-bone, especially in those animals, as birds, in which it is a slender rod interposed between a quadrate or quadratojugal bone and the superior maxillary or lacrymal bone. When short and stout, as in man, it is usually called the *malar*, or *malar bone*. See *quadratojugal*. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *skull*.

jugata (jö-gā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *capita*, heads), neut. pl. of L. *jugatus*, connected: see *jugate*.] In *numis.*, two or more heads represented upon a medal side by side, or one overlapping the other.

jugate (jö'gāt), *a.* [< L. *jugatus* (= E. *yoked*), pp. of *jugare*, bind, connect, yoke (= E. *yoke*, *v.*), < *jugum*, a yoke (= E. *yoke*, *n.*): see *jugum*. Cf. *conjugate*, *a.*] 1. In *bot.*, having the leaflets in pairs: said of pinnately compound leaves: used seldom or never except in composition with *uni-*, *bi-*, etc., as in *unijugate*, etc.—2. In *numis.*, same as *accolated*.

Jugate busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe (?).
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 579.

jugated (jö'gā-ted), *a.* Same as *jugate*.

jug-bitten†, *a.* Drunk. *Nares*. [Slang.]

When any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten*, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

juget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *judge*. *Chaucer*.

jugement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *judgment*. *Chaucer*.

jugerum (jö'jē-rum), *n.*; pl. *jugera* (-rą). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the common measure of land, a surface 240 Roman feet long and 120 wide, equal to 0.622 acre, or 0.252 hectare.

jug-fishing (jug'fish'ing), *n.* A method of fishing with empty jugs or bottles, which are corked and thrown overboard to serve as buoys, carrying a line, at the end of which is the hook. It is used for pike, bass, etc. *C. Hallock*.

jugful (jug'fůl), *n.* [< *jug*[1] + *-ful*.] The amount a jug holds.—**Not by a jugful**, not by a great deal; by no means. [Slang, U. S.]

juggar, *n.* See *jugger*.

jugget, juggement†. Middle English forms of *judge, judgment*. *Chaucer*.

jugger, juggar (jug'ėr, -ąr), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common falcon of India, *Falco jugger*, which is trained to fly at large game. It belongs to the group of noble falcons, like the peregrine. Its nearest relatives are the lanner, *Falco saker*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and *F. polyagrus*, the American lanner, a common falcon on the prairies of the Western States. Also *juggur*, and *lugger* or *luggur falcon*.

Juggernaut (jug'ėr-nât), *n.* [An E. rendering of Hind. *Jagannāth*.] 1. The popular form of *Jagannatha*, the name of the famous Hindu idol. See *Jagannatha*, 2.

About the year 1790 no fewer than 28 Hindus were crushed to death at Ishera on the Ganges, under the wheels of *Juggurnaut*. Quoted in *Asiatic Journal*, XXIII. 702.

2. Figuratively, something, as an idea, custom, fashion, requirement, etc., to which one either devotes himself or is blindly sacrificed.

Poor Johnny Tetterby staggering under his Moloch of an infant, the *Juggernaut* that crushed all his enjoyments.
Forster, Dickens, II. 415.

jugging (jug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *jug*[1], *v.*] Jug-fishing.

juggle[1] (jug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *juggled*, ppr. *juggling*. [< ME. *juglen*, *jogelen*, juggle, play false, < OF. *jogler*, F. *jongler* = It. *giocolare*, juggle, < L. *joculari*, jest, joke, ML. also play tricks, juggle, < *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, a jest, joke: see *joke*, *jocular*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; perform acts which make a show of extraordinary powers; practise legerdemain; conjure.

A *juggling*, tooth-drawing, prating mountebank.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

What *juggling* was there upon the boarde[s]!
What thrusting of knyves through many a nose!
What bearynge of formes! what holdinge of swordes!
What puttynge of botkyns throughe legge and hose!
Ingeland, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 287.

2. To play false; practise artifice or imposture.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8, 19.

I am in a riddling, rather *juggling* indisposition, fast and loose, and therefore dare not stir far.
Donne, Letters, cxii.

She never *juggles* or plays tricks with her understanding.
Lamb, Mackery End.

Shut, shut those *juggling* eyes, thou ruthless man!
Keats, Lamia, ii.

II. *trans.* To deceive by trick or artifice; impose upon by sleight of hand; trick.

Is 't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mysteries?
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3, 1.

My hope is that the people of England will not suffer themselves to be *juggl'd* thus out of their faith and religion by a mist of names cast before their eyes.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

juggle[1] (jug'l), *n.* [< *juggle*[1], *v.*] A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.

I think we may freely conclude that the notion of a God did not come from the Court, that it was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson*, Works, I. i.

Am I to be overawed
By what I cannot but know
Is a *juggle* born of the brain?
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 5.

juggle[2] (jug'l), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *joggle*.

juggle[2] (jug'l), *n.* [Cf. *joggle*, *n.*] A block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split. *E. H. Knight*.

juggler[1] (jug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jugler*, < ME. *jugler*, *juguler*, *jogelour*, < OF. *jogleor*, *juglor*, *jugleor*, etc., also with inserted *n*, *jongleor*, *jongleur*, F. *jongleur* (cf. Pr. *joglar*) = It. *giocolatore*, < L. *joculator*, a jester, joker, ML. also juggler, trickster, < *joculari*, jest, joke: see *juggle*[1].] 1. One who juggles or practises sleight of hand; one who performs tricks of great dexterity.

Ther saugh I pleyen *jugelours*,
Magiciens, and tregetours.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1259.

Nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2, 98.

The joculator regis, or king's *juggler*, was anciently an officer of note in the royal household; and we find from Domesday Book that Berdic, who held that office in the reign of the Conqueror, was a man of property.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 289.

2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

O me! you *juggler*! you canker-blossom!
You thief of love! what, have you come by night
And stolen my love's heart from him?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 282.

They were no *jugglers*, but really were that which they appeared to be. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

juggler[2] (jug'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *juggle*[2], *joggle*, *n.*] In *coal-mining*, one of several timbers resting against one another at the top, so as to leave a triangular passageway. [Pennsylvania.]

juggleress (jug'lėr-es), *n.* [< *juggler*[1] + *-ess*.] A woman who practises jugglery. *T. Warton*.

jugglery (jug'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *juggleries* (-iz). [< ME. *joglerie*, < OF. *joglerie*, < *joglor*, juggle: see *juggle*[1].] The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; hence, imposture; deception.

jugglingly (jug'ling-li), *adv.* In a juggling or deceptive manner.

Juglandaceæ (jö-glan-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Juglandeæ*.

juglandet, *n.* [ME., < L. *juglans* (*jugland-*), walnut: see *Juglans*.] The walnut.

> *Juglande* in lande now sprynge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Juglandeæ (jö-glan'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < *Juglans* (*Jugland-*) + *-eæ*.] The walnut family; a natural order consisting of about 30 species of trees, belonging to the north temperate zone of both hemispheres. The flowers are monœcious, the sterile ones being commonly borne in loose catkins; the calyx, when present, is adherent to the scale; and the stamens are numerous. The fertile flowers are solitary, or in a small erect spike. The perianth is adherent to the ovary, which contains a single erect ovule. The fruit is mostly a dry-hulled drupaceous nut. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, without stipules. Many species are valuable for their timber, nuts, and other products. The important genera are *Carya* and *Juglans*. See cuts under *hickory* and *walnut*. Also *Juglandaceæ*.

Juglans (jö'glanz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *juglan* (*jugland-*), a walnut, a walnut-tree, < *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter (contr. as in *Jupiter*), + *glans*, an acorn: see *glans*, *gland*.] A leading genus of the *Juglandeæ*, or walnut family. In contrast with *Carya*, the hickory, the nut of this genus has a ridged surface, with the husk closely adherent. *J. regia* is the common walnut of Europe, though indigenous chiefly in Persia and northern India. It is valued for its light, tough, and well-colored wood, its nuts and the oil they yield, and some medicinal products. *J. nigra* is the black walnut of North America, which furnishes the well-known rich-brown cabinet-wood. *J. cinerea*, the butternut, yields a lighter-colored and softer but durable wood, a more oily nut, and an officinal cathartic. These species all afford dyestuffs. Both leaves and fruit of this genus occur abundantly in a fossil state in many Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits. Forms which vary slightly from the living plant are sometimes called *juglandites;* those founded on leaves alone are often distinguished as *juglandiphylla*, and fossil wood with nearly the structure of walnut has been named *juglandinum*. See cut under *walnut*.

jugula, *n.* Plural of *jugulum*.

jugular (jö'gū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *jugulaire* = Pg. *jugular* = It. *giugulare*, < NL. *jugularis*, < L. *jugulum*, also *jugulus*, the bone which joins the shoulders and the breast, the collar-bone, also the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone, dim. of *jugum*, a yoke: see *jugum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the throat in general.—**2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) Having the ventral fins situated at the throat, in advance of the pectorals: as, a *jugular* fish. Cf. *Jugularcs*. (*b*) Situated in advance of the pectorals: as, *jugular* fins.—**3.** In *ornith.*, pertaining to the jugulum.—**Jugular foramen, fossa, ganglion,** etc. See the nouns.—**Jugular plate.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, one of two plates developed between the rami of the mandible, as in the ganoid fishes of the genera *Amia* and *Polypterus:* supposed by some to represent branchiostegal rays. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the large corneous plates covering the maxillæ in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Jugular process,** a prominence of the lateral border of the occipital bone, partly circumscribing the jugular foramen.—**Jugular sclerites,** in *entom.*, a pair of small sclerites situated in the membrane connecting the head with the thorax in certain insects. These sclerites are believed by Newport to be displaced portions of the prothorax and to represent prothoracic paraptera.—**Jugular vein.** (*a*) One of two large veins of the throat. The *external jugular vein* collects the blood from the superficial parts of the head and neck, and discharges it into the subclavian vein. In man it may be observed just below the skin, running perpendicularly down on each side of the neck from near the angle of the jaw. The *internal jugular vein* returns the blood from the inside of the skull, beginning at the jugular foramen by confluence of the sinuses of the skull, descending the neck deeply in the carotid sheath on the outer side of the carotid artery, and ending by confluence with the subclavian to form the innominate vein. See cuts under *lung* and *thoracic*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, one of the anterior cardinal veins, which bring back blood from the head and anterior extremities. Also called *vena jugularis*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, a jugular vein.

> He is pinned to the floor by a hand fixed in his collar . . . and four knuckles embedded in his *jugular*.
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 7.

2. In *ichth.*, a jugular fish.

Jugulares (jö-gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jugularis*, jugular: see *jugular*.] A Linnean order of fishes having jugular fins. [Not in use.]

jugulate (jö'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *jugulated*, ppr. *jugulating*. [< L. *jugulatus*, pp. of *jugulare* (> Pg. *jugular* = F. *juguler*), cut the throat of, kill, < *jugulum*, the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone: see *jugular*.] To kill by cutting the jugular vein; cut the throat of. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 7. [Rare.]

jugulation (jö-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *jugulatio*(*n-*), a cutting of one's throat, a killing, < L. *jugulare*, pp. *jugulatus*, cut the throat of, kill: see *jugulate*.] The sudden cutting short of a disease by therapeutic interference.

jugulator (jö'gū-lā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *jugulator*, a cutthroat, < L. *jugulare*, cut the throat of: see *jugulate*.] A cutthroat or murderer. *Cowell.*

jugulocephalic (jö"gū-lō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *jugulum*, the throat, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] In *anat.*, of or belonging both to the head and the throat.—**Jugulocephalic vein,** a vein which sometimes occurs in man, uniting the jugular and cephalic veins.

jugulum (jö'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *jugula* (-lä). [NL. use of L. *jugulum*, the throat: see *jugular*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the lower part of the throat; the fore part of the neck, between the gula and the pectus. See cut under *bird*[1].—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A name proposed by Knoch and used by some writers to indicate the lower surface of the prothorax of a beetle. (*b*) A name given by Kirby to the basal piece on the lower side of an insect's head, now generally known as the *gula*. (*c*) A name sometimes applied to the occipital foramen, an orifice in the back of the head, through which the alimentary canal and other organs pass to the thorax.

jugum (jö'gum), *n.*; pl. *juga* (-gä). [L., a yoke (for oxen), a collar (for horses), a cross-beam, cross-rail, the ridge or summit of a mountain (= Gr. ζυγόν = E. *yoke*), < *jungere* (root *jug*), join: see *join* and *yoke*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A pair of leaflets in a compound leaf. (*b*) A ridge on the carpel of an umbelliferous plant.—**2.** [*cap.*] A yellow star of magnitude 3.3, in the constellation of the Lyre; γ Lyræ.

Jugurthine (jö-gėr'thin), *a.* [< L. *Jugurtha* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Relating or pertaining to Jugurtha (died 104 B. C.), King of Numidia.—**Jugurthine war,** the war (about 110–106 B. C.) waged by the Romans against Jugurtha and rendered famous by Sallust's history.

juice (jös), *n.* [< ME. *juis*, *juce*, *juse*, *jus*, < OF. *jus*, F. *jus*, < L. *jus*, broth, soup, juice, = Skt. *yusha*, soup.] **1.** The watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; the expressible or extractive fluid of a plant or fruit.

> Thei seyn that if the *yuis* of the eerbe that is callid morsus galline rubri be putt in hise nose-thrillis whanne he bigynneth to suffre the accesse of the quarteyn, he schal be hool. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.
>
> Now no more
> The *juice* of Egypt's grape shall moist this lip.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2, 284.

2. The fluid part of an animal body or substance; in the plural (its most common use in this sense), all the fluid constituents of the body.

> Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd stool
> Till all his *juice* is dried. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

Gastric, intestinal, etc., **juice.** See the adjectives.—**Spanish juice,** the extract of the root of the licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

juice (jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juiced*, ppr. *juicing*. [< *juice*, *n.*] To moisten or provide with juice. [Rare.]

> Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat which are not *juiced* with blood.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 164.

juiceful (jös'fûl), *a.* [< *juice* + *-ful*.] Full of or abounding in juice.

> Beside in Med'cine simples had that power
> That none need then the planetary hour
> To help their working, they so *juiceful* were.
> *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.

juiceless (jös'les), *a.* [< *juice* + *-less*.] Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

> So does an ivy, green when old,
> And sprouting in decay,
> In *juiceless*, joyless arms infold
> A sapling young and gay.
> *Somerville*, Canidia's Epithalamium.

juiciness (jö'si-nes), *n.* The state of being juicy or of abounding with juice; succulence in plants or fruits.

juicy (jö'si), *a.* [< *juice* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

> And, when his *juicy* salads fail'd,
> Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well.
> *Cowper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

Juilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *July*. *Chaucer.*

juiset, *n.* [ME., also *jewise;* < OF. *juise*, *juyse*, *juwise*, *joise*, etc., < L. *judicium*, judgment: see *judicious*.] Judgment; sentence.

> Therfore I aske deeth and my *juwyse*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 881.

jujube (jö'jöb), *n.* [< F. *jujube* (the fruit) (ML. reflex *jujuba*) (cf. It. dim. *giuggiola*, the fruit, *giuggiolo*, the tree), < L. *zizyphum*, the fruit, *zizyphus*, the tree, < Gr. ζίζυφον, jujube (the fruit), ζιζυφος, jujube-tree, < Ar. *zizuf*, Pers. *zayzafun*, *zizafun*, *zizfun*, the jujube-tree. Cf. Pg. *açofufa*, jujube, from the Ar., with the Ar. article *al*.] **1.** The name of several species of

Flowering Branch of Jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Jujuba*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

plants of the genus *Zizyphus*.—**2.** The edible fruit of these plants.—**3.** A confection made of gum arabic or gelatin, sweetened and flavored so as to resemble the jujube-fruit. Also called *jujube paste*, a name originally applied to a jelly made from the jujube.

juke[1] (jök), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *jouk*[1].

juke[2], *v. i.* See *jouk*[2].

julaceous (jö-lā'shē-us), *a.* [< L. *iulus*, catkin, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling an ament or catkin.

julep (jö'lep), *n.* [< F. *julep* = Pr. *julep* = It. *giulebbe*, *giulebbo*, < Sp. *julepe* = Pg. *julepo*, < Ar. *jūlāb*, < Pers. *jūlāb*, assibilated form of *gūlāb*, julep (a sweet drink), also rose-water, < *gūl*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A sweet drink; a demulcent, aciduous, or mucilaginous mixture.

> A coarser *julap* well may cool his worship;
> This cordial is for gallants.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iii. 1.
>
> And first, behold this cordial *julep* here,
> That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
> With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mix'd.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 672.

Camphor julep, a watery solution of camphor.—**Mint julep,** an American drink made by pouring liquor (originally and preferably brandy) upon sugar and broken ice, to which are added sprigs of fresh mint in sufficient quantity to flavor the whole very strongly.

Julian (jö'lyan), *a.* [= F. *Julien* = Sp. Pg. *Juliano* = It. *Giuliano*, < L. *Julianus*, pertaining to Julius Cæsar (also a Roman prænomen), < *Julius*, Julius. Cf. *July*.] Pertaining to or derived from Julius Cæsar.—**Julian calendar, epact, era.** See the nouns.—**Julian epoch.** Same as *Julian era*.—**Julian period,** a period of 7,980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison in chronology, consisting of the years of the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction multiplied into each other (28 × 19 × 15). The first years of these cycles coincided in the year 4713 B. C., from which the period is reckoned. The first year of the Christian era being found by calculation to correspond to the year 4714 of the Julian period, all previous and subsequent comparisons can be made by simple subtraction or addition. This period is still used in the computations of chronologists and astronomers.—**Julian year,** the average year of 365¼ days according to the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar. See *Julian calendar*, under *calendar*.

Julianist (jö'lyan-ist), *n.* [< *Julian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible: so called from Julian, Bishop of Halicarnassus early in the sixth century.

julians (jöl'yanz), *n.* [A var. in pl. or poss. form of the fem. name *Jillian*, *Gillian:* see *jill*[2].] The daffodil. See *Narcissus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Julidinæ (jö-li-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Julis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, typified by the genus *Julis*, to which different limits have been applied. As generally understood by American ichthyologists, it includes labrids with a continuous lateral line abruptly bent behind, caniniform teeth in front of the jaws and moderate ones in the sides, dorsal continuous and with 8 or 9 spines, and 3 weak anal spines. The species are numerous in all tropical seas, and a few extend into temperate ones. The pudding-wife (*Platyglossus radiatus*) occurs along the southeastern coast of the United States, and the keip-fish (*Platyglossus semicinctus*) is a Californian representative.

julienne (F. pron. zhü-li-en'), *n.* [Cooks' F., said to be so called from a French caterer in Boston named *Julien*. The F. name *Julien* = E. *Julian*.] A clear soup containing various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

Julifloræ (jö-li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, about 1840), < L. *julus*, catkin, + *flos, floris*, flower.] In *bot.*, a group of plant-orders including, according to some recent authors, the *Amentaceæ* (birches, oaks, willows, etc.), the *Piperineæ* (peppers, etc.), and the *Urticineæ* (nettles, breadfruits, elms, etc.), characterized in general as exogens having their flowers in catkins or compact clusters, and wanting both true calyx and corolla.

juliform (jö'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *julus*, catkin, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a catkin. [Rare.]

julio† (jö'lyō), *n.* [It. *giulio*, < L. *Julius*, Julius.] A coin formerly current at Leghorn and Florence, in value about 12 cents. *Bailey.*

He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio*.
Webster, White Devil.

Take here, and pay him, and give him this *Julio* over and above, to hang himselfe.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Julis (jö'lis), *n.* [L., a kind of rockfish.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Julidinæ*. *J. mediterranea* or *vulgaris* is known as the *rainbow-wrasse*, from its brilliant colors.

July (jŏ-lī', formerly jö'li), *n.* [< ME. *July, Julye*, also *Jule;* < OF. *julie, juil* (also *juillet, juignet, juniet*, etc., F. *juillet*) = Sp. *Julio* = Pg. *Julho* = It. *Giulio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Juli*, < L. *Julius*, July, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*), month of Julius, so called after *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month. The name was imposed by Cæsar himself when reforming the calendar. It was previously called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year. The name *Julius* in ME. and early mod. E. was commonly *July*.] The seventh month of the year, consisting of thirty-one days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo.

Memorandum, of a-warde y-made bi the Maister and Wardous the xvjth day of *Jule*, the yeere of the Reigne of Kyng Edward the iiijth.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

Er that daies eighte
Were passed er the monthe of *Juyl* bifille.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 889.

Proofs as clear as founts in *July*, when
We see each grain of gravel.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1, 154.

July-flower† (jö-lī'flou'ėr), *n.* [From a mistaken notion that this is the uncorrupted name.] 1. The gillyflower, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

The *July-flower* declares his gentleness.
Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. ix.

2. In Jamaica, the leguminous tree *Prosopis juliflora*. See *mesquite*.—**July-flower grass.** [Accom. from *gillyflower*, the carnation.] Same as *carnation-grass*.

jumart† (jö'märt), *n.* [< F. *jumart;* cf. *jument*, a mare: see *jument*.] A fabulous animal, the offspring of a bull and a mare or a she-ass, or of a horse or an ass and a cow.

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

jumbal†, *n.* Same as *jumble*, 2.

Jumbals, certain sweetmeats.
Dunton, Ladies' Dictionary.

jumber†, *v. t.* [< ME. *jumbren, jombren*, var. of *jumpren*, early mod. E. *jumper*, mix: see *jump*[1], *jumper*[3], and *jumble*.] To mix confusedly; jumble.

Ne *jombre* eke no discordant thing yfere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumble (jum'bl), *v.;* pret. and pp. *jumbled*, ppr. *jumbling*. [< ME. *jumbelen;* a var. of *jumber*, with freq. term. *-le* (*-el*) for *-er*[4].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up*.

Where th' Elements lay *jumbled* all *together*,
Where hot and colde were larring each with either.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The coach *jumbled* us insensibly into some sort of familiarity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To stir up; arouse.

24th. To write what lettera I had to write, that I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to *jumble* her, and so to the Duke of York's playhouse.
Pepys, Diary, III. 288.

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet or come together confusedly or promiscuously; be mixed up.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

2†. To act or work confusedly; stumble along; flounder.

Than to the kyrn [churn] that he did stoure
And *jumlit* at it quhill he swatt.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

I have forgotten my logic, but yet I can *jumble* at a syllogism, and make an argument of it to prove it by.
Latimer, Works, I. 247.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* [Formerly also, in def. 2, *jumbal;* < *jumble, v.*] 1. A confused mixture, mass, or collection; a state of disorder or confusion.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

A *jumble* of musical sounds on a viol or a flute . . . gives pleasure to the unskillful ear. *Emerson*, Art.

2. A thin crisp cake, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavored with lemon-peel or sweet almonds.=**Syn. 1.** *Farrago, Medley*, etc. See *mixture*.

jumble-bead (jum'bl-bēd), *n.* A seed of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*.

jumblement (jum'bl-ment), *n.* [< *jumble* + *-ment*.] The act of jumbling, or the state of being jumbled; confused mixture. [Rare.]

Shall we think this noble frame was never made? or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms?
Hancock, in Boyle's Lecture Sermons, ii. 210. (*Latham.*)

jumbler (jum'blėr), *n.* One who jumbles things or mixes them confusedly.

jumblingly (jum'bling-li), *adv.* In a jumbling or confused manner.

jumbo (jum'bō), *n.* [So called from *Jumbo*, the name of a very large elephant, the largest known in captivity, made well known in England and America in connection with shows about 1880–85. The name was given as having an African semblance; cf. *mumbo-jumbo*.] A very large individual of its kind or class. [Colloq.]

A combination that would have knocked into crepuscular nebulosity the combined successes of that *jumbo* of successful business men. *Music and Drama*, X. ii. 9.

jume (jöm), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A saline chenopodiaceous plant (*Salicornia*), growing extensively in the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, yielding when burned an unusual amount (41 per cent.) of carbonate of soda. *U. S. Consular Reports*, No. lxix (1886), p. 93.

jumelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *gemel*.

The yates *iumelles*, mighty and strong,
To sain the trouth, ful large were and long.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

jumelle (F. pron. zhü-mel'), *a.* and *n.* [F., fem. of *jumeau*, twin: see *jumel, gemel, gimbal*.] **I.** *a.* Twin, or forming a couple: said of certain tools and objects of use or ornament which are always in pairs: as, a *jumelle* opera-glass (one having two tubes).

II. *n.* In the plural, the side pieces of a loom, in which the cylinders are fitted.

jument† (jö'ment), *n.* [< OF. *jument*, a beast of burden, F. *jument*, a mare, = Sp. Pg. *jumento*, an ass, *jumenta*, a female ass, = It. *giumento*, a beast of burden, *giumenta*, a mare, < L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, contr. of **jugmentum*, < *jungere*, join, yoke: see *jugum, join*.] A beast of burden; also, a beast in general.

They are born to labour, to misery, to carry burdens like *juments*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 214.

Jumenta (jö-men'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *jumentum*, draft-cattle.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Pachydermata*. *Cuvier.*

jump[1] (jump), *v.* [< ME. *jumpen* (also found in freq. form *jumbren, jombren:* see *jumber, jumper*[3], *jumble*), < Sw. dial. *gumpa*, spring, jump, = Dan. *gumpe*, jolt, = MHG. *gumpen*, jump: cf. G. dial. *gampen*, jump, hop. These words are connected with a large number of words, mostly dial., of related import.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise off one's feet by a sudden muscular effort; throw one's self in any direction with both feet raised from the ground; spring from the ground or from any support; leap: as, to *jump* up and down; to *jump* over a hurdle.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half by the squier. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4, 347.

The lightly-*jumpin'* glowrin' trouts
That thro' my watere play.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

2. To go or move with a leap or with leaps; spring quickly; hence, figuratively, to jolt; throb violently, etc.

The wynde blewe not so straynably as byfore, by reason wherof the sayde ancre helde vs frome *jumppynge* and betynge vpon the sayde rok.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in.
Leigh Hunt, Jenny Kissed Me.

3. To go along; agree; tally; coincide: followed by *with*.

In some sort it *jumps with* my humour.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2, 78.

The sad aspect this prison doth afford
Jumps with the measure that my heart doth keep.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

4. To meet accidentally. [Prov. Eng.]—**Jumping-off place**, the "end of the world"; the border of civilization. [Slang.]—**Jumping plant-louse.** Same as *flea-louse*.—**To jump at**, to embrace or accept with eagerness; catch at: as, he *jumped at* the offer. [Colloq.]—**To jump over**, to pass over, disregard, or omit something intervening.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Leap, Spring*, etc. See *skip*.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass by a leap; spring or leap over; pass over suddenly or hastily: as, to *jump* a stream.—2. To give a jumping motion to; move with a spring or bound; propel by a jump or jumps; drive onward: as, to *jump* a child up and down.

Jump her and thump her. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1, 195.

The light-draught, broad-bottomed stern-wheeler, constructed with a view to *jumping* her over the bars at low water. *The American*, VI. 40.

3. To skip over; pass by or neglect; give no heed to; act or proceed in disregard of: as, to *jump* all minor considerations; to *jump* a claim (which see, below).—4†. To drive forward or through as if by leaps; act upon or about impetuously.

To *jump* a body with a dangerous physic
That's sure of death without it.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1, 154.

Why, there was Sir John Moneyman could *jump*
A business quickly. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

5. In the game of checkers, to pass by or skip over (an opposing man) in moving. The man which is jumped is removed from the board.—6. Among sportsmen, to start or cause to start; cause to leap or spring, as game from a cover; flush.

We had half an hour's good sport in *jumping* these little ducks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 62.

7. In *forging*, to upset or shape, as a bar or rod, by endwise blows. A transverse piece forged on the end of a bar is said to be *jumped* on.—8†. To risk or hazard.

You must . . . *jump* the after inquiry at your own peril. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4, 188.

If . . . that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'ld *jump* the life to come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7, 7.

To jump a claim, in the United States and Australia, to take possession of public land to which another has previously acquired a claim, the first occupant, by squatter law and custom, and under the preëmption laws of the United States, having the first right to the land.—**To jump one's bail**, to abscond in order to avoid trial, as an indicted person, leaving one's sureties liable for the bail-bond. [Slang, U. S.]

jump[1] (jump), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound; hence, a passing over; an omission: as, a high *jump;* the *jump* of a gun; a *jump* of a whole century.

We believe . . . that Nature does make *jumps* now and then. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 297.

2†. A risk; a venture; a hazard.

Our fortune lies upon this *jump*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 8, 7.

3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a vein.—4. In *building*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry, to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground.—5. A kind of dance. Formerly also called *dump*.—**From the jump**, from the start or beginning. [Colloq.]—**Full jump**, full speed.—**Hop, skip, and jump.** See *hop*[1].—**On the jump, on the keen jump**, on the go; on the rush; busily engaged; hard at work. [Colloq., U. S.]

De tar-kittle's a-bilin' *on de keen jump*, Mas'r Mellasys.
T. Winthrop, Saccharissa Mellasys.

jump[1]† (jump), *a.* [< *jump, v. i.*, 4.] 1. Matched.

And thon to be *jump* with Alexander.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe (1584).

He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jumpe* concord betweene our wit and will.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. Exact; precise; nicely fitting.

Acrosticks and telestichs on *jump* names.
B. Jonson, Execration upon Vulcan.

jump[1]† (jump), *adv.* [< *jump*[1], *a.*] Exactly; precisely; fitly.

How *jumpe* he hitteth the naile on the head.
Stanihurst, p. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus twice before, and *jump* at this dead hour,
With martial stalk hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1, 65.

jump[2] (jump), *n.* [Prob. < *jump*[1], as a garment to be 'slipped' on; cf. *slip* and *slop*, names of garments to be 'slipped' on. Less prob. a nasalized form of *jup*, *jupe*. Cf. *jumper*[2].] A garment of loose make, worn especially for undress. (*a*) In the seventeenth century, a short loose coat.

> Instead of lac'd coats, Belts, and Pantaloons,
> Your Velvet *Jumps*, Gold Chains, and grave
> Fur Gowns.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

> A jacket, *jump*, or loose coat reaching to the thighs, . . . with sleeves to the waist. *Randle Holme.*

(*b*) *pl.* Toward the close of the eighteenth century, a kind of bodice for women, which apparently took the place of stays when the wearer was not carefully dressed. Also called *jimps*.

> Bless me, Mr. Carmine, don't mind my shape this bout, for I'm only in *jumps*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

jumpable (jum'pa-bl), *a.* [< *jump*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being jumped.

> Plenty of fair *jumpable* fences.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 386.

jump-about (jump'a-bout'), *n.* The goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-coat† (jump'kōt), *n.* Same as *jump*[2] (*a*).

jump-coupling (jump'kup'ling), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *thimble coupling* (which see, under *coupling*).

jumper[1] (jum'pėr), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which jumps. Specifically— 2. One who practises leaping or dancing as a part of divine worship. The practice has prevailed among certain Methodists, chiefly in Wales, sometimes among Irvingites, and among the Shakers. A Russian dissenting sect bears a name translated by *Jumpers*.

> Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were goat-herds on week-days, and *Jumpers* on Sundays.
> *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 12.

> Another sect is the *Jumpers*, among whom the erotic element is disagreeably prominent.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 302.

3. One who jumps a claim to land. [U. S. and Australia.]

> The funeral of a well-known *jumper*, who had been shot in a quarrel over a piece of disputed land.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 776.

4. In *zoöl.*, any animal which habitually jumps, leaps, or hops as a mode of progression. (*a*) A fish which often leaps out of water. (*b*) Any saltatorial insect, as a halticid, psyllid, grasshopper, etc. (*c*) The maggot or larva of the cheese-fly; a cheese-hopper. 5. In *mech.*, a tool or contrivance which works with a jumping motion. (*a*) In *quarrying:* (1) A drill worked by hand and struck by a hammer. (2) A long drill worked by hand, but not struck by a hammer. It has a chisel-edge at each end, and is swollen in the middle to give more weight and thus add to the force of the blow. (*Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 43.) Called in the United States a *churn-drill*. (*b*) A spring controlling the star-wheel of a clock or a click in a repeating watch.

> There must also be a slight spring or *jumper* somewhere on the ratchet teeth to keep them exactly in the proper place for the click to catch next time.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 141.

(*c*) A bit used in a jointer. (*d*) A special form of plow-share for rough soil, or soil filled with roots. (*e*) In *teleg.*, a wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit. 6. A kind of sleigh: usually a simple box on runners, especially on runners which are parts of the poles forming the thills, and the middle parts of which are made thinner so as to bend. [U. S.]—7. *Naut.*, a preventer-rope made fast in such a way as to prevent a yard, mast, or boom from jumping, or giving way in an upward direction, in heavy weather.—**Minute-jumper**, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step.

jumper[2] (jum'pėr), *n.* [Cf. *jump*[2].] A kind of loose jacket with sleeves worn by some classes of laborers, as seamen and stevedores, usually with overalls, reaching to the thighs, and buttoned the whole length in front; also, any upper garment of similar shape.

> Men and women [Eskimo] are alike clothed with jacket and trousers. The jacket is a hooded *jumper* with openings only for face and hands. The hood is enlarged when necessary so as to admit of an infant being carried inside against the woman's back.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 32.

> A green-check cotton waist or blouse sewed into a belt —the masculine uniform of Fairharbor; he calls it a *jumper*. *E. S. Phelps*, Old Maid's Paradise.

jumper[3]† (jum'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **jumpren*, *jomprcn*, also found in var. form, *jumbren*, *jombren*, mix, freq. of *jumpen*, jump: see *jumber*, *jump*.] To mix together; mingle; jumble.

> Ne *jompre* eke no discordant thyng yfere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1037.

jumping-bean (jump'ing-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

jumping-betty (jump'ing-bet'i), *n.* The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina:* so called from the elastic bursting of the pods and projection of the seeds. [Prov. Eng.]

jumping-bug (jum'ping-bug), *n.* Any insect of the family *Halticoridæ*. See *Halticoridæ*.

jumping-deer (jum'ping-dēr), *n.* The black-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus macrotis*. See cut under *mule-deer*.

jumping-hare (jum'ping-hār), *n.* A jerboa-like rodent quadruped of South Africa, *Pedetes caffer* or *Helamys capensis*, of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Pedetinæ*, nearly as large as a hare, which it somewhat resembles. The hind feet are 4-toed, with stout hoof-like claws; the tail is about as long as the body and bushy throughout; and the ears are high. The jumping-hares clear many feet at a bound. They replace the true jerboas in South Africa.

jumpingly† (jum'ping-li), *adv.* So as to be jump or exact; closely; exactly.

> Do not imitate
> So *jumpingly*, so precyselie,
> And step for step so strayte.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

jumping-mouse (jum'ping-mous), *n.* Same as *deer-mouse*, 1.

jumping-mullet (jum'ping-mul'et), *n.* 1. Same as *jump-rocks*.—2. A fish of the family *Mugilidæ*, *Mugil albula*. [Cape Hatteras, U. S.]

jumping-rat (jum'ping-rat), *n.* A jerboa, or other animal of the family *Dipodidæ*.

jumping-seed (jum'ping-sēd), *n.* The seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, infested by the larva of a small tortricid moth, *Carpocapsa saltitans*. See *Carpocapsa*. The uneasy movements of the imprisoned larva when it is warmed make the seed roll about on a flat surface, or even jump a slight distance in the air. The larva pupates in January or February, and the moth soon after issues through a hole previously cut by the larva. Also called *jumping-bean*, *devil-bean*.

jumping-shrew (jum'ping-shrö), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Macroscelididæ;* an elephant-shrew. See cut under *elephant-shrew*.

jumping-spider (jum'ping-spī'dėr), *n.* A spider of the family *Attidæ*, which spins no web, but captures its prey by leaping upon it; any attid.

jump-joint (jump'joint), *n.* A butt-joint; in *ship-building*, the characteristic joint of a carvel-built vessel.

jumply† (jump'li), *adv.* [< *jump*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a jump manner; exactly; suitably; opportunely.

> My meeting so *jumply* with them makes me abashed with the strangeness of it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

jump-ring (jump'ring), *n.* In *metal-work*, particularly in jewelry, a ring made of a bar or wire with plane ends abutted against each other, but not welded.

jump-rocks (jump'roks), *n.* [< *jump*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rocks*.] A catostomine fish, *Moxostoma cervinum*, with a 3-lobed air-bladder, from 10 to 12 dorsal rays, and a very slender body, rarely attaining a foot in length. It inhabits the South Atlantic States from the James to the Chattahoochee river. Also called *jumping-mullet*.

jump-seat (jump'sēt), *n.* An extra seat under the main seat of a buggy so arranged that the main seat can be shifted to a position further back, and the extra seat brought up in front.

jump-up-and-kiss-me (jump'up-and-kis'mē), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*. [Prov. Eng.]

jump-up-Johnny (jump'up-jon'i), *n.* Same as *Johnny-jump-up*. [Local.]

> Walks branching thence in four directions, and along them beds of *jump-up-Johnnies*.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

jump-weld (jump'weld), *n.* A butt-weld.

jun. or **Jun.** An abbreviation of *junior*.

Juncaceæ (jung-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, about 1825), < *Juncus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants, the true rushes, typified by the genus *Juncus*. In technical characters this order is closely allied to the *Liliaceæ*, having a perianth of 6 segments in two series, 6 or rarely 3 stamens, and a superior ovary, with 3 cells or placentæ. But it is distinguished by the glumaceous, calyx-like texture of the perianth, on account of which, as well as of its appearance, it resembles the sedges and grasses. The species number about 200, belonging to 14 genera. These plants prefer wet ground and the cooler latitudes. The genera *Juncus* and *Luzula* (the wood-rush) are almost cosmopolitan; others are more local. Also *Juncaceæ*. See cut under *Juncus*.

juncaceous (jung-kā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *juncaceus*, < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*, *junk*[1].] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Juncaceæ*, or those plants of which the rush is the type; juncous.

Juncagineæ (jung-kā-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. Richard, 1808), < *Juncago* (*Juncagin-*), a former generic name, + *-eæ*.] A natural order of plants. It consists of erect herbs with rush-like leaves, and spikes or racemes of inconspicuous flowers, with a perianth of six divisions and an ovary of 3 or more carpels. They are unimportant plants growing in marshes. The genera are *Triglochin*, *Scheuchzeria*, and *Tetronicum*.

juncal (jung'kal), *a.* [< NL. *juncalis*, < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*.] 1. Belonging to or concerned with the genus *Juncus*.—2. Belonging or relating to the *Juncales*.

Juncales (jung-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), pl. of *juncalis:* see *juncal*.] According to Lindley, an "alliance" of plants embracing the orders *Juncaceæ* and *Araceæ*.

juncate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *junket*[2].

Junceæ (jun'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Juncus* + *-eæ*.] A synonym of *Juncaceæ*.

junciform (jun'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *juncus*, a rush, + *forma*, shape.] Reed-like; growing like a rush: as, a *junciform* polyp.

junckerite (jung'- or yöng'kėr-it), *n.* [Named after M. *Juncker*, director of the mines at Poullaouen, France.] In *mineral.*, same as *siderite*.

Junco (jung'kō), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] 1. A notable genus of the finch family, *Fringillidæ;* the North American snowbirds. *Junco hiemalis* is the black snowbird so abundant in winter in most parts of the United States, about 6¼ inches long, of a blackish slate-color with white belly and white lateral tail-feathers and pink bill. Several other species or varieties occur in the western United States and Mexico, chiefly in mountainous regions, as the Oregon snowbird (*J. oregonus*), the gray-headed snowbird (*J. caniceps*), and the Mexican snowbird (*J. alticola*). The genus was instituted by Wagler in 1831, and later called by Audubon *Niphæa*. See cut under *snowbird*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus; a snowbird.

juncous (jung'kus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *juncoso* = It. *giuncoso*, < L. *juncosus*, full of rushes, < *juncus*, a rush: see *Juncus*, *junk*[1].] Full of rushes; resembling rushes; juncaceous. [Rare.]

junction (jungk'shon), *n.* [= F. *jonction* = Sp. *junccion* = Pg. *juncção*, < L. *junctio*(*n-*), a joining, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*.] 1. The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; union; combination; coalition: as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments.

> Though there was a *junction*, there never was a real union, of the slave with the free States.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 96.

2. A place or point of union or meeting; especially, the point or locality where two or more lines of any kind come into union: as, a town at the *junction* of several rivers. The word is often used specifically in naming a place, otherwise unimportant, where two or more railroads meet.

> There is one joint so perfect that it can only be discerned by the minutest search; it is not even so perceptible as the *junction* of two pieces of paper which have been pasted together. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 169.

=**Syn. 1.** *Connection*, etc. See *union*.

junctional (jungk'shon-al), *a.* [< *junction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a junction: as, "*junctional* lines," *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 289.

junction-box (jungk'shon-boks), *n.* A chamber connecting two or more lines of pipe.

> In submarine mining, when it is necessary to employ a multiple cable, a *junction-box* is used to facilitate the connection of the several separate wires diverging from the extremities of such a cable. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 147.

junction-plate (jungk'shon-plāt), *n.* A welt or break-joint plate, secured by rivets over the edges of boiler-plates which form a butt-joint.

junctot†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *junto*.

junctura (jungk-tū'rä), *n.*; pl. *juncturæ* (-rē). [L.: see *juncture*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *juncture*, 2.

juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *junctura*, a joining, a joint, < *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*. Cf. *jointure*, from the same L. source.] 1†. A joining; junction.

> Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

2. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation; a seam.

> Swift to perform heav'n's fatal will it [the dart] fled,
> Full on the *juncture* of the neck and head,
> And took the joint, and cut the nerves in twain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 544.

3. A point of time; particularly, a time rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances; a conjuncture.

> O what Luck it is, Sir Rowland, that you were present at this *Juncture!* *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 15.

Juncus (jung'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *juncus*, a rush: see *junk*[1].] The most important genus of the *Juncaceæ* or rushes, containing about half of the species. They are plants of a rigid habit, with smooth, commonly simple and slender, hollow or pithy stems, and small greenish or brownish flowers in heads or irregular panicles, the capsule containing a large number of seeds. Economically they are not very important. They are often planted on sea- and river-embankments to fix the soil. Some are used for matting, especially in Japan, for chair-bottoms, and for bands. Their pith furnishes wicking for the rush candle or rush-light used in Europe and in China. Four fossil species of *Juncus* have been described from the Tertiary, one from Spitzbergen and the rest from the continent of Europe.

1, *Juncus arcticus*. 2, *J. tenuis*; *a*, flower of same.

jundie (jun'di), *v. t.* or *i.* [Origin obscure.] To jog with the elbow; jostle. [Scotch.]

June (jön), *n.* [< ME. *June*, *Juyne*, < OF. *Juin*, *Guing*, F. *Juin* = Pr. *Junh* = Sp. *Junio* = Pg. *Junho* = It. *Giunio*, *Giugno* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Juni*, < L. *Junius*, June, prop. adj. (sc. *mensis*, month), of the family Junius, < *Junius*, a Roman gentile name, akin to *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*, *young*.] The sixth month of the year, consisting of thirty days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer.

> And Merlin seide "The xj day of *Iuyne*."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.
>
> And what is so rare as a day in *June*?
> Then, if ever, come perfect days.
> *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal.

June-apple (jön'ap[f]l), *n.* Same as *jenneting*. *Fallows*.

juneating (jö'nē-ting), *n.* A falsified form of *jenneting*.

June-berry (jön'ber[f]i), *n.* 1. The shad-bush or service-berry of North America, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. It is a bush or small tree, sometimes attaining the height of 30 feet, covered in spring with graceful white racemes, and yielding later a small berry-like pome of a deep-purple color and pleasant subacid flavor. The fruit sometimes ripens in June.

2. The fruit of the shad-bush.

June-bug (jön'bug), *n.* 1. In the northern United States, a beetle of any one of the numerous species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, as *L. fusca*, common in the whole country. They are large brownish clumsy beetles of the melolonthine group of the family *Scarabæidæ*. Their larvæ, found in turf, are large whitish grubs, popularly known as *white-grubs*, *cut-worms*, and *ground-hogs*. Also called *dor-bug* (which see for another cut). In the south these beetles are oftener called *May-beetles*, since they appear there earlier.

June-bug, or May-beetle (*Lachnosterna fusca*), side view. *a*, larva. (Both natural size.)

2. In the southern United States, a beetle very different from the preceding, *Allorhina nitida*, a large, smooth, greenish species of the cetonian group of *Scarabæidæ*, which appears in June, and the larvæ of which resemble those of the northern June-bug in habits and appearance, being likewise known as *white-grubs*. See cut under *Allorhina*. Also *Juny-bug*.—3. One of various European beetles of the genus *Rhinotrogus*, related to *Lachnosterna*.

June-grass (jön'gras), *n.* The Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*. It flowers in June.

junetint, *n.* An obsolete form of *jeuncting*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Jungermanneæ (jung-gėr-man'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-eæ*.] According to Lindley, a suborder of the *Jungermanniaceæ*, founded on the tribe *Jungermannidæ*.

Jungermannia (jung-gėr-man'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Jungermann*, a German botanist (1572–1653).] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, or liverworts, giving its name to the order *Jungermanniaceæ*. It formerly embraced nearly the whole order, but has been much divided, and still contains heterogeneous forms. It may perhaps be characterized as having the involucral leaves free, the inner involucre tubular and more or less angular, and the month laciniate. It comprises small creeping and branching herbs of damp places. About a dozen fossil species of this genus are known, found, for the most part, beautifully preserved in the amber of North Prussia.

Jungermannia minuta. *a*, capsule with its perianth, on larger scale.

Jungermanniaceæ (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1822), < *Jungermannia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of cryptogams, the largest of the class *Hepaticæ*; the scale-mosses. It consists of chiefly moss-like plants, sometimes merely with a flat leafless thallus, much oftener differentiated into a filiform stem with broadly inserted sessile leaves. In the foliose species the leaves are commonly in two rows on the upper side of the stem; sometimes there is a third row of rudimentary ones beneath. The fructification consists of oblong stalked capsules inserted on the stem, which split into valves, ordinarily four, discharging numerous spores and spirally marked elaters. These plants are to be found nearly everywhere in damp soil and on trunks of trees, being especially abundant in humid climates.

jungermanniaceous (jung-gėr-man-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Jungermannidæ (jung-gėr-man'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Lindley, 1846), < *Jungermannia* + *-idæ*.] According to Lindley, a tribe of the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Jungermannieæ (jung[f]gėr-ma-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833), < *Jungermannia* + *-eæ*.] 1. Originally, and with some authors still, the equivalent of *Jungermanniaceæ*.—2. Now, more commonly, a tribal division of the order *Jungermanniaceæ*, typified by the genus *Jungermannia*.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* [Cf. F. *jungle* (< E.); < Hind. *jangal*, a desert, a forest, jungle (cf. *jangla*, a coppice, thicket, fence, railing, grating, lattice), < Skt. *jāṅgala*, dry, desert.] 1. A dense growth of rank and tangled vegetation, large and small, often nearly impenetrable, such as is characteristic of some parts of India, especially in the swampy regions at the base of the Himalaya mountains.

> As we proceeded, the full luxuriance of this tropical *jungle* became more and more apparent, and we soon found that owing to the tangled mass of vegetation it was absolutely impossible to leave the beaten path.
> *Ball*, Jungle Life in India, p. 177.
>
> A damp belt of lowland, the terái, stretches along their (the Himalayas') foot, and is covered with dense fever-breeding *jungle*. *W. W. Hunter*, The Indian Empire, p. 30.

2. A tract of land covered by such vegetation; a wilderness of dense overgrowth; a piece of swampy thickset forest-land.

> To an eye accustomed for years to the wild wastes of the *jungle*, the whole country presents the appearance of one continuous well-ordered garden.
> *E. J. Waring*, Tropical Resident at Home, p. 7.

jungle-bear (jung'gl-bār), *n.* The sloth-bear of India, *Prochilus labiatus*. See cut under *aswail*.

jungle-bendy (jung'gl-ben[f]di), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Tetramelis nudiflora*.

jungle-cat (jung'gl-kat), *n.* Same as *chaus*[2].

jungle-cock (jung'gl-kok), *n.* See *jungle-fowl*.

jungled (jung'gld), *a.* [< *jungle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with jungle; tangled with wild growths.

> The savages were posted on a thickly *jungled* island in the lake.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 85.

jungle-fever (jung'gl-fē[f]vėr), *n.* A severe variety of remittent fever prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions. It is characterized by the paroxysmal recurrence of the cold and hot stages. Also called *hill-fever*.

jungle-fowl (jung'gl-foul), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of India, *Gallus sonnerati*, the first species of the genus known to naturalists, supposed to be one of the wild originals of the domestic hen, though the *Gallus bankivus* (see *Gallus*[1]) resembles the common hen more nearly. It closely resembles the common black-red pit game-cock, and is abundant in the higher wooded districts of India. The name extends to other species of the same genus.

2. Any megapod of Australia, as *Megapodius tumulus*.

jungle-ghau (jung'gl-gou), *n.* Same as *jungle-ox*.

jungle-nail (jung'gl-nāl), *n.* The East Indian tree *Acacia tomentosa*.

jungle-ox (jung'gl-oks), *n.* An Indian bovine quadruped of the subgenus *Bibos*, *B. sylhetanus*, inhabiting Sylhet and other mountainous parts of northeastern India. It is nearly allied to the gayal and to the common ox.

jungle-sheep (jung'gl-shēp), *n.* A ruminant animal, *Kemas hypocrinus*, of India.

jungly (jung'gli), *a.* [< *jungle* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of jungle; consisting of or abounding with jungle.

> In closely-wooded or *jungly* tracts all kinds of survey operations are prosecuted at a disadvantage.
> *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 276.

Junian (jö'niạn), *a.* [< L. *Junianus*, pertaining to Junius, < *Junius*, the name of a Roman gens. See def.] Of or pertaining to "Junius," a writer who published under this name a series of letters which appeared in a London newspaper, the "Public Advertiser," between November 21st, 1768, and January 21st, 1772, denouncing various abuses in the administration of the British government. After voluminous discussion, the authorship of the letters remains disputed, but the strongest evidence appears to assign it to Sir Philip Francis, a contemporary politician.

junior (jö'nyọr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *junior*, contr. of *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Younger; not as old as another. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and especially to distinguish a son bearing the same name as the father: opposed to *senior*: as, John Smith, *junior*. In this use commonly abbreviated *Jr.* or *Jun.*

2. Younger or lower in standing, as in a profession, especially the bar: as, a *junior* counsel; a *junior* partner in a firm or company.

> Mr. Smith, the assistant at a cheap shop; the *junior* partner in a slippery firm of some three weeks' existence.
> *Dickens*, Sketches.

3. In American colleges and schools, pertaining to the third year of the course, the next below the senior or last year; in institutions having a three years' course, usually pertaining to the first year (the second being called the *middle year*): as, the *junior* class; *junior* students.

II. *n.* 1. A person younger than another.

> The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
> Are tortur'd with suspence and fear;
> Who wisely thought my age a screen,
> When death approach'd to stand between.
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. One of less experience or inferior standing in his profession than another, who is called his *senior*; one employed as the subordinate of another, especially at the bar.

> Not one of them but he thinketh himself to haue had a great iniurie dooen vnto him; if he goe on the lefte hand of another y[t] semeth to be his *iunior* or inferiour.
> *J. Udall*, On Luke xiv.
>
> He had been retained as Mr. Sergeant Snubbins's *junior*.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxi.

3. In American colleges and seminaries, a member of the junior class; a student in the junior year.

juniority (jö-nior'i-ti), *n.* [< *junior* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior: opposed to *seniority*.

> He admits as probable upon present knowledge, in the person of Homo sapiens, the *juniority* of man.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 624.

2. In *law*, same as *borough-English*.

> We have a choice between "nitimogeniture," the awkward term proposed by the Real Property Commissioners of the last generation, and such foreign forms as Jungsten-Recht and Juveignerie, . . . or one must coin a new phrase like *juniority* or junior-right.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 185.

junior-right (jö'nyọr-rīt), *n.* In *law*, same as *borough-English*.

> If we are to describe the area from which we must collect examples of *junior-right*, we shall find that it has flourished not only in England and in most parts of Central and Northern Europe, but also in some remote and disconnected regions. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 185.
>
> It appears also that until quite recently the custom of what we English call Borough-English, but for which the book-word *Junior rite* has of late been invented, existed "in the Theel-lands at Norden, in East Friesland, not far from the mouths of the Ems."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 259.

juniorship (jö'nyọr-ship), *n.* [< *junior* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being junior or a junior; juniority. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *juvenate*.

juniper (jö′ni-pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *junyper;* altered, to suit the L., from earlier *gynypre, jeneper,* etc. (also prob. **genevre,* > ult. *geneva* and *gin*[5], q. v.), < OF. *genevre, genoivre* = Pr. *genibre, genebre* = OSp. *genebro,* Sp. *enebro* = Pg. *zimbro* = It. *ginepro, giunipero,* < L. *juniperus,* a juniper, so called as 'renewing its youth,' i. e. being evergreen, < *juvenis* (contr. *juni-*), young, + *parere,* produce: see *parent.*] I. *n.* A coniferous evergreen shrub or tree, belonging to the genus *Juniperus.* There are about 30 species, distributed through the northern parts of the globe or on mountains further south. *J. communis,* the common juniper of Europe and North America, is a spreading shrub or small tree, whose purple aromatic berries yield a volatile oil used as a diuretic and stimulant and also in the manufacture of gin. *J. Sabina* of southern Europe, the true savin, is a small tree whose tops form the officinal savin. *J. Virginiana,* the North American red cedar or pencil-cedar, is a generally small but sometimes large tree, yielding a fragrant, light, imperishable wood, highly valued for pencil-making, cabinet-work, posts, etc. The wood of *J. Bermudiana* serves similar purposes. (See *cedar.*) (For botanical characters, see *Juniperus.*) The name is locally applied to other trees, the so-called juniper-swamps of the southern United States consisting of the white cedar, *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea.*

Juniper (*Juniperus Virginiana*).
a, branch with male flowers; *b*, branch with fruit; *c*, scale of male flower with two anthers; *d*, seed.

And that Tre hathe many Leves, as the *Gynypre* hatha.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 289.

Who cut up mallows by the bushes, and *juniper* roots for their meat. Job xxx. 4.

Gum juniper. Same as *sandarac.*—**Irish** and **Swedish juniper,** columnar varieties of *J. communis,* elegant in cultivation.

II.† *a.* Bitter; sharp; severe.

Bishop Grouthead, offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth . . . a *juniper* letter, taxing him with extortion and other vitious practices.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 29.

When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a *juniper* lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell; but comparisons run not upon all four. *Ellis,* Modern Husbandman (1750), VII. ii. 142.

juniper-brandy† (jö′ni-pėr-bran″di), *n.* Gin.

Juniperinæ (jö″ni-pę-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), < *Juniperus* + *-inæ.*] A subtribe of coniferous plants of the tribe *Cupressineæ,* embracing the single genus *Juniperus.*

juniperite (jö′ni-pėr-īt), *n.* [< NL. *Juniperites.*] A petrified trunk or fossil impression belonging to the genus *Juniperus* or *Juniperites.*

Juniperites (jö″ni-pėr-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Juniperus,* q. v.] A genus of plants, the fossil form of *Juniperus.*

juniper-oil (jö′ni-pėr-oil), *n.* A volatile oil distilled from the berries and probably the tops of *Juniperus communis.* It is an officinal drug with stimulant, carminative, and diuretic properties.

juniper-resin (jö′ni-pėr-rez″in), *n.* Sandarac.

Juniperus (jö-nip′ę-rus), *n.* [L., the juniper-tree: used as a genus by Tournefort, Inst., 361, 1700, but with a wider meaning, including *Cedrus.* Restricted to present sense by Linnæus.] A genus of coniferous plants, the true junipers, embracing about 30 species, widely distributed. The few scales of the strobile in this genus are fleshy, and consolidated into an indehiscent berry or drupe, containing from 1 to 6 hard seeds, either distinct or united in a woody mass. The leaves are either scale-like or slender and spreading (acerose), or both in the same plant. (See *juniper.*) Eight or ten fossil species are described from various parts of the world, largely from the Tertiary of Europe and the Cretaceous and Tertiary of the arctic regions. When deviating slightly from the living plant, these fossil forms are often called *juniperites.*

junk[1] (jungk), *n.* [< ME. *jonke,* < OF. *jonc,* a rush, a rush-light, F. *jonc* = Sp. Pg. *junco* = It. *giunco,* a rush, bulrush (in Pg. also junk, cordage (orig. or sometimes made of rushes), whence the E. word in def. 2), < L. *juncus,* a rush. From L. *juncus* also come ult. E. *junket* and *jonquil.*] 1†. A rush; a reed.

It [the crown] was of *Jonkes* of the See, that is to sey, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scharpely as Thornes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

2. *Naut.,* old or condemned cable and cordage cut into small pieces, used when untwisted for making points, gaskets, swabs, mats, etc., and picked into fibers to make oakum for calking seams. Hence—3. Worn-out and discarded material in general that may be turned to some use; especially, old rope, chain, iron, copper, parts of machinery, and bottles, gathered or bought up by tradesmen called junk-dealers; hence, rubbish of any kind; odds and ends.—4. Salt beef or pork supplied to vessels for long voyages: so called from its resemblance in toughness to old ropes' ends.

The purser's *junk* had become as tough as the foretopsail weather-earrings. *Dickens,* Bleak House, xvii.

5. The mass of blubbery and cellular tissue which fills the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale between the case and the white-horse, containing oil and spermaceti.

The dense mass of cellular tissue beneath the case and nostril, and which is technically called the *junk,* also contains spermaceti, with which oil and its tissue is infiltrated. *Ure,* Dict., III. 869.

junk[2] (jungk), *n.* [A var. of *chunk*[1].] A thick piece; a lump; a chunk.

There were two eggs, a *junk* of bread, and a bottle of wine on board the Arethusa.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 25.

junk[3] (jungk), *n.* [= F. *jonque,* < Sp. Pg. *junco,* < Malay *ajong,* or Chinese *chw'an, chu'en, tsw'an,* a ship, boat, bark, junk; otherwise < Javanese *jung,* a large boat.] A large sea-going sailing vessel used in the Chinese seas. It has a flat bottom,


A Canton Trading-junk.

a square prow, and high full stern, from one to five heavy masts carrying lug-sails, sometimes made of matting, and a huge rudder, which at sea is lowered below the bottom. The name is also given to the larger-sized river-craft of China.

China also, and the Great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but *junks* and canoas, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon,* New Atlantis.

It became a difficult task to thread our way between the fleets of sampsns and *junks.* The latter are the most extraordinary looking craft, . . . with high, overhanging sterns. *Lady Brassey,* Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

junk-bottle (jungk′bot′l), *n.* A thick strong bottle, usually made of green or black glass.

Just stopping to take a lusty dinner, and bracing to his side his *junk-bottle,* well charged with heart-inspiring Hollands, he issued jollily from the city gate.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 447.

junk-dealer (jungk′dē″lėr), *n.* The keeper of a junk-shop; a junkman.

junker (yöng′kėr), *n.* [G., a young noble, contr. of *jung herr* (MHG. *junc herre*): see *young* and *herre*[1], and cf. *younker,* the E. form of *junker.*] 1. A young German noble or squire.

A "*Junker* (Jung Herr), or younker," says Herr Bamberger, "is essentially the scion of a noble house which has devoted itself to military service—a mixture of Charles I. cavalier, Prussian lieutenant, German feudal lord, and Spanish Don Quixote."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 82, note.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister (1862).

Junkerism (yöng′kėr-izm), *n.* [< *junker* + *-ism.*] The political principles and social ideas of the aristocratic party in Prussia called Junkers.

junkerite (jung′kėr-īt), *n.* Same as *siderite.*

junket[1] (jung′ket), *n.* [< ME. *junket, jonket,* < *jonke,* a rush: see *junk*[1]. Cf. OF. *jonchiere,* a basket of rushes, < *jonc,* a rush. Cf. *junket*[2].] 1†. A basket made of rushes.

Whanne he [the father of Moses] mygte hide hym no lenger, he tok a *ionket* of resshen [a *leep of segge,* Purv.] and glewide it withe glewishe clay and with picche, and putte the litil faunt with ynne. *Wyclif,* Ex. ii. 4.

2. A long basket for catching fish. [Prov. Eng.]

junket[2] (jung′ket), *n.* [Formerly *junkat, juncate,* dial. *jenket;* = F. *joncade,* < It. *giuncata,* a sweetmeat, cream-cheese, so called as being brought in or served on rushes, < *giuncoa,* rush: see *junk*[1]. Cf. *junket*[1].] 1. Curds mixed with cream, sweetened, and flavored. Hence—2†. Any sweetmeat or delicacy.

And beare with you both wine and *juncates* fit,
And bid him eate. *Spenser,* F. Q., V. iv. 49.

With stories told of many a feat,
How faery Mab the *junkets* eat.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 102.

3. A feast or merrymaking; a convivial entertainment; a picnic.

Such *junkets* come not every day.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or *junket* every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

junket[2] (jung′ket), *v.* [< *junket*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To feast; banquet; take part in a convivial entertainment.

She which stands at the head being Godmother; and after this they *iunket* together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 192.

II. *trans.* To entertain; feast; regale.

The good woman took my lodgings over my head, and was in . . . a hurry to *junket* her neighbours. *H. Walpole.*

junketer (jung′ket-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a junket.

On what principle . . . are these *junketers* . . . allowed the use of steamboats at an expense of from $300 to $500 per day? *New York Tribune,* June 14, 1862.

junketing (jung′ket-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *junket*[2], *v.*] A lively feast or entertainment; a season of conviviality; picnicking.

All was fun, frolic, courtship, *junket'ng,* and jollity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 133.

St. Martha's Day was occasion for *junketings* on the Giudecca Canal, when a favorite fish, being in season, was devotionally eaten. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xvii.

junketry†, *n.* [Formerly also *junquetry;* < *junket*[2] + *-ry.*] Sweetmeats.

You would prefer him before tart and galingale, which Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth above all *junquetries* or confectionaries whatsoever.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 158).

junking (jung′king), *n.* [Cf. *junk*[2].] In *coal-mining,* a passage through a pillar of coal. [North. Eng.]

junkman (jungk′man), *n.*; pl. *junkmen* (-men). A dealer in junk.

junk-ring (jungk′ring), *n.* In steam-engines, a ring fitting in a groove round a piston to keep it steam-tight by confining the packing.

junk-shop (jungk′shop), *n.* A place where junk is bought and sold. See *junk*[1], 2.

Junk Shop was defined by the Supreme Court of South Carolina to be a place where odds and ends are purchased or sold. *Bishop,* Stat. Crimes (2d ed.), § 296.

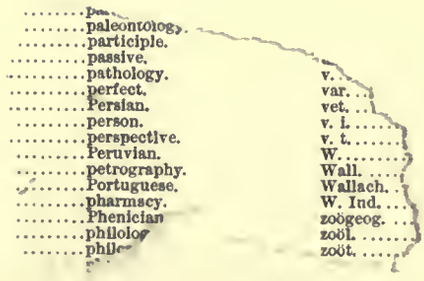
junk-strap (jungk′strap), *n.* In the *whale-fishery,* a chain used to hoist aboard the junk of a sperm-whale.

junk-vat (jungk′vat), *n.* In *tanning,* a large vat for holding ooze or tan-liquor which has been weakened in the layers.

junk-wad (jungk′wod), *n.* In *ordnance,* a wad made of oakum bound with spun-yarn and filling the bore of the gun, used in proving cannon and to hold the shot in place.

Juno (jö′nō), *n.* [L., a name ult. connected with *Jovis, Jupiter,* Jove, Jupiter, *Diana,* etc.: see *deity.*] 1. In *Rom. myth.,* the queen of heaven, the highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was the parallel of the Greek Hera, with whom in later times she became to a considerable extent identified. She was regarded as the special protectress of marriage, and was the guardian of woman from birth to death. In Rome she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her, under the name of Juno Moneta, on the Capitoline. In her distinctively Italic character, Juno (called *Lanuvina,* from the site at Lanuvium of her chief sanctuary, or *Hospita,*


Juno of Lanuvium.—Colossal statue in the Vatican Museum, Rome.


p...
paleontology.
participle.
passive.
pathology.
perfect.
Persian.
person.
perspective.
Peruvian.
petrography.
Portuguese.
pharmacy.
Phenician
philolog
phil...
v.
var.
vet.
v. i.
v. t.
W.
Wall.
Wallach.
W. Ind.
zoögeog.
zoöl.
zoöt.

... ships.
It became a d...
the fleets of samp...
extraordinary look...
sterns. Lad...

... uniperites.]
...ession belonging
...uniperites.
...z), n. [NL., < Juni-
...plants, the fossil form

junk-bottle (ju...
bottle, usually
Just stopping to...
side his *junk-bottle*...
iands, he issued jo...

...), n. A volatile oil dis-
...nd probably the tops of
...is an officinal drug with
...and diuretic propert...
...-rez″in), n. ...

...unk-dealer (j...
...junk-shop; ...

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
ecci., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Frisic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
pharm. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

ă as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ŏ as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tune, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ů as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̈ as in errant, republican.
ẹ̈ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
ọ̈ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ụ̈ as in Persia, peninsula.
e̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.