

is writing; they run; we misimprove advantages. It also asks questions; as, has the mind arrived?

INDICATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify. *Greene.*

INDICATOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out. *Smith.*

INDICATORY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

INDICE. [See *Index*.]

INDICOLITE, *n.* [indigo, or indico, and *lithos*, a stone.]

INDIGO, *n.* A variety of short or tourmalin of an indigo blue color, sometimes with a tinge of azure or green. *Cleveland.*

INDICT, *v. t.* *indict*. [L. *indictus*, from *indico*; in and dico, to speak.]

In law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing; by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict*, as it is of a house of representatives to *impeach*. It is followed by *of*; as *indicted of treason* or *arson*.

INDICTABLE, *a.* *indictable*. That may be indicted; as an *indictable offender*.

2. Subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment; as an *indictable offense*.

INDICTED, *pp.* *indicted*. Accused by a grand jury.

INDICTER, *n.* *indictor*. One who indicts.

INDICTING, *pp.* *indicting*. Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand jury.

INDICTION, *n.* [Fr. from Low L. *indictio*, *indictio*.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*

2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; originally, a period of taxation. Constantine having reduced the time which the Romans were obliged to serve in the army to fifteen years, imposed a tax or tribute at the end of that term, to pay the troops discharged. This practice introduced the keeping of accounts by this period. But, as it is said, in honor of the great victory of Constantine over Maxentius, Sep. 21, A. D. 312, by which christianity was more effectually established, the council of Nice ordained that accounts of years should no longer be kept by Olympiads, but that the *indiction* should be used as the point from which to reckon and date years. This was begun Jan. 1, A. D. 313.

INDICTIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared. *Johnson. Encyc.*

INDICTMENT, *n.* *indictment*. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court. *Blackstone.*

2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

INDIES, *n. plu.* of *India*.

INDIFFERENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *indifferentia*; in and *differe*, to differ. *Indifference* is little used.]

1. Equipose or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; as when we see a contest of wiles with *indifference*.

2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession or bias; as when we read a book on controverted points with *indifference*. [This is a different application of the first definition.]

3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. No person of humanity can behold the wretchedness of the poor with *indifference*.

4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; as when we speak of the *indifference* of things in themselves. *Hooker.*

INDIFFERENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *indifferent*.]

1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party or thing more than to another.

Cato knows neither of them, *Indifferent* in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison.*

2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety or care respecting any thing. It seems to be impossible that a rational being should be *indifferent* to the means of obtaining endless happiness.

It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the commotions of the republic, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison.*

3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. It is *indifferent* which road we take.

4. Neutral, as to good or evil. Things in themselves *indifferent*, may be rendered evil by the prohibition of law.

5. Impartial; disinterested; as an *indifferent* judge, juror or arbitrator.

6. Passable; a of a middling state or quality; neither good, nor the worst; as *indifferent* writing or paper.

Indifferent, used adverbially, as *indifferent* honesty, is ungrammatical and vulgar.

INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* Without distinction or preference; as, to offer pardon *indifferently* to all. *Addison.*

2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice or bias.

—They may truly and *indifferently* minister justice. *Com. Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion.

Set honor in one eye and death 'th' other, And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shak.*

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; as *indifferently* well; to be *indifferently* entertained.

INDIGENCE, } [Fr. *indigence*, from L. *indigency*, } *n.* *indigentia*, from *indigeo*; in and *igeo*, to want, to lack.]

Want of estate, or means of comfortable subsistence; penury; poverty. A large portion of the human race live in *indigence*, while others possess more than they can enjoy.

INDIGENE, *n.* [L. *indigena*; in and *geno*, *gigno*, to beget, or to be born.]

One born in a country; a native animal or plant. *Evelyn. Vattel.*

INDIGENOUS, *a.* [L. *indigena*, *supra*.]

1. Native; born in a country; applied to persons.

2. Native; produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic; applied to vegetables.

INDIGENT, *a.* [L. *indignus*; Fr. *indigent*.]

Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

INDIGEST, *n.* A crude mass. [Not used.] *Shak.*

INDIGESTED, *a.* [in and *digested*; L. *indigestus*.]

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude.

2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. Chaos is represented as a rude or *indigested* mass.

3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude; as an *indigested* scheme.

4. Not prepared by heat.

5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil; as an *indigested* wound. *Wiscman.*

INDIGESTIBLE, *a.* [in and *digestible*.]

1. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGESTION, *n.* [in and *digestion*.]

Want of due cotion in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity. *Encyc.*

As a disease, dyspepsy; that state of the stomach, in which it is incapable of performing its natural healthy functions.

INDIGITATE, *v. t.* To point out with the finger. *Brown.*

INDIGITATION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger. *More.*

INDIGN, *a.* *indigne*. [L. *indignus*.] Unworthy; disgraceful. *Obs.*

INDIGNANCE, *n.* Indignation. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

INDIGNANT, *a.* [L. *indignans*, from *indignor*, to disdain; in and *dignor*, *dignus*.]

Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt, as when a person is exasperated at one despised, or by a mean action, or by the charge of a dishonorable act. Goliath was *indignant* at the challenge of David.

He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

INDIGNATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *indignatio*.]

1. Anger or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust or abhorrence.

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. *Esth. v.*

2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger; particularly, the wrath of God against sinful men for their ingratitude and rebellion. *2 Kings iii.*

3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's wrath; terrible judgments. *Is. xxvi.*

4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin. *2 Cor. vii.*

INDIGNIFY, *v. t.* To treat disdainfully. [Not used.] *Spenser.*