

2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union, obligation or binding force. *Warburton.*

INDISOLUBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. indissolubilis*; in and dissolubilis, from *dis-* *solv*; *dis* and *solv*, to loosen.]

1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted or liquefied, as by heat or water. Few substances are absolutely *indissoluble* by heat; many are *indissoluble* in water.

2. That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; as perpetually binding or obligatory; as an *indissoluble* league or covenant. The marriage covenant is *indissoluble*, except in certain specified cases.

3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as *indissoluble* friendship; *indissoluble* bands of love.

INDISOLUBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution, separation or breach; indissolubility. *Hale.*

INDISOLUBLY, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; firmly united beyond the power of separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

On they move

Indissolubly firm. *Milton.*

INDISOLVABLE, *a.* [in and dissolvable.]

1. That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied.

2. Indissoluble; that cannot be broken; perpetually firm and binding; as an *indissoluble* bond of union.

3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

INDISTANCY, *n.* Want of distance or separation. [*A bad word and not used.*] *Pearson.*

INDISTINCT, *a.* [Fr.: *L. indistinctus*; in and distinctus. See *Distinct*.]

1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself. The parts of a substance are *indistinct*, when they are so blended that the eye cannot separate them, or perceive them as separate. Sounds are *indistinct*, when the ear cannot separate them. Hence,

2. Obscure; not clear; confused; as *indistinct* ideas or notions.

3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well defined images; as *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* view.

4. Not exactly discerning. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

INDISTINCTIBLE, *a.* Undistinguishable. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

INDISTINCTION, *n.* Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.

The indistinction of many of the same name—
hath made some doubt. *Brown.*

2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction. *Sprat.*

3. Equality of condition or rank. *Coze, Steitz.*

INDISTINCTLY, *adv.* Without distinction or separation; as when parts of a thing are *indistinctly* seen.

2. Confusely; not clearly; obscurely; as when ideas are *indistinctly* comprehended.

3. Not definitely; not with precise limits; as when the border of a thing is *indistinctly* marked.

INDISTINCTNESS, *n.* Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.

2. Obscurity; faintness; as the *indistinctness* of vision.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, *a.* [in and distinguishable.]

That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

INDISTINGUISHING, *a.* Making no difference; as *indistinguishing* liberties. *Johnson.*

INDISTURBANCE, *n.* [in and disturbance.]

Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity. *Temple.*

INDITCH, *v. t.* To bury in a ditch. [*Little used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

INDITE, *v. t.* [*L. indico, indictum*; in and dico, to speak.]

1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing.

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules indites. *Pope.*

2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written. The late President Dwight indited his sermons.

My heart is inditing a good matter. *Ps. xlv.*

INDITE, *v. i.* To compose an account of. *Waller.*

[This is from the same original as *indict*. The different applications of the word have induced authors to express each in a different orthography, but without good reason.]

INDITED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

INDITEMENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

INDITING, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.

INDIVIDABLE, *a.* Not capable of division. *Shak.*

INDIVIDED, *a.* Undivided. *Patrik.*

INDIVIDUAL, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*; *L. individuum*; in and *dividuum*, from *divido*, to divide.]

1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as an *individual* man or city.

—Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one individual soul. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to one only; as *individual* labor or exertions.

INDIVIDUAL, *n.* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an *individual* present.

2. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is rarely applied except to human beings.

INDIVIDUALITY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness. *Arbutnot.*

INDIVIDUALIZE, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual, or to distinguish the peculiar properties of a person from others. *Drake.*

INDIVIDUALIZED, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing. *Drake.*

INDIVIDUALIZING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.

INDIVIDUALLY, *adv.* Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. *Thirty*

men will unitedly accomplish what each of them *individually* cannot perform.

2. With separate or distinct existence.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

3. Inseparably; incommunicably.

Omniscience—an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead. *Hakewill.*

INDIVIDUATE, *a.* Undivided.

INDIVIDUATE, *v. t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *Mare.*

INDIVIDUATION, *n.* The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. *Watts.*

2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis. *Etymol. Vocabulary.*

INDIVIDUITY, *n.* Separate existence. [*Not used.*]

INDIVINITY, *n.* Want of divine power. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBILITY, *n.* [See *Indivisible*.]

The state or property of being indivisible. *Locke.*

INDIVISIBLE, *a.* s as *z*. [in and divisible. See *Divide*.]

That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts. Perhaps the particles of matter, however small, cannot be considered as *indivisible*. The mind or soul must be *indivisible*. A mathematical point is *indivisible*.

INDIVISIBLE, *n.* In geometry, indivisibles are the elements or principles into which a body or figure may be resolved; elements infinitely small. *Encyc.*

INDIVISIBLENESS, *n.* Indivisibility, which see.

INDIVISIBLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

INDOCILE, *a.* [in and docile; *L. docere*, to teach.]

1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Intractable, as a beast.

INDOCILE, *a.* [Fr.: *L. indocilis*; in and docilis; *docere*, to teach.]

1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull. *Bentley.*

2. Intractable, as a beast.

INDOCILITY, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité*.] Unteachableness; dullness of intellect. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Intractableness, as of a beast.

INDOCTRINATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner*; *L. in* and *doctrina*, learning.]

To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

He took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favorite. *Clarendon.*

INDOCTRINATED, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.

INDOCTRINATING, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.

INDOCTRINATION, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information. *Brown.*

INDOLENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. indolentia*; in and dolere, to be pained.]

1. Literally, freedom from pain. *Burnet.*

2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil. *Indolence*, like *laziness*, implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.