

INCES/SABLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*
INCES/SANCY, *n.* [from *incessant*.] Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness. *Dwight.*
INCES/SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans*, from *cesso*, to cease.]
 Unceasing; unintermitted; uninterrupted: continual; as *incessant* rains; *incessant* clamors. *Milton. Pope.*
INCES/SANTLY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually. *Spenser.*
IN/CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*; L. *incestum*; *in* and *castus*, chaste.]
 The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.
Spiritual incest, is a like crime committed between persons who have a spiritual alliance by means of baptism or confirmation. It is also understood of a vicar or other beneficiary, who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other. *Encycy.*
INCEST/UOUS, *a.* Guilty of incest; as an *incestuous* person.
 2. Involving the crime of incest; as an *incestuous* connection.
INCEST/UOUSLY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.
INCEST/UOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous. *Bp. Hall.*
INCH, *n.* [Sax. *ince*; L. *uncia*, the twelfth part; Gr. *ovvya*, but said to be from the Latin.]
 1. A lineal measure in Great Britain and the United States, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley corns.
 2. Proverbially, a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches*; to gain ground by *inches*.
 3. A precise point of time.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an inch. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
INCH, *v. t.* To drive by inches or small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*
 2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. [*Little used.*] *Insworth.*
INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*
Inched, is added to words of number; as *Shak.*
four-inched.
 But in America the common practice is to add only *inch*; as a *seven-inch* cable.
INCHAR/ITABLE, *a.* Uncharitable. [*The latter is the word used.*]
INCHAST/ITY, *n.* [in and *chastity*.] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity. *J. Edwards.*
INCHEST, *v. t.* To put into a chest. *Sherwood.*
INCH/MEAL, *n.* [inch and *meal*.] A piece an inch long. *Shak.*
IN/CHOATE, *v. t.* [L. *inchoo*.] To begin. [*Little used.*] *More.*
IN/CHOATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.
 It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoat*. *Raleigh.*
IN/CHOATELY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.
IN/CHOATION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts, would be looked on as the first inchoation of them. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*
INCH/OATIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; incipient; as an *inchoative* verb, otherwise called *incipiente*.
INC/IDE, *v. t.* [L. *incido*; *in* and *cedo*, to strike.]
 To cut; to separate; as medicines. *Obs.*
Quincy. Arbutnot.
INC/IDENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens*; *incido*, to fall on; *in* and *cedo*, to fall.]
 1. Literally, a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. *Shak.*
 2. The manner of falling on, or the direction in which one body falls on or strikes another. The angle which the line of falling, or the direction of a moving body striking another, makes with the plane struck, is called the *angle of incidence*. When rays of light striking a body are reflected, the angle of *incidence* and the angle of reflection are equal.
 In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions. *Newton.*
INC/IDENT, *a.* Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally, or not in the usual course of things, or not according to expectation or in connection with the main design.
 As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so man's *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*
 A proposition introduced by *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c. is called an *incident* proposition; as, *Julius, whose* surname was *Cesar*, overcame *Pompey*. *Watts.*
 2. Happening; apt to happen; as *intemperate* passions *incident* to human nature; diseases *incident* to a climate; misfortunes *incident* to the poor.
 3. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal. A court baron is *incident* to a mayor. *Encycy.*
INC/IDENT, *n.* That which falls out; an event; casualty.
 2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action.
 No person, no *incident* in a play but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*
INC/IDENTAL, *a.* Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental; as an *incident* conversation; an *incident* occurrence.
 2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.
 By some persons, religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incident* business. *Rogers.*
INC/IDENTAL, *n.* An incident. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*
INC/IDENTALLY, *adv.* Casually; without intention; accidentally. I was *incidentally* present when the conversation took place.
 2. Beside the main design; occasionally. I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colors. *Boyle.*
INC/IDENTLY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*
INCIN/ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis*, cineris, ashes.] To burn to ashes. *Bacon.*
INCIN/ERATED, *pp.* Burnt to ashes.
INCIN/ERATING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes by combustion.

INCINERATION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. *Boyle. Encycy.*
INCIP/IENTCY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.
INCIP/IENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens*, *incipio*; *in* and *capio*, to take.]
 Beginning; commencing; as the *incipient* stage of a fever; *incipient* light or day.
INCIR/CLET, *n.* A small circle. *Sidney.*
INCIRCUM/SCRIPTIBLE, *a.* That cannot be circumscribed or limited. *Cranmer.*
INCIRCUM/SCRIPTION, *n.* [in and *circumspectio*.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness. *Brown.*
INC/ISE, *v. t. s. as z.* [Fr. *inciser*.] To cut in; to carve. *Carew.*
INC/ISED, *a.* [L. *incisus*, from *incido*, to cut.]
 Cut; made by cutting; as an *incised* wound; *incised* lips. *Wiseman.*
INC/ISELY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton.*
INCIS/ION, *n. s. as z.* [Fr.; L. *incisio*, from *incido*, to cut.]
 1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance.
 2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. The surgeon with his knife makes an *incision* in the flesh, and the gardener, in a tree; but we do not say, an *incision* is made with a plow or a spade; at least such phraseology is unusual.
 3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines. *Obs.* *Bacon.*
INCIS/IVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif*.] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.
Incisive teeth, in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters.
INCIS/OR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites or separates.
INCIS/ORY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
INCIS/URE, *n.* [L. *incisura*.] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision. *Derham.*
INCITANT, *n.* [from *incite*.] That which excites action in an animal body. *Darwin.*
INCITATION, *n.* [L. *incitatio*. See *incite*.]
 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. *Brown.*
 2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts. *Government of the Tongue.*
INC/ITE, *v. t.* [L. *incito*; *in* and *cito*, to call, to stir up.]
 1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up; to rouse; to spur on.
Antiochus, when he incited Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans. *Bacon.*
 2. To move to action by impulse or influence.
 No blown ambition does our arms *incite*. *Shak.*
 3. To animate; to encourage.
INCITED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.