ma, flame.

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to 2. The state of being distended with air in-INFLICTED, pp. Laid on; applied; as punburn; in a literal sense. But more generally

2. To excite or increase, as passion or appedesire or anger.

3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in descrip-

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. [Unusual.]

blood; as, to inflame the blood or body to inflame with wine.

5. To provoke; to irritate; to anger. 6. To increase; to exasperate; as, to influme

the enmity of parties, or the spirit of sedi-7. To increase; to augment; as, to inflame a

presumption. INFLA'ME, v. i: To grow hot, angry and Wiseman.

INFLA'MED, pp. Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.

INFLA'MER, n. The person or thing that 2. In optics, a property of light by which its Addison inflames INFLA'MING, ppr. Kindling; heating

provoking; exasperating. INFLAMMABIL ITY, n. Susceptibility of

taking fire INFLAM MABLE, a. That may be set on 4. Modulation of the voice in speaking.

fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion : as inflammable oils or spirits. INFLAM MABLENESS, n. The quality of

being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability. INFLAMMA'TION, n. [L. inflammatio.]

1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming. 2. The state of being in flame. Temple. Wilkins.

swelling of any part of an animal body. attended with heat, pain and febrile symp Encyc toms. 4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity

turbulence; as an inflammation of the body politic, or of parties. INFLAM'MATORY, a. Inflaming; tend- 2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of

ing to excite heat or inflammation; as medicines of an inflammatory nature.

matory fever or disease. 3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tu-

mult or sedition; as inflammatory libels, writings, speeches or publications. INFLA'TE, v. t. [L. inflatus, from inflo; in

and flo, to blow. 1. To swell or distend by injecting air; as,

to inflate a bladder; to inflate the lungs. 2. To fill with the breath; to blow in.

3. To swell; to puff up; to elate; as, to inflate one with pride or vanity.

INFLATE, INFLATED, a. In botany, puffed; hola perianth, corol, nectary, or pericarp. Martyn.

INFLA'TED, pp. Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.

INFLA'TING, ppr. Distending with air: To inflict an office, condition, knowledge, puffing up.

INFLA'ME, v. t. [L. inflammo; in and flam-|INFLA'TION, n. [L. inflatio.] The act of the inflating.

jected or inhaled.

vanity.

to bend.] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or

course. Are not the rays of the sun reflected, refrac ted and inflected by one and the same princi-

ple ? 4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the 2. In grammar, to vary a noun or a verb in

its terminations; to decline, as a noun or INFLORES CENCE, n. [L. inflorescens, adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb. To modulate, as the voice.

direct line or course ; as an inflected ray of light; varied in termination

INFLECT'ING, ppr. Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination modulating, as the voice.

of bending or turning from a direct line or

rays, when they approach a body, are bent towards it or from it. Encyc. Cyc 3. In grammar, the variation of nouns, &c. by declension, and verbs by conjugation. Eneue

Hooker.

More commonly inflection gives significance to tones. Point of inflection, in geometry, the point where a curve begins to bend the contrary

Encyc. INFLECTIVE, a. Having the power of 3. The power which celestial bodies are supbending; as the inflective quality of the Derham

3. In medicine and surgery, a redness and INFLEX'ED, a. [L. inflexus.] Turned Feltham. bent. INFLEXIBIL'ITY, INFLEX'IBLENESS, n. [Fr. inflexibilité from inflexible]

L. in and flexibilis, from flecto, to bend.] 1. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness

purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity. 2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action; as an inflam1. That cannot be bent; as an inflexible oak.

2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that cannot be turned; as a

man of upright and inflexible temper Addison. 7

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is inflexible. INFLEX IBLY, adv. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unvielding pertinaciousness; inexorable. A judge should be inflexibly just and im-

INFLEXION. [See Inflection.] INFLICT', v. t. [L. inflictus, infligo; in and

fligo, to strike, Eng. to flog. To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply as, to inflict pain or disgrace; to inflict punishment on an offender.

tenderness, &c. on one, as used by Ches-

jected or inhaled.

The state of being puffed up, as with INFLICTER, n. He who lays on or ap-

10 excite or increase, as passion of appearance itie; to enkindle into violent action; as, 4. Conceit.

10 England Dove, lust or thirst; to inflame INFLECT, v.t. [L. inflecto; in and fleeto, INFLICTION, n. [L. inflictio.] The act of laying on or applying; as the infliction of

torment or of punishment. 2. The punishment applied.

His severest inflictions are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. Rogers.

Newton. INFLICTIVE, a. Tending or able to in-

infloresco, infloreo; in and floreo, to blos-INFLECTED, pp. Bent or turned from a 1. In botany, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on

their foot-stalks or peduncles. Inflorescence affords an excellent characteristic mark in distinguishing the species of plants.

INFLECTION, n. [L. inflectio.] The act 2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. Journ, of Science.

IN FLUENCE, n. [Fr. from L. influens, influo, to flow in; in and fluo, to flow; Sp. influencia; It. influenza. Literally, a flowing in, into or on, and referring to substances spiritual or too subtil to be visible, like inspiration. Hence the word was formerly followed by into.

God bath his influence into the very essence of all things. Hooker. It is now followed by on or with.

In a general sense, influence denotes power whose operation is invisible and known only by its effects, or a power whose cause and operation are unseen.

posed to exert on terrestrial; as the influence of the planets on the birth and fortunes of men; an exploded doctrine of astrology.

[Fr. inflexibilite, 4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind, rational faculties or will, in persuading or dissuading, as the influence of motives, of arguments, or of prayer. We say, arguments had no influence on the jury. The magistrate is not popular; he has no influence with the people; or he has great influence with the prince.

5. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; as, the rays of the sun have an influence in whitening cloth, and in giving a green color to vegetables.

Power acting on sensibility; as the influence of love or pity in sympathy.

. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind; as divine influence; the influences of the Holy Spirit.

power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect.

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.

To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. Men are influenced by motives of interest or pleasure. An orator may influence the people to take arms, or to abandon an enterprise.