

2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole.  
 3. Not fractional.  
 4. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
- Holder.*  
**INTEGRAL**, *n.* A whole; an entire thing.  
**INTEGRALITY**, *n.* Entireness. [*Not used.*] *Whitaker.*  
**INTEGRALLY**, *adv.* Wholly; completely. *Whitaker.*  
**INTEGRANT**, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Burke.*  
*Integral particles of bodies, are those into which bodies are reduced by solution or mechanical division, as distinct from elementary particles.*  
**INTEGRATE**, *v. t.* [*L. integro.*] To renew; to restore; to perfect; to make a thing entire. *South.*  
**INTEGRATED**, *pp.* Made entire.  
**INTEGRATION**, *n.* The act of making entire.  
**INTEGRITY**, *n.* [*Fr. intégrité; L. integritas, from integro.*]  
 1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. The constitution of the U. States guarantees to each state the integrity of its territories. The contracting parties guaranteed the integrity of the empire.  
 2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty. *Integrity* comprehends the whole moral character. But has a special reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and agencies for others.  
 The moral grandeur of independent integrity is the sublimest thing in nature, before which the pomp of eastern magnificence and the splendor of conquest are odious as well as perishable. *Buckminster.*  
 3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state; as the integrity of language.  
**INTEGUMENT**, *n.* [*L. integro, to cover.*]  
 That part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Encyc.*  
**INTEGUMENT**, *n.* [*L. integumentum, intego, to cover; in and tego.* See *Deck.*]  
 That which naturally invests or covers another thing; but appropriated and chiefly, in anatomy, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests the seeds and the shells of crustaceous animals.  
**INTELLECT**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. intellectus, from intelligo, to understand.* See *Intelligence.*]  
 That faculty of the human soul or mind, which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; or otherwise called the *understanding*. A clear intellect receives and entertains the same ideas which another communicates with perspicuity.  
**INTELLECTION**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. intellectio, from intelligo.*]  
 The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas. *Bentley.*  
**INTELLECTIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. intellectif.*] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

2. Produced by the understanding. *Harris.*  
 3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses. *Milton.*  
**INTELLECTUAL**, *a.* [*Fr. intellectuel.*]  
 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental; as *intellectual powers* or operations.  
 2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; as an *intellectual scene*. *Pope.*  
 3. Having the power of understanding; as an *intellectual being*.  
 4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind; as *intellectual philosophy*, now sometimes called *mental philosophy*.  
**INTELLECTUAL**, *n.* The intellect or understanding. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*  
**INTELLECTUALIST**, *n.* One who overrates the understanding. *Bacon.*  
**INTELLECTUALITY**, *n.* The state of intellectual power. [*Not used.*] *Hallywell.*  
**INTELLECTUALLY**, *adv.* By means of the understanding.  
**INTELLIGENCE**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. intelligentia, from intelligo, to understand.* This verb is probably composed of *in, inter, or intus, within, and lego, to collect.* The primary sense of *understand* is generally to take or hold, as we say, to *take one's ideas* or meaning.] *Spenser.*  
 1. Understanding; skill.  
 2. Notice; information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. *Intelligence* may be transmitted by messengers, by letters, by signals or by telegraphs.  
 3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse. Good intelligence between men is harmony. So we say, there is a good *understanding* between persons, when they have the same views, or are free from discord.  
 4. A spiritual being; as a *created intelligence*. It is believed that the universe is peopled with innumerable superior intelligences.  
**INTELLIGENCE**, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [*Little used.*]  
**INTELLIGENCED**, *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*  
**INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE**, *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.  
**INTELLIGENCER**, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; a messenger. *Bacon. Addison.*  
 2. A public paper; a newspaper.  
**INTELLIGENCING**, *pp.* or *a.* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.  
**INTELLIGENT**, *a.* [*Fr. from L. intelligent, gens.*]  
 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. Man is an *intelligent being*.  
 2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; as an *intelligent officer*; an *intelligent young man*; an *intelligent architect*; sometimes followed by *of*; as *intelligent of seasons*. *Milton.*  
 3. Giving information. [*Not used nor proper.*] *Shak.*

- INTELLIGENTIAL**, *a.* Consisting of un-bodied mind.  
 Food alike those pure *Intelligential substances require.* *Milton.*  
 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. *Milton.*  
**INTELLIGIBILITY**, *n.* [*from intelligibilis.*] } *gible.* } The quality or state of being intelligible; the possibility of being understood. *Locke. Thooke.*  
**INTELLIGIBLE**, *a.* [*Fr. from L. intelligibilis.*]  
 That may be understood or comprehended; as an *intelligible account*. The rules of human duty are *intelligible* to minds of the smallest capacity.  
**INTELLIGIBLY**, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; as, to write or speak *intelligibly*.  
**INTEMPERATE**, *a.* [*L. intemperatus.*] Pure; undefiled. [*Not in use.*]  
**INTEMPERATENESS**, *n.* State of being unpolluted. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*  
**INTEMPERAMENT**, *n.* [*in and temperament.*]  
 A bad state or constitution; as the *intemperament* of an ulcerated part. *Harey.*  
**INTEMPERANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. intemperantia.*]  
 1. In a general sense, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; any exertion of body or mind, or any indulgence of appetites or passions which is injurious to the person or contrary to morality; as *intemperance* in study or in labor, in eating or drinking, or in any other gratification. Hence, appropriately and emphatically,  
 2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.  
 Should a foreign army land on our shores, to levy such a tax upon us as *intemperance* levies—no mortal power could resist the swelling tide of indignation that would overwhelm it. *L. Beecher.*  
**INTEMPERATE**, *a.* [*L. intemperatus; in and temperatus, from tempero, to moderate or restrain.*]  
 1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. A man may be *intemperate* in passion, *intemperate* in labor, *intemperate* in study or zeal. Hence by customary application, *intemperate* denotes indulging to excess in the use of food or drink, but particularly in the use of spirituous liquors. Hence,  
 2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.  
 3. Passionate; ungovernable. *Shak.*  
 4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree; as an *intemperate climate*. The weather may be rendered *intemperate* by violent winds, rain or snow, or by excessive cold or heat.  
**INTEMPERATE**, *v. t.* To disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Whitaker.*  
**INTEMPERATELY**, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately; excessively.