

The answer will show: the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *it* [that] is well ascertained. Here *it* represents the clause of the sentence, "the figure of the earth," &c. If the order of the sentence is inverted, the use of *it* is superseded. The figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid; *that* is well ascertained.

*It*, like *that*, is often a substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence.

4. *It* often begins a sentence, when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine noun follows. *It* is I: be not afraid. *It* was Judas who betrayed Christ. When a question is asked, *it* follows the verb; as, who was *it* that betrayed Christ?

5. *It* is used also for the state of a person or affair.

How is *it* with our general? *Shak.*

6. *It* is used after intransitive verbs very indefinitely and sometimes ludicrously, but rarely in an elevated style.

If Abraham brought all with him, *it* is not probable he meant to walk *it* back for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*. *Pope.*

ITAL/IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

ITAL/IAN, *n.* A native of Italy.

2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

ITAL/IANATE, *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

ITAL/IANIZE, *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian. *Cotgrave.*

ITAL/IC, *a.* Relating to Italy or its characters.

ITAL/ICIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italian characters.

ITAL/ICS, *n. plu.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; *the letters in which this clause is printed.* They are used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *grietha*; D. *jeukte*; Ch. *יִצְחָק* *g =*

Ar. *أَشْجَس*; Eth. *ሐከከ* *hakke.* See the Verb.]

1. A cutaneous disease of the human race, appearing in small watery pustules on the skin, accompanied with an uneasiness or irritation that inclines the patient to use friction. This disease is supposed by some authors to be occasioned by a small insect, a species of *Acarus*, as the microscope detects these insects in the vesicles. Others suppose the pustules only form a nidus for the insects. This disease is taken only by contact or contagion.

2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease.

3. A constant teasing desire; as an *itch* for praise; as an *itch* for scribbling. *Dryden.*

ITCH, *v. i.* [G. *jucken*, D. *jeuken*, to itch;

Ch. *יִצְחָק*; Ar. *أَشْجَس*; Eth. *ሐከከ* *hakak*.

to scratch. Hence Ar. to be afflicted with the itch. Class Cg. No. 22.]

1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part.

2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination; as *itching ears.* 2 Tim. iv.

ITCH/ING, *ppr.* Having a sensation that calls for scratching.

2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH/Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

ITEM, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.] Also; a word used when something is to be added.

ITEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. The account consists of many *items*.

2. A hint; an innuendo.

ITEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. *Addison.*

ITERABLE, *a.* That may be repeated. [Not used.] *Brown.*

ITERANT, *a.* [See *Iterate*.] Repeating; as an *iterant echo.* *Bacon.*

ITERATE, *v. t.* [L. *itero*, to repeat, from *iter*, a going.]

To repeat; to utter or do a second time; as, to *iterate* advice or admonition; to *iterate* a trespass.

ITERATED, *pp.* Repeated.

ITERATING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

ITERATION, *n.* [L. *iteratio*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time. *Bacon.*

ITERATIVE, *a.* Repeating.

ITINERANT, *a.* [L. *iter*, a way or journey;] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled; as an *itinerant* preacher.

ITINERANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher: one who is unsettled.

ITINERARY, *n.* [Fr. *itineraire*; Low L. *itinerarium*, from *iter*, a going.]

An account of travels or of the distances of places; as the *itinerary* of Antoninus.

ITINERARY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITINERATE, *v. i.* [L. *iter*, a going; Low L. *itero*.]

To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

ITSELF, *pron.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things. The thing is good in *itself*; it stands by *itself*.

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

IT/TRICUM, *n.* The undecomposable base of *yttria*; but better written *yttrium*, unless *yttria* should be written *yttria*.

IVORY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire*; It. *avorio*; L. *ebur*.]

The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white color. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain height, and filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to contain a great number of glands. The ivory of Ceylon and Achem does not become yellow in wearing, and hence is preferred to that of Guinea. *Encyc.*

IVORY, *a.* Consisting of ivory; as an *ivory* comb.

IVORY-BLACK, *n.* A fine kind of soft blacking.

IVY, *n.* [Sax. *yfig*; G. *epheu*.] A parasitic plant of the genus *Hedera*, which creeps along the ground, or if it finds support, rises on trees or buildings, climbing to a great height.

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

IVYED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy. *Warton.*