

creasing the difficulty of progress or success; as an *inconvenient* dress or garment; an *inconvenient* house; *inconvenient* customs; an *inconvenient* arrangement of business.

2. Unfit; unsuitable. *Hooker.*  
INCONVENIENTLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; inconveniently; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

INCONVERSABLE, *a.* [in and conversable.]

Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved. *More.*

INCONVERSANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar; not versed. *Shaw's Zool.*

INCONVERTIBILITY, *n.* [from *invertible*.]

The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else; as the *invertibility* of bank notes or other currency into gold or silver. *Walsh.*

INCONVERTIBLE, *a.* [in and convertible.]

Not convertible; that cannot be transmuted or changed into something else. One metal is *invertible* into another. Bank notes are sometimes *invertible* into specie. *Walsh.*

INCONVIN/CIBLE, *a.* [in and *convincible*.] Not convincible; that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVIN/CIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCONVINY, *a.* or *n.* [Qu. in and *con*, to know.] Unlearned; artless; an *inconvinced* person, in contempt. [Ill.] *Shak.*

INCORPORAL, *a.* [in and *corporeal*.] Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. [*Incorporeal* is generally used.] *Ruleigh.*

INCORPORALITY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

INCORPORALLY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

INCORPORATE, *a.* [in and *corpore*.] 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. [*Little used*.]

2. Mixed; united in one body; associated. *Bacon.*

INCORPORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; Sp. *incorporar*; It. *incorporare*; L. *incorporo*; in and *corpus*, a body.]

1. In pharmacy, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. *Encyc.*

2. To mix and embody one substance in another; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver.

3. To unite; to blend; to work into another mass or body; as, to *incorporate* plagiarisms into one's own composition.

4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. The Romans *incorporated* conquered countries into their government. *Addison.*

5. To embody; to give a material form to. The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute a body, composed of one or more individuals, with the quality of perpetual existence or succession, unless limited by the act of incorporation; as, to *incorporate* the inhabitants of a city, town

or parish; to *incorporate* the proprietors of a bridge, the stockholders of a bank, of an insurance company, &c. New Haven was *incorporated* in January 1784; Hartford in May 1784. *Stat. of Connecticut.*

INCORPORATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into, &c.; usually followed by *with*.

Painters' colors and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil. *Bacon.*

INCORPORATED, *pp.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

INCORPORATING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

INCORPORATION, *n.* The act of incorporating.

2. Union of different ingredients in one mass.

3. Association in the same political body; as the *incorporation* of conquered countries into the Roman republic.

4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person. *Blackstone.*

INCORPORAL, *a.* [Fr. *incorpor*; L. *incorporalis*, *incorporeus*.]

Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial. Spirits are deemed *incorporeal* substances.

INCORPORALLY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. *Bacon.*

INCORPORITY, *n.* The quality of being not matter; immateriality.

INCORPSE, *v. t.* *incorps*. To incorporate. [*Barbary.*] *Shak.*

INCORRECT, *a.* [in and *correct*.] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; inaccurate; faulty.

The piece, you think, is *incorrect*. *Pope.*

2. Not according to truth; inaccurate; as an *incorrect* statement, narration or calculation.

3. Not according to law or morality.

INCORRECTION, *n.* Want of correction. *Armey.*

INCORRECTLY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly; as a writing *incorrectly* copied; testimony *incorrectly* stated.

INCORRECTNESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy. *Incorrectness* may consist in defect or in redundancy.

INCORRIGIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *corrige*; L. *corrigo*; *con* and *rego*.]

1. That cannot be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; as *incorrigible* error.

2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed; as an *incorrigible* sinner; an *incorrigible* drunkard.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of *incorrigibility*, *n.* being bad, erroneous or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things. *Locke.*

INCORRIGIBLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Roscommon.*

INCORRUPT, *a.* [L. *incorruptus*; in and *corruptus*, *con* and *rumpo*, to break.]

Not corrupt; not marred, impaired or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; applicable to persons, principles or substances. *Milton.*

INCORRUPTIBILITY, *n.* [from *incorruptible*.]

The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *corruptible*.]

1. That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. Thus gold, glass, mercury, &c., are *incorruptible*. Spirits are supposed to be *incorruptible*.

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances. *Wake.*

2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. *Boyle.*

INCORRUPTION, *n.* [in and *corruption*.] Incapacity of being corrupted.

It is sown in corruption; it is raised in *incorruption*. 1 Cor. xv.

INCORRUPTIVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption or decay. *Akenside.*

INCORRUPTNESS, *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption.

2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty. *Woodward.*

INCRASATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatus*; in and *crassus*, thick.]

1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to *attenuate*.

2. In pharmacy, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

Acids dissolve or attenuate; alkalis precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton.*

INCRASATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

INCRASATED, *a.* In botany, thickened

INCRASATED, *a.* or becoming thicker towards the flower, as a peduncle. *Martyn.*

2. Fattened.

INCRASATED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

INCRASSATING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

INCRASSATION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker. *Brown.*

INCRASSATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

INCRASSATIVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken. *Harvey.*

INCREASABLE, *a.* That may be increased. *Sherrwood.*

INCREASE, *v. i.* [L. *increasco*; in and *creasco*, to grow, Fr. *croître*, Sp. *crecer*, It. *crecere*, Arm. *cregi*. As the Latin pret. is *crevi*, this word and the Eng. *grow*, are probably of the same family. Class Rd. No. 59. 75.]

1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; as plants. Hence, to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality good or bad. Animal and vegetable bodies *increase* by natural growth; wealth *increases* by industry; heat *increases*, as the sun advances towards the meridian; a multitude *increases* by accession of numbers; knowledge *increases* with age and study; passion and