

INUNDA'TION, *n.* [L. *inundatio*.] An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. Holland has frequently suffered immensely by inundations of the sea. The Delta in Egypt is annually enriched by the inundation of the Nile.

2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

INUNDERSTANDING, *a.* Void of understanding. [*A bad word and not used.*]

Pearson.

INURBANITY, *n.* [in and urbanity.] Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.

Bp. Hall.

INURE, *v. t.* [in and ure. *Ure* signifies use, practice, in old English, and in Norman French. In Chaucer, it seems to bear rather the signification of luck or fortune. In Scottish, it is used in both senses. See *Ure*.]

1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression. Thus a man *inures* his body to labor and toil, till he sustains that which would destroy a body unaccustomed to it. So we *inure* ourselves to cold or heat. Warriors are *inured* to blood, and seamen are *inured* to hardships and deprivations.

INURE, *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of; as, a gift of lands *inures* to the heirs of the grantee, or it *inures* to their benefit.

INURED, *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.

INUREMENT, *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency. *Johnson. Wotton.*

INURING, *ppr.* Habituating; accustoming.

2. Passing in use to the benefit of.

INURN, *v. t.* [in and urn.] To bury; to inter; to intomb.

—The sepulcher

Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurned*.

Shak.

2. To put in an urn.

INURNED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.

INURNING, *ppr.* Intererring; burying.

INUSITA'TION, *n.* Want of use; disuse. [*Little used.*]

Paley.

INUSTION, *n.* [L. *inustio*, *inuro*; in and *uro*, to burn.] The action of burning.

2. A branding; the action of marking by burning.

INUTILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inutilis*.] Unprofitable; useless. [*Not in use.*]

Bacon.

INUTILITY, *n.* [Fr. *inutilité*; L. *inutilitas*; in and *utilitas*. See *Utility*.]

Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; as, the *inutility* of vain speculations and visionary projects.

INUTTERABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered.

Milton.

INVADE, *v. t.* [L. *invado*; in and *vado*, to go.]

1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to attack. The French armies *invaded* Holland in 1795. They *invaded* Russia and perished.

2. To attack; to assail; to assault.

There shall be seditions among men and *in-rading* one another. 2 Esdras.

3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate. The king *invaded* the rights and privileges of the people, and the people *invaded* the prerogatives of the king.

4. To go into; a *Latinism*. [*Not used.*]

Spenser.

5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as a dis-
ease.

INVADED, *pp.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assailed; in-
fringed; violated.

INVA'DER, *n.* One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder. *Bacon. Swift.*

2. An assailant.

3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another. *Hammond.*

INVA'DING, *ppr.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

INVALES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *invalesco*.] Strength; health. *Dict.*

INVALETUDINARY, *a.* Wanting health.

INVA'LD, *a.* [L. *invalidus*; in and *valis*, strong, from *valeo*, to be strong, to avail.]

1. Weak; of no force, weight or cogency. *Milton.*

2. In law, having no force, effect or efficacy; void; null; as an *invalid* contract or agreement.

INVA'LD, *n.* [Fr. *invalid*; L. *invalidus*, supra.]

1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service. The hospitals for *invalids* at Chelsea and Greenwich, in England, are institutions honorable to the English nation.

INVA'LDATE, *v. t.* [from *invalid*; Fr. *invalider*.]

1. To weaken or lessen the force of; *more generally*, to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect; as, to *invalidate* an agreement or a contract.

2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force; as, to *invalidate* an argument.

INVA'LDATED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

INVA'LDATING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.

INVA'LDITY, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité*.] Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy; as the *invalidity* of an agreement or of a will.

INVA'LDNESS, *n.* Invalidity; as the *invalidness* of reasoning.

INVA'LDABLE, *a.* [in and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable. The privileges of Christians are *invalidable*.

INVA'LDABLY, *adv.* Inestimably.

Bp. Hall.

INVA'RIABLE, *a.* [Fr.; in and *variable*, from *vary*.]

Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform. The character and the laws of the Supreme Being must necessarily be *invariable*.

INVA'RIABLENESS, *n.* Constancy of state, condition or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

INVA'RIABLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change. We are bound to pursue *invariably* the path of duty.

INVA'RIED, *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering. *Blackwall.*

INVA'SION, *n.* s as z. [L. *invasio*, from *invado*. See *Invade*.]

1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; particularly, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. The north of England and south of Scotland were for centuries subject to *invasion*, each from the other. The *invasion* of England by William the Norman, was in 1066.

2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.

3. Attack of a disease; as the *invasion* of the plague, in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE, *a.* [from *invade*.] Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive.

2. Infringing another's rights.

INVECTIVE, *n.* *Investive*, which see. [*Invectio* is little used.]

INVECTIVE, *n.* [Fr. *invective*; Sp. *invectiva*; It. *invettiva*; from L. *inveho*. See *Invagh*.]

A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure. *Encyc.*

It is followed against the unfortunate general.

INVECTIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing. *Dryden.*

INVECTIVELY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively. *Shak.*

INVEIGH, *v. i.* *invay*. [L. *inveho*, to bear, throw or bring on or against; in and *veho*, to carry.]

To explain or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach; with *against*. The author *inveighed* sharply against the vices of the clergy in his age. Men *inveigh* against the follies of fashion.

INVEIGHER, *n.* *invay'er*. One who rails; a railer.

INVEIGHING, *ppr.* *invay'ing*. Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

INVEIGLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *envogler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler*. The affinities of this word are obscure.]

To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells
To inveigle and invite th' unwary sense—
Milton.

INVEIGLED, *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.

INVEIGLEMENT, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement. *South.*

INVEIGLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.