

INVESTIGATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. investigatio*.]

The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown, either in the physical or moral world, and either by observation and experiment, or by argument and discussion. Thus we speak of the *investigations* of the philosopher and the mathematician; the *investigations* of the judge, the moralist and the divine.

INVESTIGATIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberate in researches. *Pegge.*

INVESTIGATOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

INVESTITURE, *n.* [Fr. See *Invest.*] The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin.

The grant of land or a feud was perfected by the ceremony of corporal *investiture*, or open delivery of possession. *Blackstone.*

It was customary for princes to make *investiture* of ecclesiastical benefices. *Encyc.*

2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office or benefice.

He had refused to yield to the pope the *investiture* of bishops. *Raleigh.*

INVESTIVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

INVESTMENT, *n.* The action of investing.

2. Clothes; dress; garment; habit. *Shak.* [We now use *vestment*.]

3. The act of surrounding, blocking up or besieging by an armed force.

The capitulation was signed by the commander of the fort, within six days after its *investment*. *Marshall.*

4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property; literally, the clothing of money with something.

Before the *investment* could be made, a change of the market might render it *ineffective*. *Hamilton.*

INVERTERACY, *n.* [*L. inverteratio*. See *Inverterte*.]

Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time; as the *inverteracy* of custom and habit; usually or always applied in a bad sense; as the *inverteracy* of prejudice, of error, or of any evil habit.

INVERTERATE, *a.* [*L. inverteratus, invertero; in and retero, from reus, old.*]

1. Old; long established.

It is an *inverterate* and received opinion—*Obs.* *Bacon.*

2. Deep rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; used of evils; as an *inverterate* disease; an *inverterate* abuse; an *inverterate* course of sin.

3. Having fixed habits by long continuance; used of persons; as an *inverterate* sinner.

4. Violent; deep rooted; obstinate; as *inverterate* enmity or malice.

INVERTERATE, *v. t.* [*L. invertero, to grow old.*]

To fix and settle by long continuance. [*Obsoleto or little used.*] *Bacon.*

INVERTERATELY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

INVERTERATENESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inverteracy; as the *inverterateness* of a mischief. *Locke.*

INVERTERATION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, *a.* [*L. invidiosus, from invidio, to envy; in and video, to see.* *Invidio* signifies properly, to look against.]

1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur ill will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful. [*This is the usual sense.*]

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

INVIDIOUSLY, *adv.* Enviously; malignantly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

INVIGILANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

INVIGORATE, *v. t.* [*It. invigorare; in and vigor.*]

To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to. Exercise *invigorates* the body; cheerfulness *invigorates* the mind.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated* and animated by universal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORATED, *pp.* Strengthened; animated.

INVIGORATING, *ppr.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.

INVIGORATION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

INVILAGED, *a.* Turned into a village. *Broome.*

INVINCIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *invincible; L. in and vinco, to conquer.*]

1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that cannot be overcome; unconquerable; as an *invincible* army.

2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; as, an *invincible* obstacle, error, habit or objection.

INVINCIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of *invincibility*, being unconquerable; insuperableness.

INVINCIBLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

INVIOABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. inviolabilis; in and violabilis, violo, to violate.*]

1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted or treated with irreverence; as sacred place and sacred things should be considered *invioable*. *Milton.*

2. Not to be broken; as an *invioable* league, covenant, agreement, contract, vow or promise.

3. Not to be injured or tarnished; as *invioable* chastity or honor. *Milton.*

4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound; as *invioable* saints.

INVIOABLENESS, *n.* [from *invioable*.]

INVIOABILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being *invioable*; as the *invioability* of crowned heads. *Ward.*

2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.

INVIOABLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; as a sanctuary *invioably* sacred; to keep a promise *invioably*.

INVIOULATE, *a.* [*L. inviolatus.*] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

But let *invioulate* truth be always dear To thee. *Denham.*

INVIOLATED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated. *Drayton.*

INVIOUS, *a.* [*L. invidius; in and via, way.*] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

INVIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being impassable. *Ward.*

INVISATE, *v. t.* [*L. in and viscus, glue, birdlime.*]

1. To lime; to daub with glue.

2. To catch with glue or birdlime; to entangle with glutinous matter. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

INVISERATE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [*A bad word.*] *Mountague.*

INVISIBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *invisibilité, invisibile*.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibility to the sight. *Ray.*

INVISIBLE, *a.* *s. as z.* [Fr. from *L. invisibilis; in and visibilis, viso, to see.*]

That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight. Millions of stars, *invisible* to the naked eye, may be seen by the telescope.

He endured, as seeing him who is *invisible*. *Heb. xi.*

INVISIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye. *Denham.*

INVISION, *n.* *s. as z.* [in and vision.] Want of vision, or the power of seeing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

INVITATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. invitatio*. See *Invite*.]

The act of inviting; solicitation; the calling or requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany him to any place.

INVITATORY, *a.* Using or containing invitations. *Wheatley.*

INVITATORY, *n.* A part of the service in the catholic church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.

—Antiphony, a service-book, which contained all the *invitatories*, responses and collects. *Encyc.*

INVITE, *v. t.* [*L. invito; It. invitare; Fr. inviter.* This word is formed by *in* and the Teutonic *bid*, or its root; *inbid*. See *Bid*.]

1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person; as, to *invite* one to dine or sup; to *invite* friends to a wedding; to *invite* company to an entertainment; to *invite* one to an excursion into the country.

2. To allure; to draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope.

—Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*. *Dryden.*

3. To present temptations or allurements to. The people should be in a situation not to *invite* hostilities. *Federalist, Jay.*

INVITED, *pp.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.

INVITER, *n.* One who invites. *Pope.*

INVITING, *ppr.* Soliciting the company of; asking to attend.

2. *a.* Alluring; tempting; drawing to; as an *inviting* amusement or prospect.

Nothing is so easy and *inviting* as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. *Irving.*

INVITING, *n.* Invitation. *Shak.*

INVITINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.

INVITINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting. *Taylor.*