

IDOLIZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration; as, to *idolize* gold or wealth; to *idolize* children; to *idolize* a virtuous magistrate or a hero.

IDOLIZED, *pp.* Loved or revered to adoration.

IDOLIZER, *n.* One who idolizes, or loves to reverence.

IDOLIZING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.

IDONEOUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus*; probably from the root of Gr. *ιδωμαι*, to be strong, able or sufficient.]

Fit; suitable; proper; convenient; adequate. [*Little used.*]

IDYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium*; Gr. *ιδύλλιον*; supposed to be from *ιδω*, form.]

A short poem; properly, a short pastoral poem; as the *idyls* of Theocritus.

c. stands for *L. id est*, that is.

IELAND, *n. i. land.* [G. and D. *eiland*; Sax. *ealand*, *iealand*; composed of *ie*, *ea*, water, *Fr. eau*, contracted from *L. aqua*, and *land*. This is the genuine English word, always used in discourse, but for which is used *island*, an absurd compound of *Fr. isle* and *land*, which signifies *land in water-land*, or rather *island-land*.]

1. A portion of land surrounded by water; as Bermuda, Barbadoes, Cuba, Great Britain, Borneo.

2. A large mass of floating ice.

IF, *v. t.* imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gífan*, Goth. *gíban*, to give. It is used as the sign of a condition, or it introduces a conditional sentence. It is a verb, without a specified nominative. In like manner we use *grant*, *admit*, *suppose*. Regularly, *if* should be followed, as it was formerly, by the substitute or pronoun that, referring to the succeeding sentence or proposition. *If* that John shall arrive in season, I will send him with a message. But that is now omitted, and the subsequent sentence, proposition or affirmation may be considered as the object of the verb. *Give* John shall arrive; *grant*, *suppose*, *admit* that he shall arrive, I will send him with a message. The sense of *if*, or *give*, in this use, is grant, admit, cause to be, let the fact be, let the thing take place. *If* then is equivalent to grant, allow, admit. "If thou wilt, thou canst make me whole," that is, thou canst make me whole, give the fact, that thou wilt.

If thou art the son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Matt. xiv.

2. Whether or not.

Uncertain *if* by augury or chance. *Dryden*. So in French, *soit que*, let it be that.

IGNEOUS, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, Sans. *aghni*, Beng. *aag*, *ogin*, Slav. *ogni*.]

1. Consisting of fire; as *igneous* particles emitted from burning wood.

2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire.

3. Resembling fire; as an *igneous* appearance.

IGNESCENT, *a.* [L. *ignesceus*, *ignesco*, from *ignis*, fire.]

Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating; as *ignescent* stones.

Fourcroy.

IGNESCENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

Many other stones, besides this class of *ignescent*, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

IGNIFY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio*.] To form into fire.

IGNIFLOUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus*.] Flowing with fire.

IGNIPOTENT, *a.* [L. *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.]

Presiding over fire. Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.

IGNIS FATUUS, *n.* [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will with the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern*.

IGNITE, *v. t.* [L. *ignis*, fire.] To kindle, or set on fire.

2. More generally, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat; as, to *ignite* charcoal or iron. Anthracite is *ignited* with more difficulty than bituminous coal.

IGNITE, *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IGNITED, *pp.* Set on fire.

2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

IGNITING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; becoming red with heat.

2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.

IGNITION, *n.* The act of kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.

3. The state of being kindled; more generally, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness.

4. Calcination.

IGNITIBLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IGNIVOMOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus*; *ignis*, fire, and *vomo*, to vomit.]

Vomiting fire; as an *ignivomous* mountain, a volcano.

IGNOBLE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. ignobilis*; *in* and *nobilis*. See *Noble*.]

1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious.

2. Mean; worthless; as an *ignoble* plant.

3. Base; not honorable; as an *ignoble* motive.

IGNOBILITY, *n.* Ignobleness. [*Not in use.*]

IGNOBLENESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IGNOBLY, *adv.* Of low family or birth; as *ignobly* born.

2. Very shamefully; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely. The troops *ignobly* fly.

IGNOMINIOUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus*. See *Ignominy*.]

1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character.

Then with pale fear surprised, *Fled ignominious.* *Milton*.

2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous. To be hanged for a crime is *ignominious*. Whipping, cropping and branding are *ignominious* punishments.

3. Despicable; worthy of contempt; as an *ignominious* projector.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.* Meantly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IGNOMINY, *n.* [L. *ignominia*; *in* and *nomen*, against name or reputation; Fr. *ignominie*.]

Public disgrace; shame; reproach; dishonor; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honor after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest.

Vice begins in mistake, and ends in *ignominy*.

IGNORAMUS, *n.* [L. we are ignorant; from *ignoro*.]

1. The indorsement which a grand jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges, on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged.

2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

IGNORANCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. ignorantia*; *ignoro*, not to know; *ignarus*, ignorant; *in* and *gnarus*, knowing.]

1. Want, absence or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed in arts, literature or science, or has not been informed of facts. Ignorance may be general, or it may be limited to particular subjects. Ignorance of the law does not excuse a man for violating it. Ignorance of facts is often venial.

Ignorance is preferable to error. *Jefferson*. Ignorances, in the plural, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes; but the use is uncommon and not to be encouraged.

IGNORANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans*.] Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened. A man may be *ignorant* of the law, or of any art or science. He may be *ignorant* of his own rights, or of the rights of others.

2. Unknown; undiscovered; a poetical use; as *ignorant* concealment.

3. Unacquainted with.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden*.

4. Unskillfully made or done. [*Not legitimate*.]

Poor *ignorant* baubles. *Shak*.

IGNORANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed; one unlettered or unskilled.

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous ignorants to preach? *Denham*.

IGNORANTLY, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction or information.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. *Acts xvii*.

2. Unskillfully; inexpertly. A man may mistake blunders for beauties and *ignorantly* admire them.

IGNORE, *v. t.* To be ignorant. [*Not in use.*]

IGNOSCIBLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis*.] Pardonable. [*Not used.*]

IGNOTIE, *a.* [L. *ignotus*.] Unknown. [*Not used.*]

IGUANA, *n.* A species of lizard, of the genus *Lacerta*.

ILE, so written by Pope for *aile*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. [*Not in use.*]

2. An ear of corn. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth*.

ILEX, *n.* [L.] In botany, the generic name of the Holly-tree. Also, the *Quercus ilex*, or great scarlet oak.