ment.

2. A legal claim on the estate of another. INCUM BRANCER, n. One who has an 3. The act of bowing, or bending the body being brought to a final issue. in respect or reverence.

Stilling fleet, INDECLINABLE, a. [Fr. from L. inde-

INCUM BROUS, a. Cumbersome; troublesome. Obs. Chaucer.

INCUR', v. t. [L. incurro, to run against; in and curro, to run ; It. incorrere; Sp.

1. Literally, to run against; hence, to be Thus, a thief incurs the punishment of the law by the act of stealing, before he the law by the development of the line of penalties of God's law.

2. To bring on; as, to incur a debt; to incur guilt; to incur the displeasure of God; [INDART, v. t. [in and dart.] To dart in; to incur blame or censure. Shak.

3. To occur; to meet; to press on. Obs.

INCURABIL'ITY, n. [Fr. incurabilité.] The INDEBT'ED, a. indet ted. [It. indebitato.] cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

INCU'RABLE, a. [Fr.; in and curable.] 1. That cannot be cured; not admitting of 2. Obliged by something received, for which cure; beyond the power of skill or medi-

cine : as an incurable disease. 2. Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; as incurable evils.

INCU'RABLE, n. A person diseased be-yond the reach of cure. INCU'RABLENESS, n. The state of not

admitting cure or remedy. INCU'RABLY, adv. In a manner or degree

that renders cure impracticable. INCURIOS'ITY, n. Want of curiosity : in-

attentiveness; indifference. Wotton. INCU'RIOUS, a. [in and curious.] Desti-

tute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive ; inattentive. INCU/RIOUSNESS, n. Want of curiosity

or inquisitiveness Chesterfield. INCUR'RED, pp. Brought on. INCUR'RING, ppr. Becoming subject or

liable to; bringing on.

INCUR'SION, n. [Fr. incursion; L. incur-sio, from incurro. See Incur.]

1. Literally, a running into; hence, an entering into a territory with hostile intention an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder or destruction of a post or INDE CENTLY, adv. In a manner to ofmagazine. Hence it differs from invasion, for conquest. During the revolution, the British troops made an incursion to Dan

bury, and destroyed the magazines. In INDEC IMABLE, a. Not liable to the pay opposing this incursion, Gen. Wooster was killed. 2. Attack; occurrence; as sins of daily in-

[Unusual.] cursion. South. INCURVATE, v. t. [L. incurvo; in and curvus, bent.

or straight course. INCURVATE, a. Curved inwards or up-

wards. INCURV ATED, pp. Bent; turned from a

rectilinear direction. INCURVATING, ppr. Bending; turning

from a right line.

laborious; clog; impediment; embarrass-|INCURVA'TION, n. The act of bending: INDECI'SIVELY, adv. Without decision. 2. The state of being bent, or turned from a INDECI SIVENESS, n. The state of being rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.

Kent. INCURVE, v. t. incurv'. To bend; to make crooked.

INCURVITY, n. [from L. incurvus.]

ness; a bending inward. Brown

search; inquiry; examination. Boyle. Brown used.

seeks or inquires with diligence. [Little] Boyle. used.

Indebitatus assumpsit. [See Assumpsit.] Bacon, INDEBT, a verb, is never used.

state of being incurable; impossibility of 1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. A is indebted to B; he is indebted in a large sum, or to a large amount.

restitution or gratitude is due. We are resultation or granting of their care of using blade to quantize their care of using inflancy and youth. We are indebted to God for life. We are indebted to God for life. We are indebted to [INDEC 100 WINDEX 200 VIOLET or Violetica of Second christian religion for many of the advantages, and much of the refinement of modtimes

INDEBT'EDNESS, n. indet'tedness. The state of being indebted.

INDEBT'MENT, n. indet'ment. The state of being indebted. [Little used.] Hall. INDECENCY, n. [Fr. indecence; It. indecenza; L. indecens, indeceo; in and deceo,

to become.] That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy, as rude or wanton

actions, obscene language, and whatever tends to excite a blush in a spectator. Extreme assurance or impudence may also be deemed indecency of behavior towards superiors. [See Indecorum.] INDECENT, a. [Fr. from L. indecens.]

Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; as indecent language; indecent manners; an indecent posture or gesture. Dryden.

fend modesty or delicacy. which is the hostile entrance of an army INDECID UOUS, a. [in and deciduous.] Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

ment of tithes.

INDECISTON, n. s as z. [in and decision.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose of of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolu-Burke.

To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line INDECISIVE, a. [in and decisive.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by laultimate issue; as an indecisive battle or engagement; an argument indecisive of the question.

2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesiindecisive character.

undecided; unsettled state; state of not

clinabilis; in and declino.

Not declinable; not varied by terminations; as, pondo, in Latin, is an indeclinable noun. state of being bent or crooked; crooked-INDECLI NABLY, adv. Without variation. Mountagu.

ma and carro, to run ; it. incorrer; sp. fless; a occuring inward.

Monadagu.

Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elemonte Encue.

bleness of decomposition. INDEC'OROUS, a. [L. indecorus; in and

decor, decus, deceo, to become. Shak. Unbecoming; violating good manners; con-

trary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require. It is indecorous in a young person to take the highest place in company, when his superiors are present. Indecorous is sometimes equivalent to indecent; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity

INDEC OROUSNESS, n. Violation of good manners in words or behavior. INDECO'RUM, n. [L. in and decorum.]

Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with indecency; but indecency, more frequently than indecorum, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.
[NDEE'D, adv. [in and deed.] In reality:

in truth; in fact.

The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. Rom. viii.

Indeed is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is indeed.

I were a beast indeed to do you wrong. Dryden. Some sons indeed, some very few we see, Who keep themselves from this infection free There is indeed no greater pleasure in visit-

ing these magazines of war-Addison. It is used to note concession or admission; as, ships not so large indeed, but better

Indeed is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated. Indeed! is it possible? is it so in fact?

INDEFAT'IGABLE, a. [L. indefatigabilis; in and defatigo, fatigo, to fatigue.]

bor; not yielding to fatigue; as indefatigable exertions; indefatigable attendance or perseverance.

Upborne with indefatigable wings. Milton tating; as an indecisive state of mind; an INDEFAT IGABLENESS, n. Unweariedness; persistency. Parnell.