

To surround or encompass with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath. Resplendent locks *inwreathed* with beams.

INWROUGHT, *pp.* or *a.* *inwraut'*. [*in* and *wrought*, from *work*.] *Milton.*

Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures. *Milton.*

IODATE, *n.* [See *Iodine*.] A compound consisting of oxygen, iodine and a base.

Gay Lussac. Henry.
IODIC, *a.* *Iodic* acid is a compound of iodine and oxygen.

IODIDE, *n.* A compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

IODIN, { [*Gr. iōdēs*, resembling a violet.

IODINE, { *n.* *let*.] In *chemistry*, a peculiar substance recently discovered by Courtois,

a manufacturer of salt-peter in Paris. It is obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants.

At the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it is a solid, apparently a simple substance, at least hitherto undecomposed.

It is incombustible, but in combining with several bodies, it exhibits the phenomena of combustion; hence it has been considered a supporter of combustion.

Like chlorine, it destroys vegetable colors, but with less energy. Its color is bluish black or grayish black, of a metallic luster.

It is often in scales, resembling those of micaceous iron ore; sometimes in brilliant rhomboidal plates, or in elongated octahedrons.

Its taste is acrid, and it is somewhat poisonous. It is fusible at 225° of Fahrenheit. The color of its vapor is a beautiful violet, whence its name.

Henry. Ure.
IODOUS, *a.* *Iodous* acid is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic* acid.

IODURET, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metallic or other base.

IOLITE, *n.* [*Gr. iōs*, a violet, and *lithos*, stone.]

A mineral of a violet blue color, with a shade of purple or black, called also *dichroit* and *cordierite*. It occurs in regular six-sided prisms. Its varieties are pelion and steinheilite.

Cleveland.

[*Note.* By the regular principles of pronouncing the Greek *iota* and the Shemitic *jod*, this word ought to be pronounced *yolite*.]

IONIC, *a.* [from *Ionia*.] The *Ionian* order, in architecture, is that species of column named from Ionia, in Greece. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan, but less slender and less ornamented than the Corinthian and Composite. It is simple, but majestic; its height is 18 modules, and that of the entablature four and a half.

Encyc.

2. The *Ionian* dialect of the Greek language, is the dialect used in Ionia.

3. The *Ionian* sect of philosophers, was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.

Encyc.

4. Denoting an airy kind of music. The *Ionian* or *Ionian* mode was, reckoning from grave to acute, the second of the five middle modes.

Bushy.

IPECACUANHA, *n.* A root produced in South America. Four sorts are mention-

ed, gray, brown, white, and yellow. The gray, or genuine kind, is referred by Mutis to the *Psychotria emetica*, but more recently by Brotero to the *Callicocca Ipecacuanha*, a plant growing in Brazil. These plants have been considered by some as the same, or as species of the same genus. This root is used as an emetic. *Parr.*

Ipecacuanha is a little wrinkled root about the thickness of a moderate quill, much used as an emetic, and against diarrheas and dysenteries. *Cyc.*

IRASCIBILITY, { *n.* [from *irascible*.]

IRASCI BLENES, { The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.

IRASCI BLES, *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. irascor*, from *ira*. See *Irre*.]

Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable; as an *irascible* man; an *irascible* temper.

IRE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. ira*, wrath; *W. irad*, pungency, passion, rage. See *Eng. Wrath*.]

Anger; wrath; keen resentment; a word chiefly used in poetry.

Thus will persist, relentless in his ire. *Dryden.*

IRREFUL, *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; wrathful; furious with anger.

The irreful bastard Orleans. *Shak.*

IRREFUL, *adv.* In an angry manner.

IRENARCI, *n.* [*Gr. εἰρηναῖος*.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquility.

IRIDES CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

IRIDESCENT, *a.* [from *iris*.] Having colors like the rainbow. *Fourcroy. Barrois.*

IRIDIUM, *n.* [from *iris*.] A metal of a whitish color, not malleable, found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium. Its specific gravity is above 18. It takes its name from the variety of colors which it exhibits while dissolving in muriatic acid. The native alloy with osmium, or native iridium, is of a steel gray color and shining metallic luster. It usually occurs in small irregular flat grains, in alluvial soil, in S. America. *Cleveland. Webster's Manual.*

IRIS, *n.* plu. *irises*. [*L. iris*, *iris*, the rainbow. *Gr. εἶς*.]

1. The rainbow. *Brown.*

2. An appearance resembling the rainbow. *Newton.*

3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye, by means of which that opening is enlarged and diminished.

4. The changeable colors which sometimes appear in the glasses of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

5. A colored spectrum which a triangular glass prism casts on a wall, when placed at a due angle in the sun-beams.

6. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.

IRISATED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow. *Phillips.*

IRISED, *a.* Containing colors like those of the rainbow. *Chaptal.*

IRISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland.

IRISH, *n.* A native of Ireland.

2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.

IRISHISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

IRK, *v. t. urk*. [*Scot. irk*, to weary; *irk*, indolent. Lye suggests that this may be from *Sax. weorce*, work, which signifies also pain, or anxiety; but it seems more probably to be connected with *Sax. earg*, slothful, lazy, *Gr. ἀργός*.]

To weary; to give pain to; used only impersonally; as, it *irketh* me, it gives me uneasiness. It is nearly obsolete. *Shak.*

IRKSOME, *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; giving uneasiness; used of something troublesome by long continuance or repetition; as *irksome* hours; *irksome* toil or task. *Addison. Milton.*

IRKSOMELY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.

IRKSOMENESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON, *n.* *urn*, or *irn*. [*Sax. iren*; *Scot. irēn*, *yrēn*, or *airn*; *Isl. iarn*; *Sw. järn* or *järn*; *Dan. iern*; *W. haitarn*; *Ir. iarnann*; *Arm. hoarn*. *Qu. L. ferrum*, for *herrum*. The radical elements of this word are not easily ascertained.]

1. A metal, the hardest, most common and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish color inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is so hard and elastic as to be capable of destroying the aggregation of any other metal. Next to tin, it is the lightest of all metallic substances, and next to gold, the most tenacious. It may be hammered into plates, but not into leaves. Its ductility is more considerable. It has the property of magnetism; it is attracted by the lodestone, and will acquire its properties. It is found rarely in native masses; but in ores, mineralized by different substances, it abounds in every part of the earth. Its medicinal qualities are valuable. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

2. An instrument or utensil made of iron; as a flat-iron, a smoothing-iron. *Const* thou till his skin with barbed irons? *Job xli.*

3. Figuratively, strength; power; as a rod of iron. *Dan. ii.*

4. Irons, plu., fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. *Ps. cv.*

5. IRON, *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; as an iron gate; an iron bar; iron dust.

6. Resembling iron in color; as an iron gray color.

7. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable; as the iron age of the world.

Iron years of wars and dangers. *Rowe.*
Jove crush'd the nations with an iron rod. *Pope.*

8. Binding fast; not to be broken; as the iron sleep of death. *Philips.*

9. Hard of understanding; dull; as an iron witted fool. *Shak.*

10. Firm; robust; as an iron constitution.

11. IRON, *v. t.* To smooth with an instrument of iron.

2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff.

3. To furnish or arm with iron.

IRON-CLAY, *n.* A substance intermediate between basalt and wacky, of a reddish brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular. *Cyc.*