

2. The person who founds an order, sect, society or scheme for the promotion of a public or social object.

3. An instructor; one who educates; as an *instructor of youth*. *Walker.*

INSTOP, *v. t.* [*in* and *stop*.] To stop; to close; to make fast. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

INSTRATIFIED, *a.* Stratified within something else. *Journ. of Science.*

INSTRUCT, *v. t.* [*L. instruo, instructum; in* and *struo*, to set or to put on; to furnish; *Fr. II. instruire; Sp. instruir.*] The *L. struo* is contracted from *struco* or *strugo*. See *Destroy*.]

1. To teach; to inform the mind; to educate; to impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it. The first duty of parents is to *instruct* their children in the principles of religion and morality.

2. To direct; to enjoin; to persuade or admonish.

She being before *instructed* by her mother, said, give me here the head of John the Baptist in a charger. *Matt. xiv.*

3. To direct or command; to furnish with orders. The president *instructed* his envoy to insist on the restitution of the property.

4. To inform; to advise or give notice to. On this question the court is not *instructed*.

5. To model; to form; to prepare. [*Not used.*] *Jay's Life.*

INSTRUCTED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

INSTRUCTIBLE, *a.* Able to instruct. [*Ill.*] *Bacon.*

INSTRUCTING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

INSTRUCTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. instructio.*]

1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge. Receive my *instruction* and not silver. *Prov. vii.*

3. Direction; order; command; mandate. The minister received *instructions* from his sovereign to demand a categorical answer.

INSTRUCTIVE, *a.* [*Sp. instructivo; It. istruttivo; Fr. instructif.*]

Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. Affliction furnishes very *instructive* lessons.

INSTRUCTIVELY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction. *Pope.*

INSTRUCTOR, *n.* A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. *1 Cor. iv.*

2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any president, professor or tutor, whose business is to teach languages, literature or the sciences; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

INSTRUCTRESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutress.

INSTRUMENT, *n.* [*Fr. from L. instrumentum, from instruo, to prepare; that which is prepared.*]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, &c. Swords, mus-

kets and cannon are *instruments* of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical *instrument*.

2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; applicable to persons or things. Bad men are often *instruments* of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the *instrument* of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.

3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, &c., which are called musical *instruments*, or *instruments* of music.

4. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c.; in general, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.

5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose, and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

INSTRUMENTAL, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. The press has been *instrumental* in enlarging the bounds of knowledge.

2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments; as *instrumental* music, distinguished from *vocal* music, which is made by the human voice.

INSTRUMENTALITY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing as means to an end; as the *instrumentality* of second causes.

INSTRUMENTALLY, *adv.* By way of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *South.*

2. With instruments of music.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality. *Hammond.*

INSTYLE, *v. t.* [*in* and *style*.] To call; to denominate. [*Not used.*] *Crashaw.*

INSUAVITY, *n.* [*L. insuavis.*] Unpleasantness. *Burton.*

INSUBJECTION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

INSUBMISSION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

INSUBORDINATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

INSUBORDINATION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority. *Marshall. J. M. Mason.*

INSUBSTANTIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real. *Shak.*

INSUCCATION, *n.* [*L. insucco, to moisten; in* and *succus, juice.*]

The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs. *Coxe.*

INSUFFERABLE, *a.* [*in* and *sufferable*.]

1. Intolerable; that cannot be borne or endured; as *insufferable* heat, cold or pain.

2. That cannot be permitted or tolerated. Our wrongs are *insufferable*.

3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff—*Dryden.*

INSUFFERABLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as a blaze *insufferably* bright; a person *insufferably* proud.

INSUFFICIENCY, *n.* [*in* and *sufficiency*.]

1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency; as an *insufficiency* of provisions to supply the garrison.

2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; as the *insufficiency* of a man for an office.

3. Want of the requisite strength, value or force; defect.

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is supplied by the light of Scripture. *Hooker.*

INSUFFICIENT, *a.* [*in* and *sufficient*.]

1. Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use or purpose. The provisions are *insufficient* in quantity and defective in quality.

2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; incapable; unfit; as a person *insufficient* to discharge the duties of an office.

INSUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

INSUFFLATION, *n.* [*L. in* and *sufflo*, to blow.]

1. The act of breathing on.

2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body. *Coxe.*

INSUITABLE, *a.* Unsuitable. [*Little used.*] *Burnell.*

INSULAR, *a.* [*L. insularis, from insula, an isle.*]

Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water; as an *insular* situation.

INSULAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle. *Berkeley.*

INSULATE, *v. t.* [*L. insula, an isle.*] To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.

2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone or not contiguous to a wall.

3. In *electrical experiments*, to place on a non-conducting substance, or in a situation to prevent communication with the earth.

4. To make an isle. [*Little used.*]

INSULATED, *pp. or a.* Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as an *insulated* house or column.

2. In *electrical experiments*, placed on an electric or non-conducting substance; not communicating with the earth.

INSULATING, *ppr.* Setting in a detached position. In *electrical experiments*, preventing communication by the interposition of an electric body.

INSULATION, *n.* The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.

2. In *electrical experiments*, that state in which the communication of electrical fluid is prevented by the interposition of an electric body.

INSULATOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric. *Ed. Encyc.*

INSULSE, *a.* *insuls.* [*L. insulsus.*] Dull; insipid. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*