

3. Wanting power to gratify desire; as *insipid* pleasures.

INSIPIDITY, *n.* [Fr. *insipidité*.]

1. Want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insipidity of Tate's.

INSIPIDLY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

INSIPIENCE, *n.* [L. *insipientia*; in and *sapio*, to be wise.]

Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

INSIST, *v. i.* [Fr. *insister*; L. *insisto*; in and *sisto*, to stand.]

1. Literally, to stand or rest on. [Rarely used.]

2. In *geometry*, an angle is said to *insist* upon the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle.

3. To dwell on in discourse; as, to *insist* on a particular topic.

To *insist* on, to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness; to persist in demands; as, to *insist* on oppressive terms in a treaty; to *insist* on immediate payment of a debt.

INSISTENT, *a.* Standing or resting on; as an *insistent* wall. [Little used.]

INSISTENCE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

INSITICENY, *n.* [L. in and *sitio*, to thirst.] Freedom from thirst.

INSITUATION, [L. *insitio*, from *insitus*, in-
zero, to plant.]

The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment.

INSNARE, *v. t.* [in and *snare*.] To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means.

2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem or deceit. The flattering tongue is apt to *insnare* the artless youth.

3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

[This word is often written *ensnare*, but *insnare* is the true orthography.]

INSNARED, *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

INSNARER, *n.* One that insnares.

INSNARING, *pp.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

INSOBRIETY, *n.* [in and *sobriety*.] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

INSCIABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *insociabilis*, in and *sociabilis*, socio, to unite.]

1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn.

2. That cannot be joined or connected.

Line and wood are *insociable*. [Not in use.]

INSOLATE, *v. t.* [L. *insolo*; in and *sol*, the sun.]

To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

INSOLATED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

INSOLATING, *pp.* Exposing to the action of sun-beams.

INSOLATION, *n.* The act of exposing to the rays of the sun for drying or maturing, as fruits, drugs, &c. or for rendering acid, as vinegar, or for promoting some chemical action of one substance on another.

2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the brain.

INSOLENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *insolentia*; in and *solo*, to be accustomed.]

Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.

Blown with *insolence* and wine.

INSOLENCE, *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt. [Not used.]

INSOLENT, *a.* Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; overbearing; domineering in power; as an *insolent* master.

2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous; as *insolent* words or behavior.

3. Unaccustomed; the primary sense. [Not used.]

INSOLENTLY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

INSOLIDITY, *n.* [in and *solidity*.] Want of solidity; weakness.

INSOLUBILITY, *n.* [from *insoluble*.] The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

INSOLUBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *insolubilis*; in and *solo*, to dissolve.]

1. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. We say a substance is *insoluble* in water, when its parts will not separate and mix with that fluid.

2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved; as a doubt or difficulty. [Not much used.]

INSOLVABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. in and *solvere*, to loosen or dissolve.]

1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication; as an *insolvable* problem or difficulty.

2. That cannot be paid or discharged.

INSOLVENCY, *n.* [infra.] Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment; as a merchant's *insolvency*.

2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner; as the *insolvency* of an estate.

3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as an *insolvent* law.

INSOLVENT, *a.* [L. in and *solvens*, *solvere*, to solve, to free, to pay.]

1. Not having money, goods or estate sufficient to pay all debts; as an *insolvent* debtor.

2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; as an *insolvent* estate.

3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt, or from liability to arrest and imprisonment for debts previously contracted; as an *insolvent* law.

INSOLVENT, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

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ment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted. These terms may be considered as *generic*, comprehending also bankrupt laws, which protect a man's future acquisitions from his creditors. But in a limited sense, as the words are now generally used, an insolvent law extends only to protect the person of the debtor from imprisonment on account of debts previously contracted.

INSOLVENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.

INSOMNIOUS, *a.* [L. *insomniosis*; or in and *somnus*, sleep.] Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

INSOMUCH, *adv.* [in, so, and much.] So that; to that degree.

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it.

[This word or combination of words is not deemed elegant, and is obsolescent, at least in classical composition.]

INSPECT, *v. t.* [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*; in and *specto*, to view.]

1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. It is the duty of parents to *inspect* the conduct or manners of their children.

2. To look into; to view and examine, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing; as, to *inspect* potash; to *inspect* flour; to *inspect* arms.

3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors; as, to *inspect* the press, or the proof-sheets of a book.

4. To superintend.

INSPECT, *n.* Close examination. [Not used.]

INSPECTED, *pp.* Viewed with care; examined by the eye or officially.

INSPECTING, *pp.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining for ascertaining the quality or condition.

INSPECTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inspectio*.]

1. A looking on or into; prying examination; close or careful survey; as the divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world.

2. Watch; guardianship; as a youth placed at school under the *inspection* of a friend.

3. Superintendence; oversight. The fortifications are to be executed under the *inspection* of an officer of the army.

4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality; as the *inspection* of flour.

5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

INSPECTOR, *n.* One who inspects, views or oversees; as an *inspector* of morals; an *inspector* of the press.

2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed, for the purpose of seeing it faithfully performed.

3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods or commodities offered for sale.

4. An officer of the customs.

5. A military officer whose duty is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.