

IMPAIR, *v. t.* { *m.* Diminution; decrease;
IMPAIRMENT, *n.* { *m.* injury. [*Not used.*]
Brown.
IMPAIRED, *pp.* Diminished; injured;
 weakened.
IMPAIRER, *n.* He or that which impairs.
Warburton.
IMPAIRING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening;
 injuring; enfeebling.
IMPALATABLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Little*
used.]
IMPALVE, *v. t.* [*L. in and palus*, a pole, a
 stake.]
 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fix-
 ing on an upright sharp stake. [*See Em-*
pale.]
 2. To inclose with stakes, posts or palisades.
 3. In *heraldry*, to join two coats of arms
 pole-wise. *Encyc.*
IMPALLID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale.
 [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*
IMPALM, *v. t.* *imp'am.* [*L. in and palma*,
 the hand.]
 To grasp; to take in the hand. *J. Barlow.*
IMPALPABILITY, *n.* The quality of not
 being palpable, or perceptible by the
 touch. *Jortin.*
IMPALPABLE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. in and*
palpo, to feel. [*See Palpable.*]
 Not to be felt; that cannot be perceived by
 the touch; as an *impalpable* powder,
 whose parts are so minute that they can-
 not be distinguished by the senses, particu-
 larly by feeling. *Encyc.*
 2. Not coarse or gross. *Warburton.*
IMPALSY, *v. t.* *s. as z.* [*in and palsy*.] To
 strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.
IMPANATE, *a.* [*L. in and panis*, bread.]
 Embodied in bread. *Cranmer.*
IMPANATE, *v. t.* To embody with bread.
Waterland.
IMPANATION, *n.* The supposed substan-
 tial presence of the body and blood of
 Christ, with the substance of the bread
 and wine, after consecration, in the eucha-
 rist; a tenet of the Lutheran church; oth-
 erwise called *consubstantiation*. *Encyc.*
IMPANNEL, *v. t.* [*in and pannel*.] To write
 or enter the names of a jury in a list or on
 a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to
 form, complete or enroll a list of jurors in
 a court of justice.
IMPANNELED, *pp.* Having the names
 entered in a panel; formed, as a jury.
IMPANNELING, *ppr.* Writing the names
 on a panel; forming, as a jury.
IMPARADISE, *v. t.* [*It. imparadisare; in*
and paradise.]
 To put in a place of felicity; to make happy.
IMPARADISED, *pp.* Placed in a condi-
 tion resembling that of paradise; made
 happy.
IMPARADISING, *ppr.* Making very happy.
IMPARALLELED, *a.* Unparalleled. [*Not*
used.] *Burnet.*
IMPARASYLLABIC, *a.* [*L. in, par, and*
syllaba.]
 Not consisting of an equal number of syl-
 labes. An *imparasyllabic* noun is one which
 has not the same number of syllables in all
 the cases; as *lapis, lapidis; mens, mensis*.
Bryant.
IMPARDONABLE, *a.* Upardonable.
South.
IMPARITY, *n.* [*in and parity; L. par,*
equal.]

1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*
 2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.
Brown.
 3. Difference of degree, rank or excellence.
Sancreft.
IMPART, *v. t.* [*in and park.*] To inclose
 for a park; to make a park by inclosure;
 to sever from a common. *Johnson.*
IMPART, *v. i.* [*Norm. emperter; in and Fr.*
parler, to speak.]
 To hold mutual discourse; appropriately,
 in law, to have licence to settle a lawsuit
 amicably; to have delay for mutual ad-
 justment. *Blackstone.*
IMPARTANCE, *n.* Properly, leave for mu-
 tual discourse; appropriately, in law,
 the licence or privilege of a defendant,
 granted on motion, to have delay of trial,
 to see if he can settle the matter amica-
 bly by talking with the plaintiff, and thus
 to determine what answer he shall make
 to the plaintiff's action. Hence,
 2. The continuance of a cause till another
 day, or from day to day. *Blackstone.*
IMPARSONEE, *a.* A *parson imparsonee*, is
 a parson presented, instituted and induct-
 ed into a rectory, and in full possession.
Blackstone.
IMPART, *v. t.* [*L. impertior; in and pario*,
 to divide; from *pars*, a part.]
 1. To give, grant or communicate; to be-
 stow on another a share or portion of
 something; as, to *impart* a portion of pro-
 visions to the poor.
 2. To grant; to give; to confer; as, to *im-*
part honor or favor.
 3. To communicate the knowledge of some-
 thing; to make known; to show by words
 or tokens. *Gentile lady.*
 When first I did *impart* my love to you—
Shak. Milton.
IMPARTANCE, *n.* Communication of a
 share; grant.
IMPARTATION, *n.* The act of imparting
 or conferring. [*Not much used.*]
Chaucery.
IMPARTED, *pp.* Communicated; granted;
 conferred.
IMPARTIAL, *a.* [*in and partial*, from *part*,
L. pars.]
 1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one
 party more than another; indifferent; un-
 prejudiced; disinterested; as an *impartial*
 judge or arbitrator.
 2. Not favoring one party more than an-
 other; equitable; just; as an *impartial*
 judgment or decision; an *impartial* opin-
 ion. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*
IMPARTIALITY, *n.* *imparshality.* Indif-
 ference of opinion or judgment; freedom
 from bias in favor of one side or party
 more than another; disinterestedness.
Impartiality is indispensable to an upright
 judge.
 2. Equitableness; justice; as the *impartial-*
ity of a decision.
IMPARTIALLY, *adv.* Without bias of
 judgment; without prejudice; without in-
 clination to favor one party or side more
 than another; equitably; justly.
IMPARTIALITY, *n.* The quality of not
 being subject to partition.

2. The quality of being capable of being
 communicated.
IMPARTIBLE, *a.* [*Sp. impartible; in and*
partible.]
 1. Not partible or subject to partition; as an
impartible estate. *Blackstone.*
 2. [*from impart.*] That may be imparted,
 conferred, bestowed or communicated.
Digby.
IMPARTING, *ppr.* Communicating; grant-
 ing; bestowing.
IMPARTMENT, *n.* The act of imparting;
 the communication of knowledge; disclo-
 sure. *Shak.*
IMPASSABLE, *a.* [*in and passable.* *See*
Pass.]
 That cannot be passed; not admitting a pas-
 sage; as an *impassable* road, mountain or
 gulf. *Milton. Temple.*
IMPASSABLENESS, *n.* The state of be-
 ing impassable.
IMPASSABLY, *adv.* In a manner or de-
 gree that prevents passing, or the power
 of passing.
IMPASSIBILITY, *n.* [*from impass-*
ible.]
IMPASSIBILITY, *n.* [*from impass-*
ible.]
 Exemption from pain or suffering; insus-
 ceptibility of injury from external things.
Dryden.
IMPASSIBLE, *a.* [*Fr. impassible; Sp. im-*
passible; L. impassibilis, from *passus*, *patis*,
 to suffer.]
 Incapable of pain, passion or suffering; that
 cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness.
 Whatever is destitute of sensation
 is *impassible*.
 Though naked and *impassible*, depart.
Dryden.
IMPASSION, *v. t.* [*in and passion.*]
 To move or affect strongly with passion.
IMPASSIONATE, *v. t.* To affect power-
 fully. *Mare.*
IMPASSIONATE, *a.* Strongly affected.
 2. Without passion or feeling. *Barton.*
IMPASSIONED, *a.* Actuated or agitated
 by passion.
 The tempter all *impassioned*, thus began.
Milton.
 2. Animated; excited; having the feelings
 warmed; as an *impassioned* orator.
 3. Animated; expressive of passion or ar-
 dor; as an *impassioned* discourse.
IMPASSIVE, *a.* [*L. in and passus, patior*,
 to suffer.]
 Not susceptible of pain or suffering; as the
impassive air; *impassive* ice. *Dryden. Pope.*
IMPASSIVELY, *adv.* Without sensibility
 to pain or suffering.
IMPASSIVENESS, *n.* The state of being
 insusceptible of pain. *Mountagu.*
IMPASSIVITY, *n.* The quality of being
 insusceptible of feeling, pain or suffering.
Pensarinas, Trans.
IMPASTATION, *n.* [*in and paste.*] The
 mixture of various materials of different
 colors and consistencies, baked or united
 by a cement, and hardened by the air or
 by fire. *Chambers.*
IMPASTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. empâter; in and pite*,
 paste.]
 1. To knead; to make into paste.
 2. In *painting*, to lay on colors thick and
 bold.
IMPASTED, *a.* Concreted, as into paste.
Shak.