

ceptive verb, as in *fervesco*. Annexed to English adjectives, *ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality; as *whitish*, from *white*; *yellowish*, from *yellow*.

Ish annexed to names forms a possessive adjective; as in *Suedish*, *Danish*, *English*.

Ish annexed to common nouns forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as *foolish*, from *fool*; *roguish*, from *rogue*; *brutish*, from *brute*. This is the more common use of this termination.

ISLE, a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written *icicle*. [See *Ice* and *icicle*.]

ISINGLASS, *n.* *i'zinglass*. [that is, *ise* or *ice glass*.]

A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh water fishes, particularly of the huso, a fish of the sturgeon kind, found in the rivers of Russia. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines. *Encyc.*

ISINGLASS-STONE. [See *Mica*.]

ISLAMISM, *n.* [from the Ar. *إسلام* salama, to be free, safe or devoted to God.] The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism. *Encyc.*

ISLAND, *n.* *il'land*. [This is an absurd compound of *isle* and *land*, that is, *land-in-water land*, or *island-land*. There is no such legitimate word in English, and it is found only in books. The genuine word always used in discourse is our native word, *Sax. ealand*, D. G. *ciland*.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water.
2. A large mass of floating ice, is called an *island of ice*.

ISLANDER, *n.* *i'lander*. An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, *n.* *ile*. [Fr. *isle* or *ile*, from It. *isola*, *isla*.]

1. A tract of land surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land embosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river.

The *isles* shall wait for his law. Is. xlii.

2. A passage in a church. [See *Isle*.]

ISLET, *n.* *i'let*. A little island.

ISOTHERMAL, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *thermos*, heat.]

Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

An *isochronal* line, is that in which a heavy body is supposed to descend without acceleration. *Bailey*.

Isochronal vibrations of a pendulum are such as are performed in the same space of time. *Encyc.*

ISOLATE, *v. t.* [It. *isola*, an isle or island.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. *Med. Repos.*

ISOLATED, *pp. or a.* [Fr. *isolé*; It. *isolato*, from *isola*, an isle.]

Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.

ISOLATING, *ppr.* Placing by itself or detached like an isle.

ISOMORPHISM, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, like, and *μορφή*, form.]

The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound without an alteration of its primitive form.

ISOMORPHOUS, *a.* Capable of retaining its primitive form in a compound. *Ed. Rev.*

ISONOMY, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *νομος*, law.]

Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges. *Mitford*.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, *a.* [See *Iso* and *perimetry*.]

Having equal boundaries; as *isoperimetric* figures or bodies.

ISOPERIMETRY, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *περι*, around, and *μετρον*, measure.]

In *geometry*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

ISOSCELES, *a.* [Gr. *ισοσκελης*; *isos*, equal, and *σκελος*, leg.]

Having two legs only that are equal; as an *isosceles* triangle.

ISRAELITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

ISRAELITIC, *a.* Pertaining to Israel. *J. P. Smith*.

ISOTHERMAL, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, proper, and *θερμα*, heat.] Warned by its own heat. *Ure*.

ISOTONIC, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *τονος*, tone.]

Having equal tones. The *isotonic* system, in music, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

ISSUABLE, *a.* [from *issue*.] That may be issued. In *law*, an *issuable* term, is one in which issues are made up. *Blackstone*.

ISSUE, *n.* *ish'u*. [Fr. *issue*; It. *uscio*, a door, and *uscire*, to go out. It may coincide in origin with Heb. Ch. 83, Eth.

፬፻፲፱ watsa.]

1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; applied to water or other fluid, to smoke, to a body of men, &c. We say, an *issue* of water from a pipe, from a spring, or from a river; an *issue* of blood from a wound, of air from a bellows; an *issue* of people from a door or house.

2. A sending out; as the *issue* of an order from a commanding officer or from a court; the *issue* of money from a treasury.

3. Event; consequence; end or ultimate result. Our present condition will be best for us in the *issue*.

4. Passage out; outlet.

To God the Lord belong the *issues* from death. Ps. lxxviii.

5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring; as, he had *issue*, a son; and we speak of *issue* of the whole blood or half blood. A man dies without *issue*.

6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements or other property. A conveyance to B all his right to a term for years, with all the *issues*, rents and profits.

7. In *surgery*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. *Encyc.*

8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. Lev. xii. Matt. ix.

9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury. *Conc.*

10. A giving out from a repository; delivery; as an *issue* of rations or provisions from a store, or of powder from a magazine.

ISSUE, *v. i.* [It. *uscire*. See the Noun.]

1. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; as, water *issues* from springs; blood *issues* from wounds; sap or gum *issues* from trees; light *issues* from the sun.

2. To go out; to rush out. Troops *issued* from the town and attacked the besiegers.

3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring. Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee—2 Kings xx.

4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue; as rents and profits *issuing* from land, tenements, or a capital stock.

5. In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. Our lawyers say, a *cause issues* to the court or to the jury; it *issues* in demurrer.

6. To close; to end. We know not how the cause will *issue*.

ISSUE, *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; as, to *issue* money from a treasury, or notes from a bank.

2. To send out; to deliver from authority; as, to *issue* an order from the department of war; to *issue* a writ or precept.

3. To deliver for use; as, to *issue* provisions from a store.

ISSUE, *pp.* Descended; sent out. *Shak.*

ISSUELESS, *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children. *Shak.*

ISSUING, *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from; sending out.

ISSUNG, *n.* A flowing or passing out.

2. Emission; a sending out, as of bills or notes.

ISTHMUS, *n.* *ist'mus*. [L. from Gr. *ισθμος*.]

A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land. Such is the Neck, so called, which connects Boston with the main land at Roxbury. But the word is applied to land of considerable extent, between seas; as the *isthmus* of Darien, which connects North and South America, and the *isthmus* between the Euxine and Caspian seas.

IT, *pron.* [Sax. *hit*; D. *het*; G. *es*; L. *id*.]

1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called demonstrative, and standing for any thing except males and females. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of *it* are the issues of life." Prov. iv. Here *it* is the substitute for *heart*.

2. It is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as *it* rains; *it* snows. In this case, there is no determinate thing to which it can be referred.

In other cases, *it* may be referred to *matter*, *affair*, or some other word. *Is it* come to this?

3. Very often, *it* is used to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence. "It is well ascertained, that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid." What is well ascertained?