

INSULT, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, to leap on; in and *salio*, to leap.]

1. The act of leaping on. [*Little used.*]
Dryden.
2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.

Savage.

INSULT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; It. *insultare*; Sp. *insultar*; L. *insulto*. See the Noun.] To treat with gross abuse, insolence or contempt, by words or actions; as, to call a man a coward or a liar, or to sneer at him, is to *insult* him.

To *insult over*, to triumph over with insolence and contempt.

INSULT', *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph. *B. Jonson.*

INSULTATION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment. *Feltham.*

INSULTED, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence and contempt.

INSULTER, *n.* One who insults. *Rowe.*

INSULTING, *ppr.* Treating with insolence or contempt.

INSULTINGLY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

Dryden.

INSURME, *v. t.* [L. *insumo*.] To take in. [*Not used.*]
Evelyn.

INSUPERABILITY, *n.* [from *insuperabile*.] The quality of being insuperable. [*Little used.*]

INSUPERABLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*; in and *superabilis*, from *super*, to overcome or surpass.]

1. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; as *insuperable* difficulties, objections or obstacles.
2. That cannot be passed over.

And middle natures, how they long to join.
Yet never pass th' *insuperable* line. *Pope.*

The latter application is unusual. This word is rarely or never used in reference to an enemy, in the sense of invincible or unconquerable. We do not say that troops or enemies are *insuperable*; but the word is applied chiefly to difficulties, objections, obstacles or impediments.

INSUPERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably. *Green.*

INSUPPORTABLE, *a.* [Fr. in and *supportable*.]

1. That cannot be supported or borne; as the weight or burden is *insupportable*.
2. That cannot be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable. We say of heat or cold, insult, indignity or disgrace, it is *insupportable*.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being insupportable; insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

Sidney.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

Dryden.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed.

Young.

INSUPPRESSIVE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

Shak.

INSURABLE, *a.* [from *insure*.] That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

The French law annuls the latter policies so far as they exceed the *insurable* interest which remained in the insured at the time of the subscription thereof.

Walsh.

INSURANCE, *n.* [from *insure*.] The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent. to make up a loss which another may sustain. *Insurance* is usually made on goods or property exposed to uncommon hazard, or on lives.

2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insurance company, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

INSURANCER, *n.* An underwriter. [*Not in use.*]

INSURE, *v. t.* *insure*. [in and *sure*. The French use *assurer*; we use indifferently *assure* or *insure*.]

To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss; or to engage to indemnify another for the loss of any specified property, at a certain stipulated rate per cent., called a premium. The property usually *insured* is such as is exposed to extraordinary hazard. Thus the merchant *insures* his ship or its cargo, or both, against the dangers of the sea; houses are *insured* against fire; sometimes hazardous debts are *insured*, and sometimes lives.

INSURE, *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance. This company *insures* at 3 per cent., or at a low premium.

INSURED, *pp.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

INSURER, *n.* One who insures; the person who contracts to pay the losses of another for a premium; an underwriter.

INSURGENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens*; in and *surgo*, to rise.]

Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; as *insurgent* chiefs.

Stephens.

INSURGENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. [See *Insurrection*.] An *insurgent* differs from a rebel. The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels*.

INSURING, *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmoutable*. See *Surmount*.]

1. Insuperable; that cannot be surmounted or overcome; as an *insurmountable* difficulty, obstacle or impediment.
2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending; as an *insurmountable* wall or rampart.

INSURMOUNTABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

INSURRECTION, *n.* [L. *insurgo*; in and *surgo*, to rise.]

1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an attempt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from *mutiny*, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. *Insurrection* is however used with such latitude as to comprehend either *sedition* or *rebellion*.

It is found that this city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and *sedition* have been made therein. *Ezra iv.*

2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy. [*Little used.*]

INSURRECTIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

Amer. Review.

INSURRECTIONARY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

Burke.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, *n.* [from *insusceptible*.]

Want of susceptibility, or capacity to feel or perceive.

Med. Repos.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, *a.* [in and *susceptible*.]

1. Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected or impressed; as a limb *insusceptible* of pain; a heart *insusceptible* of pity.

2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.

INSURRECTION, *n.* [L. *insurrex*.] The act of whispering into something.

INTACTABLE, *a.* [L. *intactus*; in and *tactus*, *tango*, to touch.] Not perceptible to the touch.

Diel.

INTAGLIATED, *a.* *intagliato*. [See *Intaglio*.] Engraved or stamped on.

Warton.

INTAGLIO, *n.* *intaglio*. [It. from *intagliare*, to carve; in and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailleur*.]

Literally, a cutting or engraving; hence, any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription engraved on it.

Addison.

INTANGIBLE, *a.* [in and *tangible*.] That cannot or may not be touched. *Wilkins.*

2. Not perceptible to the touch.

A corporation is an artificial, invisible, *intangible* being.

Marshall.

INTANGIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of *intangibility*, { *n.* being *intangible*.

INTASTABLE, *a.* [in and *tastable*, *taste*.] That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

Green.

INTEGER, *n.* [L. See *Entire*.] The whole of any thing; particularly, in arithmetic, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction. Thus in the number 54. 7, in decimal arithmetic, 54 is an integer, and 7 a fraction, or seven tenths of a unit.

INTEGRAL, *a.* [Fr. from *integrer*.] Whole; entire.

Bacon.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*.

Bacon.