

INTRODUCED, *pp.* Led or conducted in; brought in; made acquainted; imported.

INTRODUCER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other; one who brings any thing into notice or practice.

INTRODUCING, *pp.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

INTRODUCTION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. introductio*.]

1. The action of conducting or ushering in to a place; *used of persons*. We speak of the *introduction* of one stranger to another; the *introduction* of a foreign minister to a prince or court, and the *introduction* of company to a levee.

2. The act of bringing into a country; as the *introduction* of gold or bullion, or of merchandise.

3. The act of bringing something into notice, practice or use; as the *introduction* of new modes of dress or of tillage.

4. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse.

5. The first part of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, and prepares the minds of his audience for a favorable reception of his remarks or arguments.

INTRODUCTIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something. *Loevth.*

INTRODUCTOR, *n.* An introducer. [*Not used.*]

INTRODUCTORY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; as *introductory* remarks; an *introductory* discourse.

INTROGRESSION, *n.* [*L. introgressio*.] Entrance. [*Not used.*]

INTROMISSION, *n.* [*L. intromissus, intromitto*; *intro* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. The action of sending in. *Pencham.*

2. In *Scot's law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another. *Johnson.*

INTROMIT, *v. t.* [*L. intromitto*, *supra.*] To send in; to let in; to admit. *Greenhill.*

To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters. Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold into a room.

INTROMIT, *v. i.* To intermeddle with the effects of another. *Stuart.*

INTRORECEPTION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within. *Hammond.*

INTROSPECT, *v. t.* [*L. introspectio*; *intro* and *specio*, to look.]

To look into or within; to view the inside. *INTROSPECTION*, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind. *Dryden.*

INTROSUSCEPTION, } The falling of
INTUSSUSCEPTION, } *n.* one part of an intestine into another, or the passing of one part within another, causing a duplication of the intestine. *Care. Hooper.*

INTROVENIENT, *a.* [*L. intro* and *veniens, venio*, to come.]

Coming in or between; entering. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

INTROVERSION, *n.* The act of turning inwards. *Berkeley.*

INTROVERT, *v. t.* [*L. intro* and *verto*.] To turn inwards. *Coeper.*

INTRUDE, *v. i.* [*L. intrudo*; *in* and *trudo*, to thrust. See *Thrust*.]

1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome; to enter, as into company, against the will of the company or the host; as, to *intrude* on families at unseasonable hours. Never *intrude* where your company is not desired.

2. To encroach; to enter or force one's self in without permission; as, to *intrude* on the lands of another.

3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right. *Col. ii.*

INTRUDE, *v. t.* To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome.

2. To force or cast in. *Greenhill.*

INTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust in.

INTRUDER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

They were but *intruders* on the possession, during the minority of the heir. *Davies.*

They were all strangers and *intruders*. *Locke.*

INTRUDING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right or welcome.

INTRUSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from *L. intrusio*, from *intrudo*.]

1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right or welcome. The company may be disturbed by the *intrusion* of an unwelcome guest.

—Many excellent strains which have been jostled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private? *Addison.*

2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another.

3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person. *Wotton.*

INTRUSIVE, *a.* Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude. *Thomson.*

INTRUST, *v. t.* [*in* and *trust*.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity; as, to *intrust* a servant with one's money or goods, or to *intrust* money or goods to a servant. We *intrust* an agent or factor with commercial business, or we *intrust* commercial concerns to an agent.

We *intrust* our friends with secrets, or *intrust* secrets to them.

INTRUSTED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

INTRUSTING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

INTUITION, *n.* [*Sp. intuitio*; *L. intuitus, intueor*; *in* and *tueor*.]

A looking on; a sight or view; but restricted to mental view or perception. Particularly and appropriately, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, immediately, or the moment they

are presented, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning and deduction.

We know by *intuition*, that a part is less than the whole. *Encyc.*

INTUITIVE, *a.* [*Sp.* and *It. intuitivo*; *Fr. intuitif*.]

1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection; as *intuitive* evidence.

2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection; as *intuitive* judgment or knowledge.

3. Seeing clearly; as an *intuitive* view; *intuitive* vision. *Hooker.*

4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning; as the *intuitive* powers of celestial beings.

INTUITIVELY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning; as, to perceive *intuitively*.

INTUMESCE, *v. i.* *intumesco*. [*L. intumesco*; *in* and *tumesco*, to swell.]

To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.

In a higher heat it *intumesces* and melts into a yellowish black mass. *Kirwan.*

INTUMESCENCE, *n.* [*supra.*] The action of swelling.

2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state. *Woodward.*

INTURGESCENCE, *n.* [*L. in* and *turgesco*, to swell.]

A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled. *Brown.*

INTUSE, *n.* [*L. intusus*.] A bruise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

INTWINE, *v. t.* [*in* and *twine*.] To twine or twist together; to wreath; as a wreath of flowers *intwined*.

INTWINED, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWINKING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

INTWIST, *v. t.* [*in* and *twist*.] To twist together; to interweave. *Parkhurst.*

INTWISTED, *pp.* Twisted together.

INTWISTING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

INULIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *Inula helenicum*, or elecampane. *Ure.*

INUMBATE, *v. t.* [*L. inumbro*.] To shade.

INUNCTION, *n.* [*L. inunctus, inungo*; *in* and *ungo*, to anoint.]

The action of anointing; unction. *Ray.*

INUNCTUOSITY, *n.* [*L. in* and *unctus*, or *Eng. unctuous*.]

The want of unctuousity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch; as the *inunctuosity* of porcelain clay. *Kirwan.*

INUNDANT, *a.* [*L. inundans, infra.*] Overflowing. *Shenstone.*

INUNDATE, *v. t.* [*L. inundo, inundatus*; *in* and *undo*, a wave, or its root.]

1. To overflow; to deluge; to spread over with a fluid. The low lands along the Mississippi are *inundated* almost every spring.

2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, the country was once *inundated* with bills of credit. The presses *inundate* the country with papers.

INUNDATED, *pp.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

INUNDATING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.