

2. A portable case for the instruments of writing. *Johnson.*
- INK/INESS, *n.* [from *inky*.] The state or quality of being inky.
- INK/LE, *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; *Shak.*
- INK/LING, *n.* A hint or whisper; an intimation. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- INK/MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.
- INKNOT, *v. t. innot.* [*in* and *kaet*.] To bind as with a knot.
- INK/STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.
- INK-STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone of a white, red, gray, yellow or black color, containing a quantity of native vitriol or sulphate of iron; used in making ink. *Encyc.*
- INK/Y, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black.
2. Tarnished or blackened with ink.
- INLA/CE, *v. t.* [*in* and *lace*.] To embellish with variegations. *Fletcher.*
- INLA/ID, *pp.* of *inlay*, which see.
- IN/LAND, *a.* [*in* and *land*.] Interior; remote from the sea. Worcester in Massachusetts, and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, are large inland towns.
2. Within land; remote from the ocean; as an inland lake or sea. *Spenser.*
3. Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; as inland trade or transportation; inland navigation.
4. Confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country; as an inland bill of exchange, distinguished from a foreign bill, which is drawn in one country on a person living in another.
- IN/LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country. *Shak. Milton.*
- IN/LANDER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea. *Brown.*
- INLAND/ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.
- INLA/PIDATE, *v. t.* [*in* and *lapido, lapis*, a stone.]
- To convert into a stony substance; to petrify. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
- INLA/Y, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *inlaid*. [*in* and *lay*.] To veneer; to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in and fastening with glue, thin slices or leaves of fine wood, on a ground of common wood. This is used in making compartments. *Encyc.*
- IN/LAY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. *Milton.*
- INLA/YER, *n.* The person who inlays or whose occupation it is to inlay.
- INLA/YING, *pp.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, set in a ground of other wood.
- INLAW', *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*
- IN/LET, *n.* [*in* and *let*.] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. Thus, a window is an *inlet* for light into a house; the senses are the *inlets* of ideas or perceptions into the mind.
2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

- In/limite, [L.] at the threshold; at the beginning or outset.
- INLIST', *v. t.* [*in* and *list*.] To enter into military service by signing articles and receiving a sum of money. [See *List*.]
- INLIST', *v. t.* To engage or procure to enter into military service. [See *Enlist*, a common spelling, but *inlist* is preferable.]
- INLIST'ED, *pp.* Engaged in military service, as a soldier.
- INLISTING, *pp.* Entering or engaging in military service.
- INLIST'EMENT, *n.* The act of inlisting. These inlistments were for one year only. *Marshall.*
2. The writing containing the terms of military service, and a list of names of those who enter into the service.
- IN/LOCK, *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.
- IN/LY, *a.* [*in* and *like*.] Internal; interior; secret. *Shak.*
- IN/LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly; as, to be *inly* pleased or grieved. *Milton. Spenser.*
- IN/MATE, *n.* [*in* or *inn*, and *mate*.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, occupying different rooms, but using the same door for passing in and out of the house. *Cowd.*
2. A lodger; one who lives with a family, but is not otherwise connected with it than as a lodger.
- IN/MATE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller. *Milton.*
- IN/MOST', *a.* [*in* and *most*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.
- The silent, slow, consuming fires
Which on my *innmost* vitals prey. *Addison.*
I got into the *innmost* court. *Gudiver.*
- INN, *n.* [*Sax. inn*, probably from the Heb. and Ch. *נחל* to dwell or to pitch a tent, whence Ch. *נחל* an inn. Class Gn. No. 19.]
1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. In America, it is often a tavern, where liquors are furnished for travelers and others.
2. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students; formerly, the town-house of a nobleman, bishop or other distinguished personage, in which he resided when he attended the court.
- Inns of court*, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.
- Inns of chancery*, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies. These are now occupied chiefly by attorneys, solicitors, &c. *Encyc.*
- INN/HOLDER, *n.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner.
2. An inhabitant. *Obs. Spenser.*
- INN/KEEPER, *n.* [*inn* and *keep*.] An innholder. In America, the innkeeper is often a tavern keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper, the inn for furnishing lodgings and provisions being usually united with the tavern for the sale of liquors.
- INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge. *Donne.*

- INN, *v. t.* To house; to put under cover. *Bacon.*
- INN/NATE, *a.* [*L. innatus*, from *innascor*; *in* and *nascor*, to be born.]
- Inborn; native; natural. Innate ideas are such as are supposed to be stamped on the mind, at the moment when existence begins. Mr. Locke has taken great pains to prove that no such ideas exist. *Encyc.*
- INNATED, for *innate*, is not used.
- INN/NATELY, *adv.* Naturally.
- INN/NATENESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.
- INNAVIGABLE, *a.* [*L. innavigabilis*; *in* and *navigabilis*. See *Navigate*.]
- That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels. *Dryden.*
- IN/NER, *a.* [*from in*.] Interior; farther inward than something else; as an inner chamber; the inner court of a temple or palace.
2. Interior; internal; not outward; as the inner man. Eph. iii.
- IN/NERLY, *adv.* More within. *Barret.*
- IN/NERMOST, *a.* Farthest inward; most remote from the outward part. Prov. xviii.
- INNERVE, *v. t. innerv*. [*in* and *nerve*.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. *Dwight.*
- IN/NING, *n.* The ingathering of grain.
2. A term in cricket, a turn for using the bat.
- INNINGS, *n.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*
- IN/NOCECE, *f. n.* [*Fr. from L. innocens*; *in* and *noco*, to hurt.]
1. Properly, freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness; as the *innocence* of a medicine which can do no harm. In this sense, the noun is not obsolete, though less used than the adjective.
2. In a moral sense, freedom from crime, sin or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.
- Enjoyment left nothing to ask—*innocence* left nothing to fear. *Johnson.*
3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart; as the *innocence* of a child.
4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. This is the sense in which the word is most generally used, for perfect *innocence* cannot be predicated of man. A man charged with theft or murder may prove his *innocence*.
5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband; as the *innocence* of a cargo, or of any merchandise. *Kent.*
- IN/NOCENT, *a.* [*Fr. from L. innocens*.]
1. Properly, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure; harmless; innoxious; as an *innocent* medicine or remedy.
2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin; pure; upright. In this general sense, no human being that is a moral agent, can be *innocent*. It is followed by *of*.
3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action; as, a man is *innocent* of the crime charged in the indictment.
4. Lawful; permitted; as an *innocent* trade.