

INHER'ING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.

INHERIT', *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar*; Port. *herdar*; It. *ereditare*; Fr. *hériter*; from L. *hæres*, an heir. See *Heir*.]

1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession, as the representative of the former possessor; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his decease. The heir *inherits* the lands or real estate of his father; the eldest son of the nobleman *inherits* his father's title, and the eldest son of a king *inherits* the crown.

2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. The son *inherits* the virtues of his father; the daughter *inherits* the temper of her mother, and children often *inherit* the constitutional infirmities of their parents.

3. To possess; to enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift or divine appropriation; as, to *inherit* everlasting life; to *inherit* the promises.

—That thou mayest live, and *inherit* the land which Jehovah thy God giveth thee. Deut. xvi.

The meek shall *inherit* the earth. Matt. v.

INHERIT', *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.

—Thou shalt not *inherit* in our father's house. Judges xi.

INHERITABLE, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir by course of law; as an *inheritable* estate or title.

2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as *inheritable* qualities or infirmities.

3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

By attainder—the blood of the person attained is so corrupted as to be rendered no longer *inheritable*. *Birkbeck.*

INHERITABLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Sherrwood.*

INHERITANCE, *n.* An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession or in course of law; or an estate which the law casts on a child or other person, as the representative of the deceased ancestor.

2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; as, the heir received the estate by *inheritance*.

3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.

And Rachel and Leah answered and said, is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house? Gen. xxxi.

4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. Num. xxvi.

5. That which is possessed or enjoyed.

Ask of me, and I will give thee the heaven for thine *inheritance*. Ps. ii.

INHERITED, *pp.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.

INHERITING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.

INHERITOR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.

INHERITRESS, *a.* An heiress; a female

INHERITRIX, *a.* who inherits or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.

INNERSE, *v. t.* *inherse*. [in and *herse*.] To inclose in a funeral monument. *Shak.*

INNERSION, *n. s.* as *z.* [L. *inhæsis*, *inhæro*.] Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.

INHUA'TION, *n.* [L. *inhætio*.] A gaping after; eager desire. [Not used.]

INHURIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhûber*; L. *inhûber*; in and *habeo*, to hold, properly to rush or drive.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.

2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.

Their motions also are excited or *inhibited*—by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation at the dissolution so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

INHIBITED, *ppr.* Restrained; forbid.

INHIBITING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.

INHIBITION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *inhibitio*.] 1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.

2. In law, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from further proceedings in a cause depending before him; commonly, a writ issuing from a higher ecclesiastical court to an inferior one, on appeal. *Cowell.*

INHOLD, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *inheld*. [in and hold.]

To have inherent; to contain in itself. [Little used.] *Rowley.*

INHOLDER, *n.* An inhabitant. *Oberlin.*

INHOOP, *v. t.* [in and hoop.] To confine or inclose in any place. *Shak.*

INHOSPITABLE, *a.* [in and hospitable.] 1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; declining to entertain guests, or entertaining them with reluctance; as an *inhospitable* person or people.

2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence or shelter to strangers; as *inhospitable* deserts or rocks. *Milton.*

INHOSPITABLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, *n.* Want of hospitability; *n.* pitilessness or kindness to strangers; refusal or unwillingness to entertain guests or strangers without reward. *Chesterfield.*

INHUMAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; L. *inhumanus*; in and *humanus*, humane.]

1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling; as an *inhuman* person or people.

2. Marked with cruelty; as an *inhuman* act.

INHUMANITY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité*.] Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; used of persons.

3. Cruelty in act; barbarity; used of actions.

INHUMANLY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously. *Swift.*

INHUMATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhumer*; L. *inhumare*, *humo*, to bury.]

1. To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.

2. To digest in a vessel surrounded with warm earth. *Encyc.*

INHUMATION, *n.* The act of burying; interment.

2. In chemistry, a method of digesting sub-

stances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth, or a like substance.

INHUMED, *pp.* Buried; interred.

INHUMING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.

INIMAGINABLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable. *Pearson.*

INIMICAL, *a.* [L. *inimicus*; in and *amicus*, a friend.]

1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; applied to private enmity, as *hostile* is to public.

2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.

—Savage violence *inimical* to commerce. *Ward.*

INIMITABILITY, *n.* [from *inimitable*.] The quality of being incapable of imitation. *Norris.*

INIMITABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inimitabilis*; in and *imitabilis*, from *imitor*, to imitate.] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation; as *inimitable* beauty or excellence; an *inimitable* description; *inimitable* eloquence.

INIMITABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Brown.*

INIQU'ITOUS, *a.* [See *Iniquity*.] Unjust; wicked; as an *iniquitous* bargain; an *iniquitous* proceeding. [It is applied to things rather than to persons, but may be applied to persons.]

INIQU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; L. *iniquitas*; in and *equitas*, equity.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; as the *iniquity* of war; the *iniquity* of the slave trade.

2. Want of rectitude in principle; as a malicious prosecution originating in the *iniquity* of the author.

3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.

Your *iniquities* have separated between you and your God. Is. lx.

4. Original want of holiness or depravity. I was shapen in *iniquity*. Ps. li.

INIQU'OUS, *a.* Unjust. [Not used.]

IRRITABILITY, *n.* [in and *irritability*.] The quality of being irritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement. *Darwin.*

IRRITABLE, *a.* [in and *irritable*.] Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement. *Darwin.*

IRRITATIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; as an *irritative* fever. *Darwin.*

INISLE, *v. t.* *in'ile*. [in and *isle*.] To surround; to encircle. [Not in use.] *Drayton.*

INITIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *initialis*, *initium*, beginning.]

1. Beginning; placed at the beginning; as the *initial* letters of a name.

2. Beginning; incipient; as the *initial* symptoms of a disease.

INITIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.

INITIALLY, *adv.* In an incipient degree. *Barrow.*

INITIATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *initio*, to enter or begin, from *initum*, *ineo*, to enter; in and *eo*, to go.]

1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by in-