

5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation. *Kent.*

INNOCENT, *n.* One free from guilt or harm. *Shak.*

2. A natural; an idiot. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY, *adv.* Without harm; without incurring guilt.

2. With simplicity; without evil design.

3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty; as goods *innocently* imported.

INNOCUOUS, *a.* [*L. innocuus; in and noco, to hurt.*]

Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. Certain poisons used as medicines in small quantities, prove not *innocuous*, but beneficial. It applied only to things; not to persons.

INNOCUOUSLY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects. *Digby.*

INNOMINABLE, *a.* Not to be named. *Chaucer.*

INNOMINATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous. *Ray.*

INNOVATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. innover; L. innovo; in and novo, to make new, novus, new.*]

1. To change or alter by introducing something new.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship. *South.*

2. To bring in something new. *Bacon.*

INNOVATE, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established; with *on*. It is often dangerous to *innovate* on the customs of a nation.

INNOVATED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.

INNOVATING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, *n.* [*from innovate.*] Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites or practices. *Innovation* is expedient, when it remedies an evil, and safe, when men are prepared to receive it. *Innovation* is often used in an ill sense, for a change that disturbs settled opinions and practices without an equivalent advantage.

INNOVATOR, *n.* An introducer of changes. *Bacon.*

Time is the greatest *innovator*. *Bacon.*

2. One who introduces novelties, or who makes changes by introducing something new. *South.*

INNOXIOUS, *a.* [*L. innoxius; in and novius, noco, to hurt.*]

1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; as an *innoxious* drug.

2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects. *Innoxious* flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads, and on horses' manes. *Digby.*

3. Free from crime; pure; innocent. *Pope.*

INNOCIOUSLY, *adv.* Harmlessly; without mischief. *Brown.*

INNOCIOUSNESS, *n.* Harmlessness. *Tooke.*

INNUENDO, *n.* [*L. from innuo, to nod; in and nuo.*]

1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named. *Mercury—owns it a marriage by innuendo.* *Dryden.*

2. In law, a word used to point out the precise person. *Burton.*

INNUENT, *a.* [*L. innuens.*] Significant.

INNUMERABILITY, } *n.* State of being }
INNUMERABLENESS, } innumerable. }
Fotherby. Sherwood.

INNUMERABLE, *a.* [*L. innumerabilis.* See *Number.*]

1. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated or numbered for multitude.

2. In a loose sense, very numerous.

INNUMERABLY, *adv.* Without number.

INNUMEROUS, *a.* [*L. innumerus; in and numerus, number.*]

Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable. *Milton. Pope.*

INNUTRITION, *n.* [*in and nutrition.*]

Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment. *Darwin.*

INNUTRITIOUS, *a.* [*in and nutritious.*]

Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. *Darwin.*

INOBEДИENCE, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience. *Bp. Bedell.*

INOBEДИENT, *a.* Not yielding obedience; neglecting to obey.

INOBSERVABLE, *a.* [*in and observable.*]

That cannot be seen, perceived or observed. *Bacon.*

INOBSERVANCE, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience. *Bacon.*

INOBSERVANT, *a.* [*in and observant.*]

Not taking notice. *Beddies.*

INOBSERVATION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation. *Shuckford.*

INOCULATE, *v. t.* [*L. inoculo; in and oculus, the eye.*]

1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. All sorts of stone fruit, apples, pears, &c. may be *inoculated*. We *inoculate* the stock with a foreign bud.

2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* a person with the matter of small pox or cow pox. When the latter disease is communicated, it is called *vaccination*.

INOCULATE, *v. i.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation. The time to *inoculate* is when the buds are formed at the extremities of the same year's shoot, indicating that the spring growth for that season is complete.

INOCULATED, *pp.* Budded; as an *inoculated* stock.

2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud.

3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.

INOCULATING, *ppr.* Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock.

2. Infecting by inoculation.

INOCULATION, *n.* [*L. inoculatio.*] The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting

contagious matter in his skin or flesh. This practice is limited chiefly to the communication of the small pox, and of the cow pox, which is intended as a substitute for it. [*See Vaccination.*]

INOCULATOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

INODIATE, *v. t.* [*L. in and odium.*] To make hateful. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

INODORATE, *a.* [*L. in and odoratus.*] Having no scent or odor. *Bacon.*

INODOROUS, *a.* [*L. inodorus; in and odor.*] Wanting scent; having no smell.

The white of an egg is an *inodorous* liquor. *Arbutnot.*

INOFFENSIVE, *a.* [*in and offensive.*]

1. Giving no offense or provocation; as an *inoffensive* man; an *inoffensive* answer.

2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance; as an *inoffensive* appearance or sight.

3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief. *Thy inoffensive* sates never bite. *Dryden.*

4. Not obstructing; presenting no hindrance.

—From hence a passage broad, Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

INOFFENSIVELY, *adv.* Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

INOFFENSIVENESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

INOFFICIAL, *a.* [*in and official.*] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character; as an *inofficial* communication; *inofficial* intelligence.

Pinekey and Marshall would not make *inofficial* visits to discuss official business. *Pickering.*

INOFFICIALLY, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

INOFFICIOUS, *a.* [*in and officious.*]

1. Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

—Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the *inofficious* testament. *Blackstone.*

Let not a father hope to excuse an *inofficious* disposition of his fortune, by alleging that every man may do what he will with his own. *Paley.*

2. Unfit for an office. *Thou drown'st thyself in inofficious* sleep. *B. Jonson.*

3. Not civil or attentive. *B. Jonson.*

INOPERATIVE, *n.* Agency; influence; production of effects. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

INOPERATIVE, *a.* [*in and operative.*]

Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect; as laws rendered *inoperative* by neglect; *inoperative* remedies.

INOPPORTUNE, *a.* [*L. inopportunus. See Opportune.*]

Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.

INOPPORTUNELY, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

INOPPRESSIVE, *a.* [*in and oppressive.*]

Not oppressive; not burdensome. *O. Wolcott.*