

structing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into the mysteries of *Ceres*.

2. To introduce into a new state or society; as, to *initiate* one into a club. *Addison*.

3. To instruct; to acquaint with; as, to *initiate* one in the higher branches of mathematics.

4. To begin upon. *Clarendon*.  
INI/TIATE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite. *Pope*.

INI/TIATE, *a.* Unpracticed. *Shak.*

2. Begun; commenced. A tenant by the curtesy *initiate*, becomes so by the birth of a child, but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife. *Blackstone*.

INI/TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated. *J. Barlow*.

INI/TIATED, *pp.* Instructed in the first principles; entered.

INI/TIATING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies. *J. M. Mason*.

INITIATION, *n.* [*Lat. initio.*] The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules or ceremonies; as, to *initiate* a person into a christian community.

2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown.

3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, to *initiate* one into the visible church by baptism.

Initiatory, *a.* Initiating or serving to initiate; introducing by instruction, or by the use and application of symbols or ceremonies.

Two initiatory rites of the same general import cannot exist together. *J. M. Mason*.

INI/TIATORY, *n.* [*supra.*] Introductory rite. *L. Addison*.

INJECT, *v. t.* [*L. injectus, injicio; in and jacio, to throw.*]

1. To throw in; to dart in; as, to *inject* any thing into the mouth or stomach.

2. To cast or throw on.

—And mound *inject* on mound. *Pope*.

INJECTED, *pp.* Thrown in or on.

INJECTING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.

INJECTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. injectio.*] The act of throwing in, particularly that of throwing a liquid medicine into the body by a syringe or pipe.

2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe; a clyster.

3. In *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. *Encyc.*

INJOIN, [*See Enjoin.*]

INJUNCTION, *n.* [*L. injunctio.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]

INJUDICABLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Little used.*]

INJUDICIAL, *a.* Not according to the forms of law. *Diet*.

INJUDICIOUS, *a.* [*in and judicious.*] Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; unwise; as an *injudicious* person.

2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; as an *injudicious* measure.

INJUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwise.

INJUDICIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise. *Whitlock*.

INJUNCTION, *n.* [*L. injunctio, from injungo, to enjoin; in and jungo, to join.*]

1. A command; order; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority.

For still they knew, and ought t' have still remembered  
The high injunction, not to taste that fruit. *Milton*.

2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.

3. In law, a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c. When the reason for granting an injunction ceases, the injunction is dissolved. *Blackstone*.

INJURE, *v. t.* [*Fr. injure, injurier; L. injuria, injury; Sp. injuriar; It. ingiuriare. See Injury.*]

1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health.

2. To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate.

3. To slander, tarnish or impair, as reputation or character.

4. To impair or diminish; to annoy; as happiness.

5. To give pain to; to grieve; as sensibility or feelings.

6. To impair, as the intellect or mind.

7. To hurt or weaken; as, to *injure* a good cause.

8. To impair; to violate; as, to *injure* rights.

9. To make worse; as, great rains *injure* the roads.

10. In general, to wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others. A man *injures* his person by wounds, his estate by negligence or extravagance, and his happiness by vices. He *injures* his neighbor by violence to his person, by fraud, by calumny, and by non-fulfillment of his contracts.

INJURED, *pp.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.

INJURER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

INJURING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.

INJURIOUS, *a.* [*L. injurius; Fr. injurieux.*]

1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. That which impairs rights or prevents the enjoyment of them, is *injurious*.

2. Hurtful to the person or health. Violence is *injurious* to the person, as intemperance is to the health.

3. Affecting with damage or loss. Indolence is *injurious* to property.

4. Mischievous; hurtful; as the *injurious* consequences of sin or folly.

5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. The very suspicion of cowardice is *injurious* to a soldier's character.

6. Detractory; contemptuous; hurting reputation; as, obscure hints as well as open

detraction, are sometimes *injurious* to reputation.

7. In general, whatever gives pain to the body or mind, whatever impairs or destroys property or rights, whatever tarnishes reputation, whatever disturbs happiness, whatever retards prosperity or defeats the success of a good cause, is deemed *injurious*.

INJURIOUSLY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.

INJURIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

INJURY, *n.* [*L. injuria; in and jus, juris, right; Fr. injure; It. ingiuria; Sp. injuria.*]

1. In general, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an *injury*. That which impairs the mental faculties, is an *injury*. These *injuries* may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are *injuries* to rights. Slander is an *injury* to reputation, and so is cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an *injury*. We may receive *injury* by misfortune as well as by injustice.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments. *Watts*.

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.

INJUSTICE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. injustitia; in and justitia, justice.*]

1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights, as fraud in contracts, or the withholding of what is due. It has a particular reference to an *unequal* distribution of rights, property or privileges among persons who have *equal* claims.

2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.

INK, *n.* [*D. inkt; Fr. encre.*] A black liquor or substance used for writing, generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas and gum-arabic.

2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, &c.

3. A pigment.

Printing ink is made by boiling lintseed oil, and burning it about a minute, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and rosin.

Ink for the rolling press, is made with lintseed oil burnt as above, and mixed with Frankfort black.

Indian ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue.

Nicholson.  
Sympathetic ink, a liquor used in writing, which exhibits no color or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. *Encyc.*

INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.

INK/HORN, *n.* [*ink and horn; horns being formerly used for holding ink.*]

1. A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. Ink horns are made of horn, glass or stone.