

into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation.

This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To set or fix deep and firm.

Ingrafted love he bears to Cesar. *Shak.*
INGRAFTED, *pp.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

INGRAFTING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.

INGRAFTMENT, *n.* The act of ingrafting.

2. The thing ingrafted.

INGRAIN, *v. t.* [in and *grain*.] To dye in the grain, or before manufacture.

INGRAINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain or in the raw material; as *ingrained* carpets.

INGRAINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the raw material.

INGRAPPLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; entwined. *Dryden.*

INGRATE, *a.* [L. *ingratus*; in and *gratus*; Fr. *ingrat*.]

1. Ungrateful; unthankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

INGRATE, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat*.] An ungrateful person.

INGRA'TEFULLY, *adv.* Ungratefully.

INGRA'TEFULNESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.

INGRA'TIATE, *v. t.* *ingrat* *shale*. [It. *ingraziarsi*; L. *in* and *gratia*, favor.]

1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence or kindness. It is always used as a reciprocal verb, and followed by *with*, before the person whose favor is sought. Ministers and courtiers *ingratiate* themselves with their sovereign. Demagogues *ingratiate* themselves with the populace.

2. To recommend; to render easy; *used of things.* *Hammond.*

INGRA'TIATING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.

INGRA'TIATING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.

INGRA'TITUDE, *n.* [Fr. *in* and *gratitude*.]

1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude is abhorred by God and man.

L'Estrange.

No man will own himself guilty of *ingratitude*.

2. Retribution of evil for good.

Nor was it with *ingratitude* returned.

Dryden.

INGRAVE, *v. t.* To bury. [Not used.]

INGRAVIDATE, *v. t.* [L. *gravidus*.] To impregnate. *Fuller.*

INGREAT, *v. t.* To make great. [Not in use.] *Fotherby.*

INGREDIENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ingrediens*, entering into; *ingredior*; in and *gradior*. See *Grade*.]

That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture. It is particularly applied to the simples in medicinal compositions, but admits of a very general application. We

say, an ointment or a decoction is composed of certain *ingredients*; and Addison wondered that learning was not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.

INGRESS, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, *ingredior*, supra.]

1. Entrance; as the *ingress* of air into the lungs. It is particularly applied to the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.

2. Power of entrance; means of entering. All *ingress* was prohibited.

INGRESSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ingressus*, *ingredior*.] The act of entering; entrance.

INGUINAL, *a.* [from L. *inguen*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin; as 'an *inguinal* tumor.

INGULF, *v. t.* [in and *gulf*.] To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf or whirlpool. *Milton.*

2. To cast into a gulf. *Hayward.*

INGULFED, *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.

INGULFING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool or vast deep.

INGURGITE, *v. t.* [L. *ingurgito*; in and *gurgis*, a gulf.] To swallow greedily or in great quantity. *Died.*

INGURGITE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swallow.

INGURGITATION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity. *Darwin.*

INGUSTABLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *gusto*, to taste.] That cannot be tasted. [Little used.] *Brown.*

INHABILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *inhabilis*; in and *habilis*, apt, fit.]

1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient; as *inhabitable* matter. *Encyc.*

2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; *used of persons.* [Little used. See *Unable*.]

INHABILTY, *n.* [from *inhabile*.] Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [Little used. See *Inability*.]

INHABIT, *v. t.* [L. *inhabito*; in and *habito*, to dwell.]

To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. Wild beasts *inhabit* the forest; fishes *inhabit* the ocean, lakes and rivers; men *inhabit* cities and houses.

Thus saith the high and lofty One, that *inhabiteth* eternity—Is. lvii.

INHABIT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

They say wild beasts *inhabit* here. *Waller.*

INHABITABLE, *a.* [from *inhabit*.] Habit-able; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. The stars may be *inhabitable* worlds. Some regions of the earth are not *inhabitable* by reason of cold or sterility. A building may be too old and decayed to be *inhabitable*.

2. Not habitable. [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabilis*.] [Not in use.] *Shak.*

INHABITANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers. [Little used.] *Carew.*

INHABITANCY, *n.* Residence; habitan- cy; permanent or legal residence in a town, city or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires to entitle a pauper

to demand support from the town, city or parish in which he lives, otherwise called a legal settlement, which subjects a town to support a person, if a pauper.

Laws of Mass. Blackstone.

INHABITANT, *n.* A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the *inhabitants* of a town, city, county or state. So brute animals are *inhabitants* of the regions to which their natures are adapted; and we speak of spiritual beings, as *inhabitants* of heaven.

2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish. The conditions or qualifications which constitute a person an inhabitant of a town or parish, so as to subject the town or parish to support him, if a pauper, are defined by the statutes of different governments or states.

INHABITATION, *n.* The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

2. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants. *Brown.*

[This word is little used.]

INHABITED, *pp.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.

INHABITER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant. *Derham.*

INHABITING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.

INHABITRESS, *n.* A female inhabitant. *Bp. Richardson.*

INHALE, *v. t.* [L. *inhalo*; in and *halo*, to breathe.]

To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air; opposed to *exhale* and *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

INHALED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.

INHALER, *n.* One who inhales.

2. In medicine, a machine for breathing or drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints. *Encyc.*

INHALING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.

INHARMONIC, *a.* Unharmonious; *inharmoneal*, *a.* discordant.

INHARMONIOUS, *a.* [in and *harmonious*.] Not harmonious; ununusual; discordant. *Broome.*

INHARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

INHERE, *v. i.* [L. *inhereo*; in and *hæreo*, to hang.]

To exist or be fixed in something else; as, colors *inhere* in cloth; a dart *inheres* in the flesh.

INHERENCE, *n.* Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHERENT, *a.* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

Inherent baseness. *Shak.*

2. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty and protection.

INHERENTLY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Bentley.*