

Lam and the humblest Southerner's innate politeness.

OCTAVE THAXET in *Century Magazine*, May, '97, p. 120.

2. Specifically, in metaphysics, immediately given in or furnished from the constitution of the intellect or mind, rather than acquired by experience; intuitive; as, a priori ideas and truths are innate.

Whatever is universally true, . . . true under all circumstances and conditions, . . . that is an innate truth, or one which had its origin in the soul itself, and was not impressed upon us through the senses, or from the world without.

F. BOWEN in *Modern Philos.* ch. 2, p. 41. [n. 77.]

3. Bot. Attached by its base to the apex of a stem, as of an anther. Compare ADNATE. [*< L. in-* + *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born in, < in, in, born.] **In-nated⁺**.

Synonyms: see INHERENT; NATIVE; INNATE.

—Innate idea (*Philos.*), see IDEA.

—In'na-tive, in-na-tiv^e, adj. Native; innate.

Some innate weakness. LOWELL Collected Writings, v. 1, p. 11.

In-navig-a-bl(e, -bly, etc.) See NAVIGABLE.

In-neat⁺, et. To fasten together neatly.

In'ner, in'gr, n. 1. Situated within; internal; inward; in or inward; interior; pertaining to that which is within. Pertaining to that which is within; internal; inward; in or inward; interior; pertaining to that which is within. Specifically, noting that which is within the body, as, the inner man.

There is a chamber or cavity within the heart, the key to which no one may comprehend. PHILLIPS BROOKS Sermon.

3. Not easily discerned or understood; subtle; secret; occult; esoteric; hidden; as, inner meaning.

We are in the dark as to the inner meaning of many of the proclamations of the wise men. HAMILTON in *Review of Books*.

4. Zool. Nearer the center than the outer; situated or sounding from the center; as, inner ear, inner voice. [*< AS. innearu*, compar. of *near*.]

—inner part or voice, the innermost part of the voice, highest and lowest; as, the tone of the inner voice, the position that includes basso, tenor, soprano, and alto.

Derivatives: —in'ner-ly, adv. Farther inwards.

Farther within.—in'ner-ness, the condition of a thing, as the true parent or superficial parent of a plant.

In'ner, n. 1. That which lies between the outer center and the outer. See INNERN.

2. A blow struck striking the inner part of the body.

in'ner, adj. & prep. Farther inwards; more inward.

in'ner-est, n. Innermost.

in'ner-most, adj. The innermost part.

The dark hue of the innermost skin, which is the true skin, which is skin.

—in'ner-mo⁺, adj. Harmlessly; innocently.

In'ner-ate, in-ner'at, adj. Supplied with nerves or nerve fibers; having nerves extending to; innervate.

The so-called sympathetic system consists of ganglia and plexuses of nerves, giving of nervous stimuli to the organs of digestion, circulation, etc. CHATZES ZOOLOGY.

[*< L. in-* + *nerveus*, *nerve*.]

In"ne-rat'ion¹, in'-grā'shōn. The act of innervating; the giving of nervous stimuli to; innervation.

The arrangement of nerves in any part of the animal body.

The innervation and nervous system are more complicated than those of man. W. E. ALLEN PRITCHARD, *Primer of Anatomy*.

In"ne-rat'ion², n. A condition of nervousness.

[*< L. innervis, nervous, < in-* + *nerveus*, *nerve*.]

In-ner've, in-ngr'v, n. To supply with nerves; strengthen.

In'nes, in'nes, n. The condition of being inward.

In'nest, in'nest, n. Inmost.

In'ning, in'ning, n. 1. The person or person in power, control, or authority, as in baseball, cricket, etc., a turn.

2. A period of time during which each side takes one turn at the game, as the first half of the second inning (i. e., the period during which the side that came first to bat have their second turn).

In series 1 and 2 the British always use the singular, as, the inning. In the United States the singular is often used, as, the inning.

3. A tract of land reclaimed from the sea, as in a marshy or low-lying country, as of grain. [*< AS. iunnung, < in-* + *nan*, to gather, as of grain.]

In'nis, n. Same as INNIS.

In-nit'en-ey, n. A leaning upon; pressure.

In-nix'ion, n. A resting upon; incumbency.

In'keep'er, in-kip'gr, n. The proprietor, as of a house, specifically, in law, one who holds himself up to the public to lodge and entertain, for reasonable compensation, all who choose to come to his house. **Inn'hold**.

In-no-hibet, n. Same as EXCUSE.

In'no-cence, in'o-séns, n. 1. The state of being innocent; the condition of being free from evil, or from what corrupts or vitiates; purity of heart; freedom from taint; as, the innocence of a child.

Human innocence is not to know evil; Christian sanctity is to know evil and good, and prefer good.

HOMERSON SERMONS first series, ser. IV, p. 64. [n. 79.]

2. Freedom from guilt, as of some specific crime or charge; absence of legal guilt; as, he declared his innocence of the murder. 3. Freedom from harmful or noxious qualities; harmlessness; innocuousness; as, the innocence of milk as food. 4. Simplicity or ignorance arising from natural lack of intellect or imperfect development or attainment; hence, weak-mindedness; imbecility; as, the innocence of an idiot.

I urge this childhood proof.

Because what follows is pure innocence.

SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act I, sc. 1.

5. Freedom from illegal taint, as of being contraband of war or in violation of an embargo or blockade; as, innocent goods taken to a belligerent. 6. Bot. A small delicate plant (*Houstonia caerulea*). Called also *sheats*. See HOUSTONIA. [P., < L. *innocens*, < *innocēt-*; see INNOCENT.]

Synonyms: harmlessness, innocence, guiltlessness.

Antonyms: contamination, corruption, crime, criminality, evil, fault, guile, guilt, harm, harmfulness, hurt, hurtfulness, impurity, ruin, sin, sinfulness, stain, wrong.

In'no-cen-cy, in'o-séns-i, n. [-cres, pl.] 1. An instance of innocence; as, behold our innocencies. 2. Same as INNOCENCE.

In'no-cent, in'o-sént, a. 1. Not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept; pure; upright; as, an innocent babe. 2. Free from the guilt of a particular evil action or crime; not guilty; as, they declared him innocent.

Illustrations not wholly depraved in a sense of the word, principle that a man shall be held innocent until proved guilty, law to be observed.

LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

3. Possessing qualities that can hardly be detected; innocent; harmlessness; innocuousness.

Illustrations not wholly depraved in a sense of the word, principle that a man shall be held innocent until proved guilty, law to be observed.

LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

4. Free from mischievous effects; innocuous; as, innocuous food.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

5. Free from disease; healthy; as, an innocent person.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

6. Free from the influence of bad influences; innocent.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

7. Free from the influence of bad influences; innocent.

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8. Free from the influence of bad influences; innocent.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

9. Free from the influence of bad influences; innocent.

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10. Free from the influence of bad influences; innocent.

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It was thought an innovation, in 1776, that a woman should be permitted to hold real estate in her own right.

T. W. HIBBARD in *North American Review* Nov., '79, p. 28.

3. **Scots Law.** The exchange and substitution of one obligation for another. Compare NOVATION. 4. Bot. Inmosses, a new shoot or supplementary extension of the stem.

There is formed every year, after the fruit has reached maturity, a side shoot called an "innovation," which acts in the same way as the main stem, and at a later period becomes an independent plant.

K. J. GOETSCHE in *Eclog. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 72. [*< LL. innovatio(n)s*, < L. *innovo*; see INNOVATE.]

—In"no"va"tion-ist, n. One who believes in or practices innovation.—In'no-vat"iv(e, a. Characterized by, or tending to introduce innovations.

In"no"va"tor, in'o-vā'tor, n. 1. One who introduces or strives to introduce innovations; a radical reformer.

2. One who brings about changes by the introduction of innovations. [*< L. innovo; see INNOVATE.*]

—In"no"va"to"r-ism, n. The introduction of innovations by innovators; a radical reform movement.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

—In"no"va"to"r-ist, n. Harmless; innocuous; innocent.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

—In"no"va"to"r-ity, n. Innocuity; innocence; harmlessness; innocuousness.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

—In"no"va"to"r-ous, n. Harmless; innocuous; innocent.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

—In"no"va"to"r-ic, n. Relating to, or characteristic of, innovation.

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—In"no"va"to"r-ic-al-ly, adv. In"no"va"to"r-ic-ally.

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LEXICON ON CIVIL LIBERTY ch. 7. [n. 77.]

—In"no"va"to"r-ic-er, n. One who believes in or practices innovation.

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