

# A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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## VOLUME V: H—K, INFERABLE — INPUSHING.

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### NOTE.

THIS section of I contains 1382 Main words, 73 Combinations explained under these, and 173 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., 1628 in all. The *obvious combinations* recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring individual explanation, number 73 more. Of the 1382 Main words, 869 are current and fully English, 497 (35½%) are marked † as obsolete, and 16 (1⅛%) as || alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries shows the following figures :—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Infer</i> to <i>Inpushing</i>	246	713	923	956	1701
Words illustrated by quotations	206	332	472	138	1453
Number of illustrative quotations	592	506	1057	182	6688

The quotations in the corresponding part of Richardson number 826.

Although words of Latin derivation are still much to the front, those of Old English age, or of native formation, are proportionally more numerous than in the preceding section. These consist almost entirely of compounds or derivatives of the adverb and preposition IN; such are INLAND, *inlaid*, *inlaw*, *inlet*, *inly*, INMATE (cf. *inmake*), INNINGS, the agricultural term *in-field*; also the comparative INNER, and superlatives INMOST, *innermost*, with their earlier synonyms, *innerer*, *innermore*, *innest*, *innerest*. The most notable and interesting word in the group is INN, in the sense-history of which there will be found a good deal that is new, in connexion with the inns of students at the Universities, and the *Inns of Court* and of *Chancery* (sense 5).

Among the more important articles on words of Latin origin are those on INFERENCE, INFINITESIMAL, INFINITIVE, INFLUENCE (in its earlier use a term of Astrology), and its Italian equivalent INFLUENZA, first used in 1743 as an appellation for a mysterious epidemic of which the annals may be traced in the chain of quotations, and which has again visited us while these sheets were passing through the press; the verbs INFORM and INOCULATE; also the words *inferior*, *infernal*, *infidel*, *infinite*, *infirmity*, *inflexion*, *infusion*, *ingenious* and *ingenuous* (with their joint abstract *ingenuity*), *inhabit* and *inherit*, with their families, *inhuman* and *inhumane*, *initiative*, *injure*, *innocent*, *inordinate*. There are also the important legal terms *information*, *inhibition*, *injunction*, and *innuendo*, in the treatment of which skilled assistance has been obtained.

Another interesting word treated is INK, with its many compounds, from the antique *ink-horn* to the modern *ink-slinger*; also the words of obscure origin, INGOT, INKLE, INKLING (the earliest sense of which is seen to refer to something heard). Attention is also called to the articles on the two suffixes -ING, and the history of their use in the verbal substantive, gerund, and present participle.