



**Na'hua** (nā'wā), *n.* An Indian of the Nahuatl stock.

**Na'hua-tlan** (-tlan), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock, related to the Shoshonean, comprising the Aztec and other civilized tribes of central Mexico and various isolated colonies southward on the Pacific coast. They possessed a civilization second only to that of the Mayan tribes from whom it was doubtless in large part derived. Their arts included a varied agriculture, weaving, pottery, stone working, and a rudimentary metallurgy. They possessed pictographic records, a ritual, a calendar, an educational system, and a well-defined social organization, with sacerdotal and other orders. Human sacrifice and ritualistic cannibalism were the repulsive features of their culture.

**Na'hum** (nā'hūm), *n.* [L., fr. Heb. *Nakhūm*.] 1. Lit., consolation; — masc. prop. name.

2. *Bib.* A Hebrew prophet who flourished before the fall of Nineveh (about 606 B. C.), which he predicted. *b* The Book of Nahum. See OLD TESTAMENT.

**Na'iad** (nā'yād; n'ād; 277), *n.* [*L. pl.* NA'IA-DES (nā'yā-dez; n'ā-dez). [*L. naitas, -adis, naitis, -itis, a water nymph, Gr. naitas, naitis, akin to naitō to flow: cf. F. naitade. Cf. NAID.*] 1. *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life and perpetuity to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains.

2. *Yon nymphs, called naitades, of the wand'ring brooks. Shak.*

3. *In technical use: a Zool.* Any species of the tribe Naiades; a fresh-water mussel. See MUSSEL, 2. *b* Bot. Any plant of the genus *Naias* or of the family Naiadaceae.

**Na'ia-da-ce-ae** (nā'yā-dā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. See NAID.] *Bot.* A family of aquatic monocotyledonous plants preferably restricted to the genus *Naias*, but often extended to include Potamogetonaceae and Apogoneteaceae. — **na'ia-da-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

**Na'ia-da-les** (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of aquatic or marsh herbs typified by the Naiadaceae and comprising six other families, including the Alismaceae, Potamogetonaceae, etc. It has flowers with or without perianth, apocarpous ovaries, and seeds without endosperm.

**na'iant** (nā'yānt), *a.* [OF. *naiant*, p. pr. of *noer* to swim, *L. naitare*; or perh. orig. misreading of *naiant*, p. pr. of OF. *naiare* to swim, *F. nager, L. navigare.*] *Her.* Swimming; — applied to a fish depicted horizontally in fess. Cf. HAURIAINT.

**Na'ias** (nā'yās), *n.* [*L., a naiad.*] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus of submerged aquatic plants constituting the family Naiadaceae. They have filiform stems, sheathing leaves, and minute dichelous flowers with a double perianth.

**na'id** (nā'id), *n.* [See NAID.] 1. A naiad. *Obs.*

2. *Zool.* Any of numerous species of small fresh-water oligochaetous annelids constituting *Nais* and allied genera. — **na'id-i-form** (nā'id-i-fōrm), *a.*

**na'if** (nā'if), *a.* [F. *naïf*. See NAIVE.] 1. Naive; as, a naive remark. *London Spectator.*

2. *Naïf, being masculine, should strictly be used with masculine nouns, but in English naïve is commonly used with a noun of any gender.*

3. Having a true natural luster without being cut; — applied by jewelers to a precious stone.

**na'il** (nā'il), *n.* [*AS. naegil; akin to D. nagel, OS. & OHG. naga, G. nagel, Icel. naill (in sense 1), nagi nail (in sense 3), Sw. nagel nail (in senses 1 and 3), Dan. nagle, Goth. ganagljan to nail, Lith. nagas nail (in sense 1), OIr. inga, Russ. nogol', L. unguis, Gr. οὐγκ, Skr. nakha.*] 1. The horny scale or plate on the upper surface of the end of the fingers and toes of man, apes, and other animals. The nails represent a greatly thickened part of the stratum lucidum of the epidermis, the stratum corneum being here wanting. They are nourished during growth by the underlying cutis, which is very vascular and known as the *matrix*. Nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and claws, and differ from them only in shape and size.

2. *Zool.* The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks and other allied birds.

3. A more or less slender, usually pointed piece of metal (rarely of wood — cf. TRENNAIL), generally with a head intended to be struck by a hammer, used for driving into or through wood or other material to hold two or more pieces together, as a support from which pictures, etc., may be hung, or for ornamental purposes. Cf. BRAD, SPIKE, TACK. Nails are variously named from their use, shape, size, etc., as basket, boat, chair, coat, floor, shingle, chisel-pointed, na'ig' (nā'ig'). *Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of NAG, a horse. [OY, n. of NAG.]*

**na'ig'** (nā'ig'), *Scot. var. of NAG.*

**na'ik** (nā'ik; nā'ik; nēk), *n.* Also *naig, naigue, naigue.* [*Hind. nayak.*] A leader, chief, or governor in India; — a title of authority. *b* A native subordinate officer in the British Indian army; specif., a corporal.

**na'il bit**. A wood-boring tool used for cutting across the grain.

**na'il bone**. *Anat.* The lacrymal bone. *b* The terminal phalanx of a digit.

**na'il brush**. A brush for cleaning the nails.

**na'ild**. Nailed. *Ref. Sp.*

**na'il-er-ess**, *n.* A woman who nails. [*fare nail.*]

**na'il-er-y**. A place where nails are made.

**na'il-head**, *n.* 1. The head of a nail, or an ornament of that shape.

2. *Arch.* A nail-headed molding. Called also *nail-head molding* or *moulding*.

**nailhead spar**. *Min.* Calcite crystallizing in nail-headed forms.

**na'il-ing**, *p. a.* Very good; "crackjack." *Slang.*

**na'il-less**, *a.* Having no nails; needing no nails.

**na'il-rod**, also (def. 2) **na'il-rod'** (nā'il-rōd'), *n.* 1. Iron in rods or

corrugated, diamond, fourpenny (see PENNY), tenpenny, horseshoe, wrought, wire, cut, finishing, galvanized, tinned, upholsterer's, etc.

4. One sixteenth of a yard, or 2½ inches.

5. An old weight. = 2d CLOVE.

6. *Old Med.* A morbid growth, as a felon or carbuncle. *Obs.*

7. *Zool.* The hawk of the eye. *Obs.*

**na'il in one's coffin**, something regarded as likely to shorten one's life; as, a fit of anger is a nail in your coffin. — *N. of Credit.* *Astron.*, the constellation Sagitta. — *on the n. a. & c.* In the special sense, without delay or of timely credit. "You shall have ten thousand pounds on the nail." *Beaconsfield.* *b* Of immediate interest; — under present discussion; as, a topic on the nail. *Colloq.* — to be, or go, off at the n., to be or become unreasonable or mentally unsound. *Scot.* — to the n., to the last degree; to perfection.

**na'il (nail), v. t.**; NAILED (nā'id); NAILING. [*AS. naeglan.*] (See NAIL, 1.) To fasten with a nail or nails; to close up or secure by means of nails; as, to nail boards to the beams.

He is now dead, and nailed in his chest. *Chaucer.*

2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails.

The rivets of your arms were nailed with gold. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten as with a nail; to secure; to bind or hold, as to a bargain or to acquiescence in an argument or assertion; hence, to catch; to trap.

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I nailed them. *Goldsmith.*

4. *Mil.* To spike (a cannon). *Obs.*

to nail a lie or an assertion, etc., to detect and expose it so as to put a stop to its currency; — prob. in allusion to the former alleged practice of shopkeepers of nailing bad or counterfeit coins to the counter. — to n. one's colors, or colors, to the mast, to assume a position of great determination; to manifest an inflexible purpose.

**na'il-er** (nā'il-er), *n.* 1. A nail maker.

2. One who fastens with, or drives, nails.

3. Some one or something extremely good; as "crackjack." *Slang.*

**nail-head'ed**, *a.* Having a head like that of a nail; formed so as to resemble the head of a nail.

**nail-headed characters**, cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM, 1. — *n. molding or moulding*, *Arch.*, an ornament consisting of a series of low four-sided pyramids suggestive of nail heads — called also *nail-head molding*, or *nail-head*. It is the same as the simplest form of dogtooth.

**nail's-sock** (nā'il'sōk; nā'il'), *n.* [*Hind. nainsukh; nain, nayan, eye + sukhl delight.*] A sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, originally made in India.

**Na'ir** (nā'ir), *n.* One of a people of the Malabar coast of India, probably Dravidians with Aryan admixture, noted for the type of polyandry in vogue among them. In the Na'ir family the women are free to contract alliances as they please outside their own clan with men of equal or better rank; the children belong to the mother's clan; and property descends through the female line.

*Nair or Nayir* is a title added to nearly all the names of the race, and it, like Mister and Esquire, assumed as a birthright by any respectable member of the race who has no other.

*Cyclo. of India.*

**na'is** (nā'is), *n.* [*L., a naiad.*] 1. A naiad; river nymph.

2. *Zool.* = NAID.

**na'is-sant** (nā'is-sānt; F. nā'sānt; 277), *a.* [*F. p. pr. of naïre to be born, L. nasci.*] 1. *Her.* Rising or issuing from the middle of an ordinary, esp. a fess. Cf. ISSUANT, JESSANT.

2. Nascent; newly born or about to come into being; as, a *naissant* project.

**na'ive** (nā'iv), *a.* [*F. naïf, fem. naïve, fr. L. natus, innate, natural, native.* See NATIVE; cf. NAIF.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; artless; as, naive manners; a naive person; naive and unsophisticated remarks. — **na'ive-ty** (nā'iv-ty) (*ty*), *adv.*

*Scot. & dial. Eng.*

**na'ive-ty** (nā'iv-ty), *n.* [*F. See NAIVE; cf. NATIVITY.*] The quality of an instance of native simplicity or unaffected naturalness; ingenuousness; artlessness.

A story which pleases me by its *naivety* — that is, by its unconscious ingenuousness. *De Quincey.*

**na'ive-ty** (nā'iv-ty), *n.* Naïveté. *Carlyle.*

**na'ked** (nā'ked; -kid; 151), *a.* [*AS. nacod, orig. p. p. of a lost verb; akin to D. naakt, G. nackt, OHG. nacchoht, nahhot, Icel. nakkviðr, nakinn, Sw. naken, Dan. nøgen, Goth. naqaps, Lith. nāgas, Russ. nagii, Ir. nocht, L. nudus, Skr. nagna.*] 1. Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered; specif.: *a* Of a person, the human body or one of its parts, not wearing, covered by, or protected with, clothing of any sort; stripped to the skin; nude; as, naked savages; — also, now *Obs.*, clothed with only one scanty garment. "Their naked limbs." *Milton.* *b* Of an animal used for saddle, pack, or draft purposes, without saddle, pack, or harness. *Now Rare.* *c* Of a weapon or implement, esp. a sword, and so of a fire, light, candle, etc., out of, or not provided with, a sheath or case; as, naked steel; a naked dagger; a naked light. *d* Bot. (1) Without pubescence; as, a naked leaf or stem. (2) Destitute of enveloping parts or subtending

leaves, as achlamydeous flowers, buds without scales, leafless stems, etc. *e* *Zool.* Of animals or parts of animals, destitute of the customary external structures, as hair, feathers, shell, etc.

2. Unprovided with needful or desirable clothing or, by extension, other accessories, means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; poverty-stricken; bare; — sometimes, now rarely, with *off*; as, naked of comforts.

3. Patriots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left naked. *Milton.*

4. Having no means of defense or protection; defenseless; unprotected; open; unarmed.

Behold my bosom naked to your swords. *Addison.*

5. Without qualities of power, worth, dignity, or the like; meager; bald; as, a naked history. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*

6. Without concealment or disguise; open to view; manifest; clear; obvious; plain; as, naked words; his naked character; naked facts.

7. Without some covering, decoration, or appurtenance customary or natural, so as to seem bare; barren; stripped; as, naked hills and fields, that is, without trees, grass, etc.; naked trees; naked apartments, that is, without furnishings or ornaments.

8. Without increase or addition; without added power, strength, or authority; unsupported; mere; simple; plain; as, a naked command; a naked belief. "The very naked name of love." *Shak.* *b* Specif.: *Law.* Having nothing to validate, confirm, or support it; nude; as, a naked title; a naked contract, or nude pact; a naked bailment, etc.

9. *Music.* Not having the full complement of tones; — said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to be sounded with them to make the combination pleasing to the ear; as, a naked fourth or fifth.

10. Undiluted; pure; of full strength; as, naked spirits. *Obs. or Local.*

*Syn.* — Nude, bare, denuded, uncovered, unclothed; exposed, unarmed, defenseless; plain, unvarnished.

**naked barley**, a variety of bere, or four-rowed barley having exposed grains. — *n. bat*, a large Indo-Malayan emballurine bat (*Cheiropterus torquatus*) which is naked except for a thin half collar. It has a peculiar throat sac and pouches inclosing the mammary. — *n. bed*, a bed the occupant of which is naked or nearly so, no night linen being worn in ancient times. *Shak.* — *n. broom rape*, any broom rape of the genus *Thalesia*, having leafless stems. — *n. bulb*, *Bot.*, a bulb consisting of scales, as that of the lily; — opposed to a *coated*, or *unicated*, bulb. — *n. bullet*, a rifle bullet not inclosed in a patch. *Obs.* — *n. dechitura*. See DECHITURA. — *n. eye*, the unaided eye; as, visible to the naked eye. — *n. fallow*, a fallow on which no crop is grown. — *n. floor*. *Carp.* *a* The timberwork supporting a floor. *b* A floor in which the joists extend from wall to wall. — *n. lady*, the meadow saffron. — *n. mollusk*, *Zool.*, one of the Nudibranchiata. — *n. seed*. See ACHENE. — *n. truth*, the truth without any addition, adornment, or concealment; the plain, absolute truth. — *n. wood*. *a* The rhymaceous tree *Colubrina racemata* of southern Florida and the West Indies, having a hard and heavy heartwood, which takes a fine polish. *b* Any of several West Indian myrtaceous trees of the genus *Eugenia*, as *E. punctata* and *E. dichotoma*. Their leaves are often used as a condiment.

**na'ked** (nā'ked; -kid; 151), *n.* 1. Anything naked; also, *Art*, or, the, nude. *Obs.*

2. *Arch.* The uniform surface of a wall, either vertical or having a batter, from which decorative features project and in which are doors, windows, and niches; also, the face or surface of the shaft or body of a column or pilaster, from which the moldings or projections may be supposed to rise.

**na'ked-ly**, *adv.* In a naked manner; specif.: *a* Without covering, disguise, or addition; manifestly; openly; simply; barely. *b* As standing by, or considered by, itself alone; as, a question discussed *nakedly*. *c* In an unclothed, exposed, defenseless, or unprotected manner. *d* In a deficient or imperfect manner; barely; poorly. *Obs. or R.*

**na'ked-ness**, *n.* 1. State of being naked.

2. *a* A naked person. *b* Chiefly *Bib.* That which should be covered, esp. the privates.

**na'ker** (nā'ker), *n.* [*ME. nakere, F. nacaire, LL. nacara, Per. or Ar. nagarah.*] A kettle drum. *Obs. or Hist. Chaucer.*

**na'm-a-ble**, *name'a-ble* (nām'a-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being named.

2. Worthy of being named or recalled; memorable; famous — *nam-a-bil'i-ty*, *name'a-bil'i-ty* (nām'a-bil'i-ty), *n.*

**na'm-ay-cush** (nām'a-kūsh), *n.* [Indian name; cf. Cree *namekus*.] A large trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) of the lakes of North America from New England to Alaska.

**Na'maycush**.

**na'ked-eyed**, *a.* *Zool.* Having the sense organs exposed, as medium of the order Leptolina.

**nakedness**, *n.* Nakedness. *Obs.*

**na'ked-ish**, *a.* See *ISH*.

**na'ked-ize**, *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or go, naked.

**na'ker** (nā'ker), *v. i.* To sound the kettle drum. *Obs.* — *na'ker-er*, *n.* *Obs.*

**na'ker**, *v. t.* *NACRE.*

**na'ket**, *v. t.* *NACRE.* [*Obs.*]

**na-kette**, *n.* A kind of gem. [*Obs.*]

**na'ked** (nā'ked), *n.* [*Ori-g. uncert.*] See *WRIGHT*.

**na'kho-da** (nā'khō-dā), *n.* [*Hind. & Per. nakhadā, fr. Per. nāv ship + khudā master.*] A master of a native vessel. *India.*

**na'kin**, *v. t.* *WOKIN.*

**Nakir**, *n.* See *MUNKER*.

**na'kit**, *v. t.* *NACRE.*

**na'ko-do** (nā'kō-dō), *n.* [*Jap. nakado.*] *Jap.* A middleman in marriage negotiations.

**na-kong** (nā-kōng), *n.* [*Native name in Sechuana language, at Lake Ngami.*] An African sitatunga (*Lophotrigus spekei*).

**na'koo** (nā'kōō), *n.* [*Ind. n. of a tree of venomous serpents containing the cobras.*]

**na'ke**, *a.* [*See NAKED.*] Naked. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To make naked; to lay bare; strip. *Obs.*

**na'ked-ness**, *n.* Nakedness. *Obs.*

or one of its celestial houses. Mythologically, the Nakshatras were wives of the moon.

**Nakula**, *n.* See MAHABHARATA.

**na'le**, *Obs.* pret. of *NILL*, *v.*

**na'le** (nā'l), *Dial. Eng. var. of NEAL*, to anneal.

**na'le**. Corrupt of *ALE*, from the phrase "at *ben ale*," at the ale, or alehouse. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

**na'le** (nā'l), *Obs. or Dial. Eng. var. of ALE.*

**na'm**, *n.* *AM*, a mine; NAME.

**na'm**. Var. of *NAAM*, a dextrant.

**na'm**. Obs. pret. of *NIM*. [*Obs.*]

**na'm**. Contr. of *na'm*, an not.

**na'm-a**, *n.* *NO*.

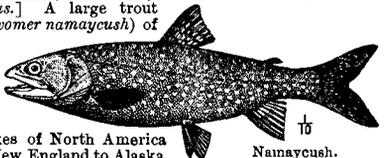
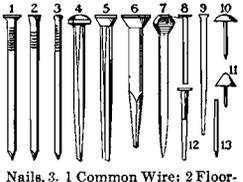
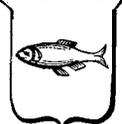
**Na'ma** (nā'mā), *n.* One of a semi-independent Hottentot tribe of Namaqualand. See HOTTENTOT.

**na'm-a'd** (nām'a'd), *Var. of NA-MAGUA* (nā-mā'kwā), *n.* [Because chiefly found in Great Namaqualand.] A long-tailed African pigeon (*Cena capensis*).

**Na-ma'qua**, *n.* = *NAMA*, a Hottentot.

**na'ma-rye**, *n.* [*CF. NAKER.*] A kettle drum. *Obs.*

**Nak'sha-tra** (nā'kshā-trā), *n.* [*Skr.*] *Thulu Astro.* One of the asterisms in the moon's path



It is grayish with many round paler spots on the body and darker reticulations on the caudal and dorsal fins, and reaches a weight of 20 pounds or occasionally much more.

**nam/by-pam-by** (nám/bí-pám/bí), *n.* [From *Ambrose Philips*, in ridicule of the extreme simplicity of some of his verses.] Affectively pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; inane.

**namby-pamby** (nám/bí-pám/bí), *n.* [Thackeray, *W. Gifford*.] **nam/by-pam-by-cal** (pám/bí-kál), *a.* **nam/by-pam-by-blos** (-blos), *n.* **nam/by-pam-by-ness** (*n.* **nam/by-pam-by-ish**, *a.* **nam/by-pam-by-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

**nam/by-pam-by**, *n.* That which is weakly sentimental or affectively pretty, as talk, or writing, or, rarely, a person.

**name** (nám), *n.* [AS. *nama*; akin to D. *namn*, OS. & OHG. *namo*, G. *name*, Icel. *nafn*, for *namn*, Dan. *navn*, Sw. *namn*, Goth. *namô*, OIr. *nam*, L. *nomen* (perh. influenced by *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know), Gr. *ὄνομα*, Skr. *náman*. Cf. ANONYMOUS, IGONOMY, MISNOMER, NOMINAL, NOUN.] 1. The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class. A singular name designates the character of the single individual thing which it denotes; as, "the center of the earth" is a *specific* name; a proper name, such as "Milton," "Bonaparte," denotes any individual without necessarily saying anything of character; a general name, such as "man," "metal," designates a character or connotation applicable to more than one individual, but without reference to the plurality of a collective name, such as "army," "audience," denotes a plurality of individuals. Common or class name is used for any type of name other than proper. What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet. *Shak.*

The grand old name of gentleman. *Tennyson.*

2. Specific. A Logic. A term; any word or combination of words designating a logical concept.

These words which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princess, form in the estimation of the logician only one name; one categorical term. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts; epithet. His name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. *Is. ix. 6.*

4. The designation of a person or, rarely, thing, regarded as representing his or its individuality and character; as, the most detested names in history; the dread name of St. Bartholomew's Day.

5. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; esp., illustrious fame; honorable reputation; as, a name for bravery; he has the name of a miser.

6. Those of a certain name; a race; family; clan. He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin. *Deut. xxii. 19.*

7. The mere appellation or designation of a thing, in distinction from the reality; seeming only; as, there was only the name of friendship between them.

**Syn.**—NAME, DESIGNATION, DENOMINATION, APPELLATION, TITLE, STYLE. NAME is the general term; a DESIGNATION is a distinctive name; DENOMINATION (somewhat antiquated as a mere synonym for name) applies esp. to a class or category; as, "Whatever name a style is any appellation which designates rank, office, distinction, and the like; STYLE is more formal or ceremonious than title; the verb style, however, is not so formal as the noun; as, "This ridiculous name . . . struck the fancy of the people; and they commonly affixed to this assembly the appellation of Barebone's Parliament" (*Hume*); "Confound you! You shall be Jack again. I am happy in the appellation" (*Sheridan*); "These of the waters salute me" (*Shak.*); "The Lord Justice-General would have nothing to do with it, this title being at the date in question only a nominal one held by a layman" (*Sidney Colvin*); "Am I a queen in title and in style?" (*Shak.*); cf. "Shall I say Jacobites? or, as they were pleased to style themselves, the country gentlemen?" (*Gibbon*). See EPITHET.

by name. A With, or according to, individual mention; with specific designation; as, he addressed his soldiers by name. b With phrases of knowing, recognizing, etc. (1) As individuals; individually; as, he knew them all by

name. (2) By reputation, as distinguished from acquaintance or appearance; as, he knew the general by name, but not personally. — by the name of, having, or known by; the name of; called; styled; as, man by the name of Smith. Now *Somewhat Colloq.*—In the *n. of*. A In invocation, adjuration, etc., originally of divine or holy persons or things; as, In the name of God, amen; in the name of common sense, consider. b In behalf of; by the authority of; as, in the name of the law. c In the represented or assumed character of. d Till to him again in name of Brook' (*Shak.*) e owned by; as, a bank account in the name of Smith. f of the *n. of*. g BY THE NAME OF — to one's *n.*, belonging to one; as, he has not a dollar to his name.

**name** (nám), *v. t.*; NAMED (nánd); NAM'ING (nám'ing). [AS. *namian*. See NAME, *n.*] 1. To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; to denominate; style; call. She named the child Ichabod. *J. Sam. iv. 21.*

2. a To mention by name; to utter or publish the name of; to refer to by distinctive title; to mention. None named thee but to praise *Halleck.* He that outlives this day, and comes safe home, Will stand a-topside when this day is named. *Shak.*

b Hence, to call by name; to identify as by mentioning the name of; as, to be able to name the flowers or birds.

3. a To designate by name or specifically for any purpose; to nominate; appoint; as, to name a day for a wedding. *Shak.* b Specif. *House of Commons.* Of the Speaker, to designate (a member) by name by way of reprimand. c *Billiards, etc.* — CALL, *v. t.*, 20. *Eng.*

**Syn.**—DENOMINATE, STYLE, TERM, CALL; MENTION, SPECIFY, DESIGNATE, NOMINATE, APPOINT.

to name after, for, or from, to bestow the name of (a person, thing, etc.) upon, as in token of honor or affection, or because of association; as, she was named Helen, after her mother; Battle Abbey, named from the battle of Hastings. Now *Chiefly U. S.* — to *n.* in, or on, the same day, to admit to, or recognize in, comparison; — used only with a negative or interrogative, to express unquestionable superiority or inferiority; as, no admiral of his time can be named in the same day with Nelson.

**name day**. 1. The day of the saint whose name one bears; also, the day on which a child is named. 2. *London Stock Exchange.* The day on which a ticket giving the name of the buyer of securities and the consideration is issued by the purchasing broker to the seller (jobber), which is passed through the hands of all the parties to the transaction to the original seller, so that the middlemen (if any) may settle differences and the actual transfer be made between the final holder of the ticket and the issuing broker.

**name/less**, *a.* 1. Undistinguished; not noted; obscure. A nameless dwelling and an unknown name. *Harte.*

2. Not known, specified, or mentioned by name; anonymous; as, one who shall be nameless; — also, formerly, written or published anonymously; as, a nameless book.

3. Having no legal right to a name; illegitimate; bastard. 4. Without a name; not having been given a name; as, a nameless star. 5. Not marked with any name; as, a nameless grave. 6. Unnamable; indescribable; inexpressible.

7. Not to be named, because too horrible or repulsive; as, nameless idolatries.

**Nameless City**, ancient Rome; — so called because its real name was supposed to be kept secret to prevent an enemy from using it in incantations against its protecting gods.

— name/less-ly, *adv.* — name/less-ness, *n.*

**name/ly** (nám'li), *adv.* 1. By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. *Obs. Chaucer.* 2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet. The excellency of the soul, namely, its power of divining dreams. *Addison.*

**name/sake** (-sák'), *n.* [For name's sake; i. e., one named for the sake of another's name.] One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another. — *v. t.* To give the name of another to. *Rare.*

**nam'ing** (nám'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of NAME. *Specif. vb. n.* Act or process of giving a name or names, or of devising a nomenclature.

**Naming**, or the appropriation of fixed signs for meanings, always marks a first step in the thought which acts to scientific naming, e. g., marks a first step in a region of science, though a late stage in the history of the human mind. *B. Bosanquet.*

**Nan'cy** (nán'sí), *n.* [ME. *Annis* Agnes, with *n* prefixed (prob. due to a preceding *mine*, *thine*). The name *Annis*, Agnes, was somewhat confused with *Anne*. See AGNES.]

1. A familiar form of ANNE. — Dim. *Nan, Nance.*

2. A girl of depraved life, but good impulses, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." She was the mistress of Bill Sikes, to whom she was doggedly faithful, and who finally killed her. 3. = MISS NANCY.

**Nan-di-ná** (nán-di'ná), *n.* [NL, fr. Jap. *nan-dim*.] *Bot.*

to a variety of forms. After submission of the word, the fashions it from mud brought up from the depths by muskrat. *nan-nan-der* (nán-nán'dér), *n.* [NL, & L. *nanus* dwarf & Gr. *ἀνθρῶς*, *ánthrōs*, man, male.] *Bot.* = DWARF MALE. — *n-a-ná-ná* (*nán-ná-ná*), *n.* A small liliaceous plant (*Hurmboldia thalictroides*). *Tasmania.*

**nan'cy** (nán'sí), *n.* [Perh. fr. the name *Nancy*.] The narcissus. *Dial. Eng.*

**nan'cy** (nán'sí), *n.* [Ashantee *anansi* spider, personification of spider; cf. *nanos-sem* the spider.] A folk tale of the Gold Coast Negroes or their West Indian descendants.

**nan'cy-pret'ry** (nán'sí-prí'trí), *n.* = LONDON PRIDE. *Dial. Eng.*

**nan'din** (nán'dín), *n.* [Jap.] *nan'din* (-dín), *n.* [Native name.] An African, spotted, ring-tailed parrot of the genus *Nannidina*, of which there are two species, *N. bivittata* and *N. gerrardi*.

**nan'di-né** (nán'dí-né), *n.* Also *nan*. Chem. An amorphous poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found in the root of *Andropogon domesticus*.

**nan'dow**. Var. of NANDU.

**nan'q**. *Abb. Notes and Queries* (English publication).

**nan'gu** (nán'gó), *n.* [Braz. *nanandu* or *yandu*.] A thea; esp., the *nanandu* or *yandu*.

**name**. Var. of NAIN. *Obs.*

**name** (*dial. nán*). *Scot.* or *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of NONE.

**Na-ne'a** (ná-né'a), *n.* *Scot.* or *Scot. var. of NANSE.*

**nan'ga** (nán'gá), *n.* A small harp of three or four strings, used by African Negroes.

**nan'ga** (nán'gá), *n.* [Tag.] The jack tree or its fruit. See *Jack*. *Phil. I.*

**nan'ger**, *v. t.* To anger. *Obs.*

**nan'gy**, *v. t.* Var. of AGRAIL.

**nan'gy**, *n.* = NONCE.

**nankeen bird**. An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax calidris*).

**nankeen hawk**, **nankeen kestrel**. The Australian kestrel (*Falco, or Cerchæus, cenereoides*).

**nan'kin**, *n.* = NOKIN.

**Nan'king-ese** (nán'king-é-z'), *n.* = See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2.

**nan'no**, *n.* = NO MO.

**Nan'na** (nán'ná), *n.* [Icel.] Norse Myth. The wife of Balder.

**Nan'nar** (nán'nár), *n.* [Assyrian lit. the illuminator.] *Babylon. Myth.* See *SIN*.

**nan'ne**, *n.* = NONE.

**Nan-nette** (nán-ét'), *n.* See ANN — fem. prop. name.

**nan'ni-ness** (nán'ní-ness), *n.* Var. of NANNOSE.

**Nan'ny** (nán'ní), *n.* [From *Nan*, due to mistaking *Nan* a *n*, *thine Ann*, for *my Nan*, *thy Nan*.

A genus of berberidaceous shrubs, natives of China and Japan. The only species, *N. domestica*, known as the **nan-din**, or **sacred bamboo**, has evergreen decompound leaves and small white paniculate flowers with numerous sepals. It is everywhere cultivated in Japan.

**na'nism** (nán'níz'm; nán'tíz'm), *n.* [*nano* + *-ism*. cf. *F. nanisme*.] The condition of being abnormally small in stature; dwarfism; — opposed to *gigantism*.

**na'ni-za'tion** (nán'ní-zá'shún; nán'ní-zá'shún), *n.* [*nano* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Artificial dwarfing, such as that produced in trees by Japanese horticulturists.

**nan-keen** (nán-kén'), *n.* Also **nan-kin'**. [So called from its being orig. made at *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, in China.] 1. A species of cloth, of firm texture and great durability, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*) that is naturally brownish yellow.

2. An imitation of this cloth, with artificial coloring.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of nankeen. *Ld. Lytton.*

4. A buff or yellow color like that of nankeen cloth.

5. [*cap.*] = NANKEN PORCELAIN.

**nankeen lily**. A garden lily (*Lilium testaceum*) not known in the wild state, and believed by some to be a hybrid between *L. candidum* and *L. chalcedonicum*. It has handsome fragrant nankeen-yellow flowers.

**Nankeen porcelain**. Also **Nan-king'**, or **Nan-kin'**, or **por'ce-lain** (-kín'; -kén'). Chinese porcelain painted in blue or white, — a dealer's term, including all except the roughest sorts both ancient and modern. There is no authentic evidence that it was ever made at Nanking.

**Nan-king'** (nán-kíng'), or **Nan-kin'**, **yel'low** (-kín'; -kén'). [From *Nanking*, or *Nankin*, China.] a A yellow dye consisting (like iron buff) essentially of ferric hydroxide, formed on the fabric. b A pigment of iron sulphate, zinc oxide, and flux, used for painting on glass, and giving a yellow color when burned in. c The color produced by the dye or pigment.

**nan'ny-gai** (nán'ní-gí), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A hercoid fish (*Beryx affinis*) of the South Pacific, of a brilliant carmine color with bluish reflections.

**na'no** (nán'nó; nán'nó), *n.* Combining form from Greek *νάωσ*, *naōs*, as *nanosephalism*, *nanosomia*, *nanism*, etc.

**na'no-ce-phal'ic** (-séf'ál'ik), *a.* [*nano* + *cephalic*.] Cranial. Having small cranial capacity, or one below the mean. See *MEGA*, *CEPHALIC*. — **na'no-ceph'a-ly** (-séf'ál'i), *n.*

**na'no'id** (nán'nó'id), *a.* [*nano* + *-oid*.] Having an abnormally small body; dwarfish.

**na-vo'o-gy** (ná-vó'ó-gí), *n.* [Gr. *voos* temple + *-logy*.] Study of, or learning in regard to, sacred edifices. *Rare.* — **na'c-log'ic-al** (ná-ó'log'í-kál), *a.* *Rare.*

**na'os** (ná'ós), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *ναός* a temple, the cella.] *Arch.* A cella; — a term often used by modern archaeologists, esp. for that part in a Greek or at least early and non-Roman temple.

**Na'o-sau'rus** (ná'ó-sá'u'rus), *n.* [NL; Gr. *ναός* temple, taken in sense of nave (from the transverse processes on its neural spines) + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the group

Pelycosauria, known from the Permian of Texas and Bolivia. They had remarkably long neural spines on many of the vertebrae, which bore transverse processes.

**nap** (náp), *n.* [ME. *noppe*; akin to D. *nop*, OD. *noppe*, Dan. *noppe*.] 1. Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; an external covering of down, or of short fine hairs or fibers forming part of the substance of anything and lying smoothly in one direction; the pile; as, the nap of cotton flannel or of broadcloth.

2. *pl.* The loops which are cut to make the pile, in velvet. b Cloths which have a heavy nap, used for garments.

3. *Lithography.* The slight projections or granulations on a roller to reach the bottom of the grain of a stone.

**nap**, *v. t.* 1. To cut the nap from. *Obs.* 2. To raise, or put, a nap on.

**nap** (náp), *v. t.*; NAPPED (náp't); NAP'PING. [ME. *nappen*, AS. *hæppian* to take a nap, to slumber; cf. OHG. *hnaffezzen*, *hnaffazen*, MHG. *naffen*.] To have a short sleep; to doze; hence, fig., to be in a careless, unguarded state.

I took thee napping, unprepared *Hudibras.*

**nap**, *n.* A short sleep; a doze; a siesta. *Couper.*

**nap** (náp), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Sw. *nappa* to catch, to snatch, Dan. *nappe* to pinch, to twitch, to pull, E. *nab*, *v.*] *Dial. Eng.* 1. To seize; grasp; steal.

A diminutive of ANN or ANNE, the name of a sacred edifice.

**nan'y-ber'ry**, *n.* The sheep.

**nan'ny goat**. A female goat. *Colloq.*

**nan'ny plum**. The sheepberry.

**na-no-ce-phal'ia** (ná-nó-séf'ál'i-á), *n.* [*nano* + *ceph'aly* (-séf'ál'i-), *n.* (NL, *nancephalia*).] *Med.* = NANOCEPHALISM.

**na-no-ceph'a-lous** (-séf'ál'ús), *a.* [*nano* + *cephalous*.] *Med.* Having the head dwarfed. — **na-no-ceph'a-liam** (-li-ám), *n.*

**na-nom'e-lus** (ná-nóm'él'ús), *n.* [NL; *nano* + Gr. *νόμος* limb.] *Terat.* A monstrosity having abnormally short limbs.

**na-no-só-m'a** (ná-nó-só'm'á), *n.* [NL; See NANO-; SOMA.] *Med.* Microsomnia.

**nan'pie** (nán'pí), *n.* [Cf. TANNY; *pie* *magpie*.] The magpie. *Local, Eng.*

**nan'tle** (nán'tlí), *n.* [From NAUNTLE, *v. l.* See NAUNTLE, *v. l.*] A European star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*) with yellow flower heads, introduced as a weed (orig. at Napa) on the Pacific coast. *Californa.*

**nap'-at'-noon'**, *n.* = GOATS-BOARD. *Dial. Eng.*

**nap'le**, *n.* [OF, *F. nappe*.] A tablecloth. *Obs.*

[LL. *namare* to take; cf. NAAM.] **NAAM**. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **na'ma** (ná'má), *n.* [Turk. *namáz*.] The chief prayer of the Mohammedans, recited five times daily. **name**. *Obs.* pret. of NIM. [*nam*.] **na'me** (ná'mé), *n.* [Sp.] The name of a hole in the ground forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Australia.* **name-bar**. *Horol.* The bar carrying the upper end of a watch barrel arbor. **name-board**, *n.* a A shopkeeper's signboard. b *Naut.* The board or place on the hull, where a ship's name is displayed. **name-child**, *son*, etc. One named for, or in honor of, another. **name-of-another**, a junior namesake. **name-outh**, *a.* [AS. *namþit*. See NAME; COUTH.] Of known name; renowned. *Obs.* — **name-couthede**, *n.* *Obs.* **name father**, *mother*, etc. A person after whom one is named. **namefy**, *v. t.* To mention by name. *Obs.* **namelet**. = ENAMEL. **name-ling** (nám'ing), *n.* One of the name or clan. **name-ly** (-li), *a.* Famous; noted. *Obs.* or *Scot.* [role in a play.] **name-plate**. *Theat.* The title name plate. A plate, as of metal, glass, etc., having a name on it, as a sign of habitation, ownership, etc. as, a doorknocker. **nam'er** (nám'ér), *n.* One who names, or calls by name.

**nam'ly**. = NAMELY. **nam'nd** (nám'nd), *n.* [Per. *namal* felt.] A kind of thick Persian carpet or rug made by felting. **nam'na-hole** (nám'ná-hól'), *n.* [Aboriginal *namna* breast.] A cup-shaped hole in the ground forming a natural reservoir for rain water. *Australia.* **nam'net** (-ét), *Var. of NUMMET.* **namore**. = NO MORE. **nam-tá-ru** (nám-tá'ró), *n.* [Assyrian *nam-tá-ru* gate, pestilence.] *Babylon. Myth.* God of pestilence, regarded as a kind of thief over the evil demons, the servant of Allatu. **na-mu-el** (ná-mú'él), *n.* *D. Bib.* **na-mu-el-ites** (-ítés). *D. Bib.* **nan** + NO. [Eng. of NONE.] **nan** (*dial. nán*). *Obs.* or *dial.* **nan** (nán), *interj.* [For *anan*.] *Anan. Obs.* or *Dial.* **Nan**, *n.* 1. Dim. of the fem. prop. name *Ana*. **nan'na** (nán'ná), *n.* [Cf. ANANA.] The pineapple. **Na'na** (ná'ná), *n.* [Assyrian *nama*, supposed to mean lady.] *Babylon. Myth.* An early goddess of Ur and Uruk, identified with the planet Venus and later merged in the goddess Ishtar. **Nan'a-bo-zo** (nán'á-bó-zó), *n.* In Algonquian legend, the great Hare, considered to be the archetype of the animal species and capable of changing himself in-

to a variety of forms. After submission of the word, the fashions it from mud brought up from the depths by muskrat. **nan-nan-der** (nán-nán'dér), *n.* [NL, & L. *nanus* dwarf & Gr. *ἀνθρῶς*, *ánthrōs*, man, male.] *Bot.* = DWARF MALE. — **n-a-ná-ná** (*nán-ná-ná*), *n.* A small liliaceous plant (*Hurmboldia thalictroides*). *Tasmania.* **nan'cy** (nán'sí), *n.* [Perh. fr. the name *Nancy*.] The narcissus. *Dial. Eng.* **nan'cy** (nán'sí), *n.* [Ashantee *anansi* spider, personification of spider; cf. *nanos-sem* the spider.] A folk tale of the Gold Coast Negroes or their West Indian descendants. **nan'cy-pret'ry** (nán'sí-prí'trí), *n.* = LONDON PRIDE. *Dial. Eng.* **nan'din** (nán'dín), *n.* [Jap.] **nan'din** (-dín), *n.* [Native name.] An African, spotted, ring-tailed parrot of the genus *Nannidina*, of which there are two species, *N. bivittata* and *N. gerrardi*. **nan'di-né** (nán'dí-né), *n.* Also *nan*. Chem. An amorphous poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, found in the root of *Andropogon domesticus*. **nan'dow**. Var. of NANDU. **nan'q**. *Abb. Notes and Queries* (English publication). **nan'gu** (nán'gó), *n.* [Braz.

*nanandu* or *yandu*.] A thea; esp., the *nanandu* or *yandu*. **name**. Var. of NAIN. *Obs.* **name** (*dial. nán*). *Scot.* or *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of NONE. **Na-ne'a** (ná-né'a), *n.* *Scot.* or *Scot. var. of NANSE.* **nan'ga** (nán'gá), *n.* A small harp of three or four strings, used by African Negroes. **nan'ga** (nán'gá), *n.* [Tag.] The jack tree or its fruit. See *Jack*. *Phil. I.* **nan'ger**, *v. t.* To anger. *Obs.* **nan'gy**, *v. t.* Var. of AGRAIL. **nan'gy**, *n.* = NONCE. **nankeen bird**. An Australian night heron (*Nycticorax calidris*). **nankeen hawk**, **nankeen kestrel**. The Australian kestrel (*Falco, or Cerchæus, cenereoides*). **nan'kin**, *n.* = NOKIN. **Nan'king-ese** (nán'king-é-z'), *n.* = See MANDARIN, *n.*, 2. **nan'no**, *n.* = NO MO. **Nan'na** (nán'ná), *n.* [Icel





**nasal** (nā'sāl), *n.* 1. [OF. *nasal*, *nasal*.] *Anc. Armor.* A nose guard of a helmet. See **HELMET**, *Illustr.*  
 2. A medicine that operates through the nose, as an **errhine**. *Archaic.* *Burton.*  
 3. *Phon.* A speech sound characterized by nasal resonance, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. Cf. **NASAL**, *a.* 2.  
 4. *Anat. & Zool.* A nasal bone, plate, or scale.

**nasal-ism** (nā'sāl-iz'm), *n.* Nasal quality or sound; nasal pronunciation.

**nasal-ity** (nā'sāl-ī-tē), *n.* [Cf. *F. nasalité*.] Quality or state of being nasal.

**nasal-ize** (nā'sāl-īz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-īz); -IZING (-īz'ing). To render (sounds) nasal; to insert a letter or sound in; to speak nasally or through the nose. — **nasal-iza-tion** (-īz'ā-shūn; -īz'ā'shūn), *n.*

**nascent-cy** (nās'ēn-sē), *n.* [L. *nascentia*. See **NASCENT**.] Condition of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

**nascent** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *nascentis*, *entis*, p. pr. of *nasci* to be born. See **NATION**; cf. **NAISSANT**.] Being born; coming into existence; beginning to exist or to grow; commencing, or in process of, development.

*Nascent* passions and anxieties. *Berkeley.*  
**nascent state or condition**, *Chem.*, the condition of an element at the moment of liberation from a compound, marked, as in the case of hydrogen or oxygen, by a chemical activity greater than the ordinary. The customary explanation is that the atoms of the element, not having as yet combined with each other to form molecules, are freer to combine with other substances.

**Nasik** (nā'sik), *n.* Designating certain mathematical figures, magic squares and cubes, whose properties are unaffected by rotations through right angles about their diagonals — so called by their inventor, A. H. Frost, who investigated them while living in the town of Nasik, in Bombay. — **nasik-al**, **nas'ik-al** (-sē-kāl), *a.* — **nas'ik-al-ly**, **nas'ik-al-ly**, *adv.*

**nasio-** (nā'siō-), *a.* A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the *nasion*.

**nasio-n** (nā'siō-n), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. nasus* nose.] *Craniol.* The middle point of the nasofrontal suture. See **CRANIOMETRY**, *Illustr.*

**nasio-** (nā'siō-), [L. *nasus* nose.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting pertaining to, or connected with, the nose.

**nasio-an-tral** (-ān'trāl), *a.* [*nasio* + *an-tral*.] *Anat.* Pert. to, or connecting, the nose and the maxillary antrum.

**nasio-la-bi-al** (-lā'bi-āl), *a.* [*nasio* + *labi-āl*.] Pertaining to the nose and lips. The *nasolabial* line runs from the wing of the nose almost to the corner of the lips.

**nasio-log-y** (nā'siō-lō-jē), *n.* [*nasio* + *log-y*.] Science or study of noses. — **nasio-log'ic-cal** (nā'siō-lō-jē-kāl), *a.* — **nasio-log'ist** (nā'siō-lō-jē-jēt), *n.*

**nasio-pal-a-tal** (nā'siō-pāl'ā-tāl), *a.* [*nasio* + *palatal*, *palato* + *pal-a-tal* (-pāl'ā-tin)] *anatom.* Pertaining to, or connecting, the nose and the palate; as, the *nasopalatine* nerve, which arises from the sphenopalatine ganglion and supplies the front part of the roof of the mouth, giving a few fibers to the nasal septum.

**nasio-pharyn-ge-al** (-fā-rin-jē-āl; -fā-rin-jē-āl), *a.* [*nasio* + *pharyngeal*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the nose and pharynx, or to the nasopharynx.

**nasio-pharynx** (-fā-rin'jks), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* The upper portion of the pharynx above the soft palate and continuous with the nasal passages.

**Nas'sa** (nās'sā), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. nassa* a kind of basket, in allusion to the reticulation of some species.] *Zool.* A large and widely distributed genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods having a long, broad foot, long siphon, and rather small, usually highly sculptured, shell. It is divided into many subgenera, and is the type of a family, **Nas'si-dæ** (-ī-dē). See **DOG WHELK**.

**nas'til-ly** (nās'tī-lē), *adv.* In a nasty manner or condition.

**nas'ti-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being nasty; as: a

**nas'ti-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being nasty; as: a

Extreme filthiness; dirtiness. **b** Moral filthiness; indecency; obscenity. **c** Disagreeableness; as, the *nas'tiness* of the weather or of a medicine. *Colloq. in U. S.* **d** Meanness; tricky or dishonorable dealing. *Colloq.*

2. That which is nasty, as dirty, foul, or obscene.  
**nas-tur'tium** (nās-tūr'shūm; -shū-ſhūm), *n.* [L. *nasturtium* a cress, for *nasturtium*, fr. *nasus* nose + *torquere*, *tor-ture*, to twist, torture, in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste. See **NOSE** of the face; **TORTURE**.] 1. [*cap.*] *Bot. Syn.* of **ROSEPPA**.  
 2. *Hort.* Any garden plant of the genus *Tropaeolum*, esp. *T. majus* and *T. minus*. They are smooth herbs, having mostly climbing stems, peltate leaves, and showy spurred flowers in widely varying shades of red and yellow. The plants contain a pungent juice, and the seeds and flower buds are used in salads and pickles. See **TROPÆOLUM**.

**nas'ty** (nās'tē), *a.*; NAS'TI-ER (-tē-ēr); NAS'TI-EST. [Perh. for *nasky*; cf. dial. Sw. *naskug*, *naskel*; or cf. D. *nestig* dirty, ugly.] 1. Offensively filthy; very dirty or foul.  
 2. Morally filthy; obscene; indecent; as, *nasty* language.  
 3. A nauseous to taste or smell; disgusting; as, *nasty* medicine. **b** Hence, loosely: Offensive; disagreeable; very unpleasant or objectionable; as, a *nasty* rain; a *nasty* bore; cheap and *nasty* clothing. *Colloq. in U. S.*  
 4. Seriously harmful or dangerous; bad; as, a *nasty* injury; a *nasty* predicament.  
 5. Mean; dishonorable; ungenerous; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick; to be *nasty* to a person. *Colloq. in U. S.*

I don't think I can do it. It does seem so *nasty* and under-hand. *R. D. Blackmore.*

**Syn.** — See **DIRTY**.  
**nas'ty man**, in a band of garroters, the one who does the actual strangling. *Can't.*

**nas'sute** (nās'sūt; -sūt'), *a.* [L. *nasutus*, fr. *nasus* the nose.] 1. Having a nice sense of smell; critically nice; astute. *Obs.*  
 2. *Zool.* A Having prominent, sheathed nostrils. **b** Having a long or large nose. — **nas'sute-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* or *R.*

**nas'tal** (nās'tāl), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the nates, or buttocks; gluteal.

**nas'tal** (nās'tāl), *a.* [L. *natalis*, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born; cf. *F. natal*. See **NATION**; cf. **NOEL**.] 1. Preceding over nativity. *Obs.* "Natal Jove." *Chaucer.*  
 2. Native.

Princes' children took names from their natal places. *Camden.*  
 3. Of or pertaining to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Propitious star, whose sacred power Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour. *Prior.*  
**Syn.** — **NATAL**, **NATIVE**, **NATURAL**, as here compared (see **NATURAL**), refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of one's birth; **NATAL** (sometimes poetical for *native*), esp. to that which is connected with the time when one is born; as, "their *native* country, and their own *native* homes" (*Coleridge*); "his *native* apple blossom and corn" (*W. Pater*); "safe in the hand of one disposing Power, or in the *natal* or the mortal hour" (*Pope*); one's *natal* star.

**Nat'al** (nā'tāl'), *n.* British province in South Africa.  
*Natal* boll. *Med.* = **ALEPPO** BOLL. **N. cotton**, a cottony substance, that comes from the seeds of a South African cotton-plant (*Gossypium gerrardii*). It resembles Kafir cotton. — **N. current**, *Phys. Geog.*, the Mozambique current. — **N. plum**, the plumlike fruit of either of two South African apocynaceous shrubs (*Carrandia bispinosa* and *C. grandiflora*); also, either of these plants.

**na-tal'ity** (nā-tāl'ī-tē), *n.* [*natal* pertaining to birth + *-ity*, as in mortality.] 1. Nativity; birth. *Obs.* or *R.*  
 2. *Med.* Ratio of the number of births in a specified time to the total number of population; birth rate.

**na'tant** (nā'tānt), *a.* [L. *natans*, *antis*, fr. *natare* to swim, *v. intens.* fr. *nare* to swim; cf. *F. natant*.] Swimming; floating; specif.: **a** Bot. Floating in water, as lily pads. **b** *Her.* = **NAIANT**. — **na'tant-ly**, *adv.*

**na-ta'tion** (nā-tā'tshūn), *n.* [L. *natio*, fr. *natare* to swim.] Act or art of swimming or floating. — **na-ta'tion-āl** (-āl), *a.*

**na-ta-to-ri-al** (nā-tā-tō-rē-āl; 201), *a.* [See **NATATORY**.] 1. Of or pertaining to swimming; as, *natatorial* skill.  
 2. Adapted to swim; swimming; as, *natatorial* birds.

**nas'ty**, *a.* [See **NASTY**.] Connecting, the nasion and the scaphion.

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**na'ta-to-ri-um** (nā-tā-tō-rē-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIA (-ā). [L.] A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.

**na'ta-to-ry** (nā-tā-tō-rē), *a.* [L. *natorius*.] 1. Of, pert. to, or characterized by, swimming; as, *natatory* feats.  
 2. Adapted for, or used in, swimming; as, *natatory* organs.

**Natch'ez** (nāč'hēz), *n.* *pl.* A tribe of Indians who formerly lived in settled villages near the site of the city of Natchez, Mississippi. They constituted a distinct linguistic stock, and were known for great religious rites in connection with their sun worship. In 1723 the French subdued them, and the survivors joined the Creek Confederacy and other tribes. — **Natch'es-an** (-ān), *a.*

**Natch'i-toches** (nāč'hē-tōch; nāč'hē-tōch'ēz), *n.* One of a tribe of Caddoan Indians whose chief seat was on the Red River in Louisiana. They were both hunters and agriculturists, and included human sacrifice among their rites.

**na'tes** (nā'tēz), *n.* *pl.* [L., the buttocks.] *Anat. & Zool.* **a** The buttocks. **b** See **CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA**. **c** The umbones of a bivalve shell.

**na'the-less** (nāč'hē-lēs) *adv.* [ME. *naethes*, *na the les*, not *naeth'less* (nāč'hē-lēs)] the less, AS. *nā* never. See **NA**, **THE**; cf. **NEVERTHELESS**.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. *Archaic.* — *prep.* Notwithstanding. *Rare.*

**Nat'i-ca** (nā'tī-kā), *n.* [NL. Cf. **NATOP**.] *Zool.* An extensive genus of active carnivorous tanioglossate gastropods, having a thick, globose, nearly smooth shell and a large foot which has a fold reflected over the head. They are found along the seashore in nearly all parts of the world, growing beneath the sand or mud, where they drill other shells. Their peculiar color-larlike egg masses are known as *sand saucers*. The genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, **Nat'i-cidæ** (nā-tī-sīdē). — **na-tic'if-orm** (nā-tī-sī-fōrm), **na-tic'if-ine** (nā-tī-sī-sin; -sīn), *a.* — **na-tic'if-oid** (-kōid), *a.* & *n.*

**na'tion** (nā'shūn), *n.* [ME. *nacion*, OF. *nacion*, *F. nation*, L. *natio* nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. *natus*, p. p. of *nasci* to be born, for *gnatus*, *gnasci*, from the same root as *E. kin*. See **KIN** kindred; cf. **COGNATE**, **NATAL**, **NATIVE**.] 1. All kinds; race; lineage. *Obs.*  
 2. A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested by more or less community of language, religion, and customs, and by a greater sense of common interest and interrelation than exists between them and others; thus, the Jews and the Gypsies are often called *nations*.

3. Less definitely, but more commonly, any group or aggregation of people having like institutions and customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest. Most nations are formed of agglomerations of tribes or peoples either of a common ethnic stock or of different stocks fused by intercourse. A single language or closely related dialects, a common religion, a common tradition and history, and a common sense of right and wrong, and a more or less compact territory, are typically characteristic; but one or more of these elements may be lacking and yet leave a group that from its community of interest and desire to lead a common life is called a *nation*. Among technical writers some emphasize the element of kinship (as *Justin* and *Wheaton*), others that of community of language (as *Freeman*).

4. The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government, whether dependent or independent; a people united politically.  
 5. A community or an aggregation of men or animals; esp., a caste or class formed by the common profession or interests of its members. *Obs.*  
 6. You are a subtle *nation*, you physicians! *B. Johnson.*

7. A division of students, determined by district or country of their birth, in German and Scotch universities and formerly in the great medical schools.  
 8. A multitude; a host. *Obs.*  
 9. *Astrol.* Nativity; nature. *Obs.* & *R.*

**Syn.** — See **PEOPLE**.  
**nation of shopkeepers**, England; — often contemptuously so called by Napoleon. The phrase is said to have originated

dancer, juggler.] In India, one of a wandering tribe of caste who are acrobats, dancers, etc.

**Nat.**, or *nat.* *Abb.* **Natal**; **Nath**; national; natural.

**na'ta**, *Var.* of **NATA**.  
**na'ta-bil'ity** (nā-tā-bīl'ī-tē), *n.* [*nata* + *bil'ity* (nā-tā-bīl'ī-tē)]. Ability or capability of floating. *Rare.*

**na'tal**, *n.* [L. *natalis* birthday. See **NATIVITY**.] A birthday festival. *Natalist*, *Obs.*  
**na'ta'le so'lum** (nā-tā-lē sō-lūm), [L.] Native soil.

**na-tal'ian** (nā-tāl'ī-ān; -yān), *a.* Of or pertaining to **Natal**. **Native** or inhabitant of **Natal**.

**na'ta-ile** (nā'tā-ī-lē; *F.* nā'tā-lē), *n.* [*F.* cf. *L. natalis* natal]. *Fem.* prop. name.

**na'ta-ial** (nā'tā-ī-āl), *a.* [*L. natalis*, fr. *natialis*, *See NATAL*, *a.*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday. *Obs.*

**na'ta-iv'ic-al**, *n.* Also **na'ta-iv'ic-ous**. *Natalist*, *Obs.*

**na-tal'ion** (nā-tāl'ī-ōn), *n.* *Chem.* See **ALOIN**.

**na'tals** (nā'tāl's), *n. pl.* [*L. natalis*, *pl.*] Birthday festivities. *Obs.* [*to swim*, *Obs.*]

**na'tallie**, *pl.* [*L. natalis*]. Able **Na'ta-to-res** (nā-tā-tō-rēz; 201), *n. pl.* [*L. natator* a swimmer.] *Zool.* An abandoned artificial group of birds consisting of the swimming birds.

**na'ta-to-ri-ous** (-rē-ōs), *a.* *Zool.* *Natatory*. *Rare.*

**na'ta-to-ry** (nā-tā-tō-rē), *n.* A swimming place, or *R.*  
**natch** (nāč'h), *n.* [*OF. nache* fesse, *LL. natcha*, fr. *L. natis* the rump; buttocks. Cf. **ARCH-BONE**.] The rump, esp. of cattle.

**natch'bone**, *n.* The aitchbone. **natch'nee** (nāč'h'ne), *n.* [*Hind. natch'nee*]. A Hind. name for a snake.

**natch**, *n.* Also **na'tid**. Born; framed. *Obs.* [*not*, *Obs.*]

**nath**, *n.* [*not*, *Obs.*]

**nath**, *n.* [*not*, *Obs.*]



Natica (N. clausa).



Nassa (N. vit. size).

with the American patriot Samuel Adams.—the nation, the general body of the people forming a nation; the part of a national population from which springs the national sentiment or which determines national character.—the nation, a nation, a national language, the gentile nation.—b The people of the earth.

na'tion-al (nāsh'ūn-āl), a. [Cf. F. national.] 1. Of or pertaining to a (or the) nation; common to a (or the) whole nation; specif.: a Of or pertaining to a race or people united by ties of blood, etc. (a nation in sense 2 or 3); as, national language, dress, custom, calamity, etc. b Of or pert. to a politically united people or state (a nation in sense 4); public; state; as, national debt, troops. A national government is when the sovereign power, by whomsoever exercised, extends over the whole country, without any territorial divisions. G. C. Lewis. The political status of the individual is called his national character, his civil status is referred to by the term domicile. Wheaton's Internat. Law (editor's addition).

2. Attached to one's own country, or devoted to its interests; patriotic. Now Rare.

3. Hist. Of or pertaining to the government of France during the Fir-t Republic.

national assembly. An assembly of the representatives of a nation or of some national institution; specif.: a Ch. of Scot. The General Assembly. Obs. b A synod of the Church in a nation. c [caps.] [F. Assemblée nationale constituante.] F. Hist. Also Constituent Assembly. (1) The first of the Revolutionary assemblies, formed by the Third Estate, which seceded from the States-General of 1789 and later absorbed the two other estates. It framed a constitution and lasted until 1791. (2) An assembly elected after the Revolution of 1848. It established the Second Republic. (3) An assembly elected at the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. It established the Third Republic. d [caps.] [F. Assemblée nationale.] F. Politics. The assembly composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in joint session, which meets at Versailles for two purposes, revision of the constitution and the election of a president. See LEGISLATURE.—n. bank. A bank having association with the finances of a nation, as the Bank of France or the Reichsbank of Germany. b A commercial bank which besides performing the functions of discount and deposit, may issue circulating notes under the provisions of the National Bank Act (so called by statute, act June 20, 1874), the act of June 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." National banks are under the control of a Treasury Department bureau, whose head is the Comptroller of the Currency. They may be formed by any number of persons not less than five, there are minimum limits of the amount of capital varying according to the size of the town where a bank is located, one half of the capital must be paid in before beginning business, and shareholders are liable for the debts of the bank to an amount equal to the par value of their shares, in addition to the amount invested therein. See RESERVE FUND.—n. charter. Peoples' Charter. See CHARTERISM.—n. church. A church of a nation, as the ancient Jewish church. b A church established by law in a particular nation; specif. [caps., with /el.] with reference to England, the Church of England.—N. Congress. Argentina, Brazil, Chile. See LEGISLATURE.—N. Convention. A [F. Convention nationale.] F. Hist. The elected assembly which governed France from Sept. 20, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795. It abolished royalty and established a republic. b Emp. Hist. A sort of parliament elected by the Chartists throughout the kingdom, which met for a time at Birmingham in 1839. c [U. S. C.] U. S. Politics. A convention of delegates of a political party elected by State and Congressional district conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice President and to issue a "platform," or declaration of policy.—N. Covenant. Scot. Hist., an agreement signed at Edinburgh in 1638 for the defense of Presbyterianism against Episcopacy, which had been introduced by James I. and Charles I.—n. debt. The debt owing by a state to private individuals for moneys loaned, esp. that which is funded, as distinguished from the floating debt, constituted by its miscellaneous and demand debts.—n. dividend. Econ., the amount of enjoyment made available for a nation during a given period, usually a year, comprising the economic value of the goods consumed, personal services received from labor or capital, and net increase of natural wealth, during that period. It is estimated by Marshall, and still more by his followers, as a basis of their theory of distribution.—N. Guard. A body of militia composed of armed citizens, formed in Paris during the French Revolution and existing in France (except from 1827 to 1830) until 1871, when it was abolished, largely because of its misbehavior during the Commune. b In the United States, the organized militia;—so called in almost all of the States and Territories, and is being constantly equipped, drilled, and instructed more nearly like the regular troops.—N. party. See GREENBACK PARTY.—N. Republicans. U. S. Hist., a short-lived political party composed of the Adams and Clay Republicans, who were in some respects the political heirs of the old Federalists, and who favored, among other things, a protective tariff, a national bank, and internal improvements. It was opposed by the Jackson Republicans, who became known as Democrats, participated in but one election, that of 1824, when its candidate, Henry Clay, was decisively defeated by Jackson, and in 1834 fused with other elements to form the Whig party.—n. salute. U. S. A salute of twenty-one guns, granted to the President of the United States and to the flag of a foreign independent nation. b A salute of one gun for each State in the United States, fired only on Independence Day (July 4) at noon;—more properly called the salute to the nation.

na'tion-al-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. Theol. The doctrine that certain nations are elected to be saved.

2. National character, or tendency to it; nationality.

3. Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national unity and independence, as of Ireland.

4. A phase of socialism advocating the nationalizing of industries. It is essentially the same as collectivism (which see). Chiefly U. S.

5. An idiom, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

na'tion-al-ist, n. An advocate of, or believer in, nationalism; esp.: a [often caps., as a party name] An advocate of national unity and independence, as of Ireland. b One who favors the nationalizing of industries; a collectivist.—na'tion-al-ist'ic (-is'tik), a.

na'tion-al-ity (nāsh'ūn-āl-ē-tē), n.; pl. -ITIES (-tēz).

1. State or quality of being a nation; racial, political, or institutional solidarity constituting a nation; national character; as, the Jewish nationality is maintained in spite of the dispersion (see NATION, 2); the nationality of the French represents a fusion of many races and cultures (see NATION, 3); the Jews for a time maintained their nationality under Roman rule (see NATION, 4); often, specif., ex-

istence as a sovereign nation; political independence as a nation; statehood; as, the nationality won by Greece.

2. State, quality, or fact of belonging to, or being connected with, a (or a particular) nation or state as by nativity or allegiance; as, the suffrage is not involved in democratic nationality; his nationality was his boast; state or quality of being generally characteristic of a nation; as, nationality of art usually springs from nationality of character.

3. National feeling or attachment; the feeling or sense of being one of a people bound together by common customs, language, religion, or the like (see NATION, 3); nationalism; as, Panhellenism was the expression of Greek nationality.

4. A nation; a people united by common institutions, language, etc. (see NATION, 3).

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condition of nationalities and the character of peoples. H. W. Beecher.

na'tion-al-iz-a'tion (nāsh'ūn-āl-ē-zā'sh'ūn), n. Act of nationalizing, or state of being nationalized.

na'tion-al-ize (nāsh'ūn-āl-ē-zē), v. t.; -IZED (-īzəd); -IZING (-īz'ing). [Cf. F. nationaliser.] 1. To make national; to make a nation of; to endow with the character of a nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

2. To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation. Cf. COLLECTIVISM.

3. To admit to the rights and privileges of citizenship in a nation or state; to naturalize; to give the status of domestic products to (goods), as by payment of import duty.

na'tion-al-iz'er (-iz'ēr), n. One who nationalizes. b One who advocates nationalization of land, public utilities, etc.

na'tion-al-ly, adv. In a national manner or way.

na'tive (nā'tiv), a. [F. natif, L. natus, fr. nasci, p. p. natus. See NATION; cf. NAIVE, NEIF a serf.] 1. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one's; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, native genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, liberty, etc.

Courage is native to you Jowett (Thucyd.). Did I put Henry from his native right? Shak.

2. Closely related, as by birth or race; naturally connected (with). Obs. or Archaic.

The head is not more native to the heart, Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father. Shak.

3. Natural; normal; according to nature; as, a native result of an act; one's native lie. Obs. or R.

4. a Of or pertaining to one as the place of one's birth, or because of the place or the circumstances in which one is born; as, native land, language, color, etc. b Hence, natural; without embellishment or artificial change; simple; unaffected. "So native a simplicity." B. Jonson.

5. Original; constituting the original substance or source of anything; as, native dust. Milton.

6. Having a right or title by birth or inheritance; rightful; of, as, the native heir. Obs. Spenser.

7. Of minerals, etc., natural; not artificially prepared; as, native gypsum; salt in the native state; specif., naturally uncombined; as, native silver.

8. Born in a particular place, region, or country;—chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples; as, the native troops of the British Indian army; the native tribes of the American prairies. Cf. NATIVE, n., 4 a.

9. Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country; not exotic; as, native bread; specif.: Biol. Indigenous; living or growing naturally in a given region; not imported or introduced from another country; as, a native species. In various countries, esp. the Australasian English colonies, native is applied by colonists to indigenous plants and animals related to, or often only superficially resembling, those of the mother country.

10. Arising by birth; having an origin; born. Obs.

11. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, natives; as, the native houses; the native customs.

na'tive, NATURAL, INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL, ORIGINAL.—That is NATURAL, as here compared, which belongs to something by nature, or which is formed by nature; NATIVE commonly heightens the implied contrast with what is acquired or artificial, and frequently denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, "a wretch whose natural gifts were poor to those of mine" (Shak); "natural graces that extinguish art" (Shelley); "If . . . sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child, warble his native wood-notes wild" (Milton); "native good breeding and refinement" (De Quincey). But natural and native are often used with little distinction. That is INDIGENOUS which is native esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like native, in the sense of inborn; as, "mankind, indigenous to so many climates" (Aronsohn); feelings indigenous to mankind. That is ABORIGINAL, which, so far as is known, has no predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest ascertainable inhabitants of a country (see also the def. of autochthonous); that is ORIGINAL which precedes all others of its class; as, the aboriginal inhabitants of America, the aboriginal forests, rocks; a book in its original binding, a modification of the original wording, the thirteen original States. See PRIMARY, INNATE, NATAL.

Native American party. U. S. Politics, a party with principles similar to those of the Know-Nothings, or American party. It arose about 1843, but soon died out.—n. apple. An Australian myrtaceous tree (Kunzea pomifera), or its fleshy somewhat insipid fruit.—n. arrowroot, an Australian orchid (Cymbidium canaliculatum); also, the starchy substance obtained from its grated and boiled pseudobulbs.—n. banyan, an Australian fig (Ficus religiosa), the fruits of which are eaten by the natives.—a bear, the koala. Australia.—n. beech, the flindosa. See FLINDERSIA.—n. bread, a large trufflelike underground fungus of Australia (Mylitta australis).—n. cabbage. a In Australia, the marsh cress Rorippa palustris, used as a pot herb; also, the succulent shrub Scævola keenigii. b In New Zealand, the Maori cabbage.—n. carrot. a In Australia, an indigenous species of carrot (Daucus brachylobus). b In Tasmania, a wild cranestib (Geranium dissectum).—n. casearia, the Australian euphorbiaceous plant Croton phalaroides; also, its bitter aromatic bark.—n. cat, a dasyure. Australia.—n. cherry. Bot. An Australian santalaceous tree (Ezocarpus cuneiformis).—n. cinchona, the native quince.—n. cod. See COD.—n. coke, a substance approximating coke in composition, though not in structure, formed in bituminous coal beds by the local heat.—n. companion, an Australian cranestib (Geranium dissectum), generally seen in pairs, and often semidomesticated, whence its name. It is gray, with a red-and-green gular pouch, and has a habit of gathering in groups and moving about as in a kind of dance.—n. cranberry, either of two epacridaceous shrubs of the genus Styphelia, having thin-fleshed fruits resembling cranberries: a In Australia, S. sapida. b In Tas-

mania, S. humifusa.—native currant, any of several Australian trees bearing small edible acid berries resembling currants; also, the fruit of any one of these; as: a The rubiceous tree Coprosma billardieri. b Any of several santalaceous trees of the genus Leprosia, esp. L. acida. c The blueberry Myoporum serratum. d The black nightshade. See NIGHTSHADE, 1 a.—n. daisy, a Tasmanian asteraceous plant (Brachycome decipiens), resembling the Swan River daisy.—n. damson, an Australian taxaceous shrub (Podocarpus spinulosus), or its plumlike fruit; also, the related P. elata and its fruit. Called also native plum.—n. dandelion, an Australian asteraceous plant (Podolys aemulata), often cultivated for its large solitary heads of bright yellow flowers.—n. daphne, an Australian timber tree (Myoporum viscosum).—n. date, an Australian caper (Capparis canescens); also, its small pear-shaped fruit, which is sometimes eaten.—n. deal, the she-pine.—n. devil, the Tasmanian devil.—n. dog, the dingo. Australia.—n. flax. a In Australia, a true flax (Linum marginale). b In New Zealand, the New Zealand flax so called.—n. fuchsia. a In New Zealand, a tree fuchsia (Fuchsia excorticata). b In Australia and Tasmania, any of several species of Correa or Epacris, having showy flowers somewhat resembling those of the fuchsia. Also, in the interior of Australia, a flowering bush of the myopocarpous genus Pholidia.—n. furze, the Australian proteaceous shrub Hakea ulicina.—n. ginger, an Australian zinziberaceous plant (Alpinia cerulea), the globose fruit of which is sometimes eaten by the natives.—n. grape, an Australian evergreen grapevine (Vitis hyppocaula) or its black edible berry;—called also Hippocauland grape.—n. guava, in Australia: a A myrtaceous plant (Rhodantheus psidioides) resembling the true guava. b An anomoneous tree (Eupomatia laurina), or its fruit.—n. hen, an Australian rail (Tringus mortierii).—n. hickory. a In Australia, either of two acacias (Acacia leprosa and A. melanoxylon) or their hard wood. b In Tasmania, the rutaceous tree Phorbium billardieri or its wood.—n. holly. a In Australia, the prickly fabaceous shrub Cratylia latifolia, or the proteaceous tree Tricladia siccifolia. b In Tasmania, the rubiceous shrub Coprosma hirtella.—n. hop. a In Australia, the hop bush or its fruit. b In Tasmania, the fabaceous shrub Daviesia latifolia;—called also bitterleaf.—n. hyacinth, a Tasmanian orchid (Thelymitra longifolia).—n. indigo. a In Australia, any species of Swainsona. b In Tasmania, a true indigo (Indigofera australis).—n. ivy, an Australian polygonaceous plant (Austrobaileia adpressa), with currtail-like subacid fruit;—called also Macquarie Harbor vine.—n. jasmine, an Australian euphorbiaceous plant (Ricinocarpus pinnifolius), the seeds of which yield an oil resembling castor oil.—n. juniper. See BLUEBERRY, 3 a.—n. kumquat, the desert lemon.—n. laburnum. = CLOVER TREE.—n. laurel. a In Australia: (1) The shrub Pittosporum undulatum, which has exceedingly fragrant flowers. (2) An araliaceous tree (Linnæa argentea). b In New Zealand, the endemic escalonaceous shrub Anoplerus glandulosus.—n. lavender, a Tasmanian epacridaceous tree (Styphelia australis).—n. leek, a poisonous liliaceous plant (Bubbia bulbosa) of Australia, often fatal to cattle;—called also native onion.—n. lime, either of two Australian citrus trees or their fruit: a Citrus australis, called also finger lime.—n. loquat, an Australian myrtaceous tree (Elaeagnus macrocarpa); also, its fruit, used for making jam.—n. lucern. PALEY LUCERN. Australia.—n. mangrove. = BOOBYALLA. Tasmania.—n. mignonette, the Tasmanian plant Stenochilus linearifolia.—n. millet, the Australian millet.—n. mistletoe, in Australia, any species of Loranthus.—n. mulberry, any one of several Australian trees: a The urticaceous tree Pipturus argenteus, the white berries of which are eaten by the blacks. b The monimiaceous tree Hedyotis australifolia. c The lauraceous tree Alseodaphne dalrymplei. d The myrtaceous bush Cudrania javanensis.—n. myrtle, in Australasia, any one of the trees called myrtle; as: a The brush cherry A. b See BLUEBERRY, 3 a.—n. nectarine, the emu apple. Australia.—n. olive, in Australia: a An indigenous species of olive (Olea paniculata);—called also marblewood. Also, its fruit, which is essentially similar to the common olive. b The white boree. c The ironwood Notoxylon leucocarpum. d The box or boxthorn Xylocarpus nana.—n. onion, the native leek. Australia.—n. orange, in Australia: a The native lime Citrus australis. b The orange thorn. c The native pomegranate.—n. peach, in Australia: a The quandong. b The emu apple.—n. pear, in Australia: a The wooden pear. b The allied proteaceous tree Hakea acicularis.—n. pennyroyal, an Australian mint (Mentha gracilis).—n. pepper, a tall climbing pepper (Leprieu formicoides). Australia.—n. pheasant, the leipoa, a plantain, an Australian plantain (Plantago varia), used as a forage plant.—n. plum. a In Australia, any one of several plumlike trees and fruits; specif.: (1) The black apple. (2) The native damson. b In Tasmania, the proteaceous tree Cenarrhenes nitida or its fruit.—n. pomegranate, any of certain Australian species of Capparis (esp. C. nobilis and C. mitchellii); also, their edible fruit, resembling the pomegranate, but smaller.—n. poplar, in Australia: a The euphorbiaceous tree Ailanthus excelsa. b The radish tree.—n. potato. a An orchid (Gastrodia sesamoides) having tubers somewhat resembling small potatoes. Tasmania. b In Australia, any of several asclepiadaceous plants of the genus Marsdenia.—n. quince, the bitterbark Petalostigma quadriloculare. Australia.—n. quinine, fever bark from the Australian tree Alstonia constricta.—n. rabbit, an Australian marsupial (Thylacynus lagotis), resembling a rabbit in size and form.—n. rose. a The Australian rose. b In Tasmania, the handsome flowering shrub Bauera rubioides.—n. salmon, the fish Arripis trutta. See SALMON, 2 a. New Zealand.—n. sandalwood, an Australian santalaceous tree (Fusinus persicaria), the root bark of which is used as food by the blacks.—n. sarsaparilla, in Australia: a = AUSTRALIAN TEA. b A purple-flowered fabaceous twining plant (Hardenbergia monophylla) whose roots are used by the natives as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—n. sasaparilla, the Australian monimiaceous shrub Atherosperma moschatum, whose bark contains a fragrant essential oil.—n. scrub lime, an Australian apocynaceous shrub (Carandas ovalis); also, its egg-shaped pleasantly flavored fruit, about half an inch long.—n. seal, the harbor seal. Newfoundland.—n. shamrock, in Tasmania, a small clover-like plant (Lotus australis).—n. sloth, the koala.—n. tobacco, in Australia: (1) An indigenous species of Nicotiana (N. suaveolens), used generally as a forage plant. (2) The pituri. b In Tasmania, an asteraceous shrub (Cassinia billardieri).—n. tulip, the warath. Australia.—n. turkey, the Australian bustard (Eupodius australis).—n. wallflower. a The wallflower Gastrolobium grandiflorum. Aus-

na'tion-hood, n. See HOOD, member of any nation. Rare.

na'tion-less, a. Not a subject or in a'tiv. Native. Ref. Sp.

tralia. b An allied fabaceous shrub (Pultenaea subumbellata). Tasmania. — native willow, in Australia, any of several trees with foliage somewhat like that of a willow, as the boobyalla, cooba, wilga, or poison-berry tree. — n. wistaria, an Australian fabaceous climbing shrub (Melitaea megayerna) resembling the wistaria. A red astrigent gum is got from its stems. — n. yam, in Australia: a The yam Dioscorea transversa. b Any of several indigenous species of Ipomea.

na'tive (nā'tiv), n. 1. One born a serf or thrall. Obs. or Hist. 2. Astrol. One born under a particular sign or planet; the subject of a nativity, or horoscope.

3. One that is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region; as, a native of France.

4. a One of a race inhabiting a region or country at the time it was discovered or became familiar to those using the expression; — chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples of inferior civilization, but often semihumanously of the inhabitants of any region spoken of as if strange or newly discovered; as, the natives received Columbus kindly; a cosmopolitan can mingle easily with the natives wherever he may go. b In Australia, a British subject, not an aborigine, born in the country. In New Zealand, sometimes, a native-born Maori British subject.

5. pl. Natives of the same country or region; fellow countrymen. Obs.

6. One's native country or locality. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 7. Stock Breeding. Any of the live-stock found in a region, as distinguished from such as belong to pure and distinct imported breeds. U. S.

8. See SCHNAPPER.

na'tive-ly, adv. By natural or original condition; naturally; innately; also, simply; plainly; not artificially.

na'tive-ness, n. Quality of being native or natural.

na'tiv-ism (nā'tiv-iz'm), n. 1. The policy or practice of favoring the native inhabitants of a country as against immigrants from foreign countries; specif., U. S. Hist., the policies urged by the Native American party (which see).

2. Philos. The doctrine that the mind possesses forms of thought or elements of knowledge not derived from sensation; the doctrine of innate ideas.

na'tiv-ist (-ist), n. — na'tiv-ist'ic (nā'tiv-ist'ik), a.

na'tiv-ity (nā'tiv-ē-tē), n.; pl. -ties (-tēz). [F. nativité, L. nativitas. See NATIVE; cf. NA'VE.] 1. The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc.; specif. [cap.] (usually with the), the birth of Christ or the day observed as commemorating his birth; Christmas Day. [Chaucer. Thou hast left . . . the land of thy nativity. Ruth ii. 11.]

2. [cap.] A church festival commemorating the birth of Christ (Christmas), or, sometimes, of the Virgin Mary (Sept. 8) or of John the Baptist (June 24).

3. [cap.] Fine Arts. A picture or relief sculpture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. The simplest form is the babe in a rude cradle with the heads of an ox and an ass to express the stable in which he was born.

4. Astrol. = HOROSCOPE.

5. Fact or condition of being born a native. Rare. To cast, or calculate, one's nativity, Astrol., to find out and represent one's horoscope.

Na'trix (nā'trīks), n. [L. water snake.] Zool. A genus of colubrine snakes typified by the grass snake of Europe (Natrix natrix) and containing the water snakes of temperate regions and tropical Asia, sometimes also the garter snakes and similar forms. In the latter sense it is nearly equivalent to a subfamily, Natricine (nā'trī-sī-nē), of most classifications. — na'tri-cine (nā'trī-sī-nē), a. & n.

na'tro-lite (nā'trō-lit; nā'trō-; 277), n. [natron + lite.] Min. A mineral of the zeolite family, usually in colorless or white prismatic (often acicular) crystals or in masses of radiated striae. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminum, Na<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>10</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O. H. 5-5.5. Sp. gr. 2.20-2.25.

na'ter-jack' (nā'tēr-jāk'), n. [E. dial.; orig. uncert.; cf. ATTER, and (for initial n) NEWT.] Zool. A common toad (Bufo calamita) of western Europe, of a brownish yellow color and usually with a narrow yellow vertebral stripe extending on to the head. Its hind legs are short, and it progresses by running rather than by hopping.

Nat Turner's Insur-rection (nāt tūr'nērz). An insurrection of slaves in Virginia in 1831 under the leadership of Nat Turner, who believed himself to be divinely chosen to lead his people to freedom. About sixty whites were murdered. Turner and sixteen others were hanged.

na'ty (nā'tē), a.; NA'TY-ER (-ē-r); NA'TY-EST. [Orig. uncert.] Trimly neat and tidy; smartly spruce. Orig. Slang. As Bond street is a beau Shelly.

— na'ty-ly (-lē), adv. — na'ty-ness, n.

na'tu-ral (nā'tū-rāl), a. [ME. also naturel, F. naturel, OF. also natural, L. naturalis, fr. natura. See NATURE.] 1. Of, from, or by, birth; natural-born; as, a natural fool; a natural athlete or musician; existing or characteristic from birth; innate; inborn; as, natural instincts or talents. Whom should he follow but his natural king? Shak.

2. a Actually begotten by one (opp. to adopted), esp. in wedlock; Obs., legitimate. b Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. c Consanguineous. Rare. d Native-born. Obs.

3. In accordance with human nature; consonant with the characteristic instincts, feelings, reasonings, etc., of humankind; esp., of social feelings and sensibilities, not unnatural or brutal; kindly; as, the natural affections; also, of animals, in accordance with the nature of its kind; as, the natural food of a dog is flesh. To leave his wife, to leave his babes, . . . He wants the natural touch. Shak.

4. Designating, or pertaining to, natural law (see below); as, natural liberty; natural rights; natural obligations.

5. In accordance with, or determined by, nature; characteristic of the operations of the physical world; pertaining to, or derived from, the essential character of anything as a phenomenon of nature; normal; as, the natural year; a natural cause; natural classifications.

6. Hence, not artificial; in a state of nature, or produced

by nature; as, natural heat or color; a natural jewel; not abnormal; realizing the ordinary or characteristic type; as, an imperfect crystal lacks its natural development; not supernatural or miraculous; as, prodigies usually turn out to be natural phenomena.

7. Conformed to truth or reality; as: a Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated; — said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a natural gesture. b Resembling the object imitated; true to nature; according to life; — said of a thing copied or imitated; as, a portrait is natural.

8. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, nature, or the physical universe; as, natural law or philosophy; specif., relating to some special department of nature; as, natural history (which see); a natural science. See NATURE, 3.

9. Hence, physical; as, the natural body of Christ.

10. Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate. The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God I Cor. ii. 14.

11. In accordance with or due to the conditions, events, or circumstances of the case; in line with normal or ordinary experience; as, a father is the natural protector of his children; his guilt is a natural deduction from the facts.

12. Math. Starting from, or referred to, 1 as the base; — said of certain functions or numbers; as, natural numbers, the integers 1, 2, 3, etc.; natural sines, cosines, etc., those taken in a circle with radius 1 (according to the earlier notions regarding them not as ratios, but as line segments, the epithet natural being superfluous in modern usage).

13. Music. a Produced by the voice; — of music, in distinction from instrumental. b Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps; as, the natural key or scale of C major. c Moving by easy and smooth transitions; digressing but little (as to a relative key) from the original key; — applied to an air or modulation of harmony.

Syn. — See NATURE.

na'tural allegiance. See ALLEGIANCE, 2. — n. astrology. See ASTROLOGY, — n. base. See LOGARITHM. — n. bed. MAINSUR. — QUARRY FACE. — a boundary, a curve up to, but not beyond, which a function may be analytically continued. — n. cement, a cement made by burning a natural mixture of the necessary ingredients, as a siliceous limestone. See PORTLAND CEMENT. — n. day. a The time that elapses from sunrise to sunset; — called by astronomers the artificial day; = DAY, 1. Rare. b = DAY, 2. — n. draft or draught. See DRAFT, n., 8. — n. dualism. — NATURAL REALISM. — n. father, the father of an illegitimate child; also, formerly, the actual father of a child, as distinguished from a father by marriage adoption, or the like. — n. fool. — NATURAL, n., 3. — n. gas, combustible gas issuing from the earth's crust through natural fissures or bored wells and frequently accompanied by petroleum. It occurs esp. in the Paleozoic rocks of the United States, sometimes under great pressure, and has attained industrial importance in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and a few other States. It consists chiefly of methane, with small amounts of ethane, propane, hydrogen, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, etc. It is valuable as a fuel, 100 cu. ft. being equal to 8-13 lbs. of coal. Its illuminating power is low unless some form of mantle burner is used. — n. gender. See GENDER, 3. — n. guardian, Law, a guardian by natural right, as of relationship. — n. harmony, Music, the harmony of the triad or common chord; harmony without modulations or derived chords. — n. historian, a student of, or writer on, natural history. — n. history, formerly, the study, description, and classification of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects, thus including the modern sciences of zoology, botany, mineralogy, etc., in so far as they existed at that time. Now commonly restricted to a study of these subjects in a more or less superficial way, at least without making use of modern anatomical and analytical methods, and usually further restricted to the study of animals and plants, esp. the former, and their habits. — n. horn, Music, the simplest form of the horn, consisting merely of a tubing, flared by the wide mouthpiece and bell, curved upon itself and without keys or valves. — n. idiot. — NATURAL, n., 3. — n. law. a The laws of nature. See UNDER LAW. b Law which would be binding upon human societies in the absence of institutional law or which is binding as supplementing institutional law. The conception of natural law originated with the Stoics, by whom it was regarded as embodying those rules of justice discernible by right reason. This view was sometimes taken by Roman jurists, who also identified natural law with the jus gentium (which see). Justinian adopted Ulpian's definition of it as that law which "nature has taught all living beings," thus forecasting the modern biogenic view. The Scholastics generally regarded natural law as that part of the divine law which is not directly revealed, but is discernible to reason; and the rationalists of the 18th century derived from their analysis of human societies certain natural rights, as to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which they regarded as of prior validity to institutional law (cf. SOCIAL CONTRACT). Modern theories tend to interpret natural law as the body of rules or customs which the general development of mankind shows to be essential to human society. See JUSTICE, 2, RIGHT. — n. line of sight, Gunnery, an imaginary line parallel to the axis of the bore, passing through the highest points of the line of metal. — n. magic. See MAGIC, n., 1. — n. magnet. See MAGNET, 1. — n. mode or scale, Music, a diatonic scale with the ideal intervals secured by using pure intonation; — distinguished from tempered scale. — n. necessity. See NECESSITY, n., 1. — n. number. a An element of an ideal progression defined by the conditions that one element precedes all the rest and that each is followed by a next greater with none between; as, 1, 2, 3, . . . n, n + 1, . . . b A mark serving to specify the position of an element in a progression. Dedekind. — n. order. Bot. See FAMILY, 7, ORDER. — n. parts, the genitals. Obs. — n. person, Law, a man, woman, or child, in distinction from a juristic person. See PERSON, CORPORATION, UNIVERSITY. — n. philosophy. a Orig., the study of nature in general; — contrasted with mental and moral philosophy. b Physics. — n. porcelain. See PORCELAIN. — n. Portland cement. See PORTLAND CEMENT. — n. predication, Logic, indirect predication; also, predication in which subject and predicate relate to a common substance or matter of which they are accidents. — n. premium. See PREMIUM. — n. price. See PRICE. — n. pruning, the natural falling or

dropping off of branches and twigs of trees. It may result from the death of the branches, due to the exclusion of light or other physiological causes; or it may be a form of adaptation to vegetative reproduction, as in certain willows and poplars, in which the young branches separate easily while still young, and are blown away to take root elsewhere. — n. realism, Philos., the doctrine, elaborated by the philosophers of the Scottish school, that perception gives direct and indubitable evidence of the independent existence of both mind and matter; — called also the common-sense philosophy. See REALISM. — n. religion, religion derived from human reason and experience apart from revelation. See Citation.

I call that natural religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, in part, by consideration, in part, by experience, without the help of revelation. — Bp. Wilkins.

— n. representative. Law. See REPRESENTATIVE. — n. rights, Law & Polit. Sci., those rights that are esteemed to belong to a man by the law of nature; esp., the right to life, liberty, and property, and, with Locke and later writers, to participate in the constitution of government. See RIGHT, n., — n. science, the branches of knowledge collectively which deal directly with natural objects, organic or inorganic, and the substances composing them and the phenomena exhibited by them, thus including biology in all its branches, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, physics, etc., but not abstract mathematics, philosophy, or metaphysics. — n. selection, the natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live), and extinction of poorly adapted forms. The process is dependent upon variability in the characters of different individuals. If an individual possesses peculiarities which are advantageous, the chances of long and healthy life for that individual, and hence of the reproduction of the peculiarities in its offspring (by the operation of heredity), are greater than if the character is a disadvantageous one. In succeeding generations the modification may proceed further, gradually resulting in great changes of structure, and if the environment gradually changes, races of organisms adapted to the new conditions may thus result. Darwin considered natural selection, operating by means of small fortuitous individual variations, as the most important factor in organic evolution. Later biologists do not generally regard it as of so great importance (relatively to other factors) in the origin of species and higher groups. Cf. DARWINISM, LAMARCKISM, MUTATION. — n. slope, Civil Engin., the slope that a mass of earth thrown up into a heap assumes. The angle is the limiting angle of resistance of the earth. — n. society, Sociol., an association of people enjoying mutual intercourse, but without, or considered apart from, government. — n. spirit. See SPIRIT, 1. — n. steel, steel made by the direct refining of cast iron in a refinery, or, as wootz, by a direct process from the ore. — n. system. a Chem. The periodic system of classifying the elements. See PERIODIC LAW. b Biol. A classification based upon morphological and anatomical relationships and affinities, considered in the light of phylogeny and embryology; specif., in Bot., a system other than the artificial or sexual system established by Linnaeus. — n. theology, theology deriving its knowledge of God from the study of nature independent of revelation. Hence, n. theologian. — n. tones or harmonics, Music, the spontaneous overtones from a sounding body, specif. those of wind instruments produced by the manner of blowing, as distinguished from those produced by valves or slides, as in brass instruments, or by a mixed "h" vowel sound, as in the final syllable of maker, ever, sofa, circus, etc.; — so called as being the most easily and instinctively uttered vowel sound. — n. whole. See WHOLE.

na'tu-ral (nā'tū-rāl), n. 1. A native; an aboriginal. Obs. 2. pl. Natural gifts, powers, etc. Obs. Fuller.

3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of naturals." Locke.

4. pl. Products of nature; the objects of the natural world; natural things or objects. Obs.

5. The natural character, form, condition, or disposition of a person or thing. Obs.

6. Music. a A white key on the keyboard, as of a piano. b A character [♮] placed on any degree of the staff to annul, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat preceding it. See B FLAT. c A note or tone affected by a sign ♮.

7. Gaming. Anything that immediately wins the stakes, as a nick at craps, a count of twenty-one before drawing cards at vingt et un, etc.

in one's naturals or pure naturals, in a condition of nature; without alteration or disguise; sometimes, naked. Obs. — the natural, that which is in accordance with the ordinary course of nature, or not miraculous or supernatural.

na'tu-ral-ism (nā'tū-rāl-iz'm), n. 1. A state of nature; action, inclination, or thought based on natural desires and instincts alone.

2. Theol. The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature and not from revelation; the denial of the miraculous and supernatural (that is, of anything not explainable by natural laws) in religion.

3. Philos. The doctrine that physical laws give, or may be expected to give, an adequate account of all phenomena; the doctrine which denies universal teleology, or purpose, and asserts that the conceptions of the natural sciences furnish the only possible explanation of reality; loosely, materialism or positivism.

Naturalism we have taken to designate the doctrine that separates Nature from God, subordinates Spirit to Matter, and sets up unchangeable law as supreme. — James Ward.

The doctrine of evolution is to be sharply distinguished from the naturalism of the seventeenth century. Unlike that naturalism, our modern doctrine is primarily disposed, not merely to explain, but to estimate, nature. — Josiah Royce.

4. a The theory that art or literature should conform to nature; realism; also, the quality, rendering, or expression of art or literature executed according to this theory. b Specif., the principles and characteristics professed or represented by a 19th-century school of realistic writers, notably by Zola and Maupassant, who aimed to give a literal transcription of reality, and laid special stress on the analytic study of character, and on the scientific and experimental nature of their observation of life. Cf. REALISM.

na'tu-ral-ist, n. [Cf. F. naturaliste.] 1. One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, esp. of the natural history of animals.

na'tive-born', a. Born as a native. [Obs.] Nativity pie. A Christmas pie. Natl. Abbr. Nathaniel; Nathaniel. [OF ANATOMY, nā'tē-may(nā't-nē-mē). Dial. v. natour. + NATUR. Cf. nat. phil. Abbr. Natural philosopher. na'tri-on (nā'trī-on), n. [natrium + ton.] Chem. Ionic sodium, Na<sup>+</sup>.

na'tri-um (nā'trē-um), n. [NL. See NATRON.] Chem. Sodium. na'tron (nā'trōn), n. [F. See ANATRON; cf. NITER.] Min. Native sodium carbonate, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring only in solution, or with other salts. nat'et (nā'tēr), v. i. [Cf. E. dial. gnatter. Fries. gnattern.] To find fault; to be peevish; to grumble. — nat'eted (-ēd),

a. Peevish; querulous. — nat'eted-ness, n. All Dial. Eng. nat'le (nā'tlē), v. i. [Imitative.] To make a slight broken noise, as of rattling. Dial. Eng. nat'le (nā'tlē), n. The noise paid by a member to a trade union; — called also nat'le-hial. Dial. Eng. Nat'y Bump'po (būm'pō). See LEATHERSTICKING. nat'y money. Natty; also, an

allowance to a member by a trade union. Dial. Eng. na'tu'ra (nā'tū'rā), n. [L.] Nature. — na'tu'ra ab-hor'ret' va' cu'ra (nā'tū'rā ab-hōr'rē't vā' cū'rā) [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum. — na'tu'ra li' fe'ce a' poi'rup'pe' la' stam'pa (nā'tū'rā lī fē'cē a' pōi'rūp'pē lā' stām'pā) [L.] Nature made him [certain

duke], and then broke the mold. Ariosto (Orlando Furioso X.84). na'tu-ral-born', a. Having a (certain) status or character by birth; as, natural-born citizens; — n. nat'ural-ism (nā'tū-rāl-iz'm), n. 1. The genital organs. — na'tu'ra lis' pos-ter'ā-ō- (nā'tū'rā līs pō'stēr'ā-ō) [L.] Rom. Law. See DIRECTION, 4, CIT. — na'tu-ral-ist, a. Naturalistic.

representing nature; as, naturalistic designs of birds or of ferns or flowers. [L. neut. pl.] 1. See JURINISTIC. 2. The genital organs. — na'tu'ra lis' pos-ter'ā-ō- (nā'tū'rā līs pō'stēr'ā-ō) [L.] Rom. Law. See DIRECTION, 4, CIT. — na'tu-ral-ist, a. Naturalistic.

2. An adherent of naturalism in religion or philosophy.
3. One who practices or teaches naturalism in art; specif., a painter who is assumed to care more for the study of external nature than for sentiment.

nau'tu-ral-ist'ic (naw'too-ral-ist'ik), a. 1. Pertaining to, or closely resembling or reproducing, nature; natural; realistic.
2. Pertaining to naturalism or to the methods and achievements of naturalists, in various senses.

3. Of or pertaining to natural history or the natural order of things; as, a naturalistic scene.

nau'tu-ral-ity (naw'too-ral-ity), n. [L. naturalitas: cf. F. naturalité.] 1. Naturalness; accord with nature.
2. Natural feeling or behavior.
3. A fact or phenomenon of nature.

nau'tu-ral-iza'tion (naw'too-ral-iz-ay-shun), n. [Cf. F. naturalisation.] Act or process of naturalizing, or of state of being naturalized. The naturalization of resident aliens in a country is now general among Christian nations.

nau'tu-ral-ize (naw'too-ral-iz), v. t.; NATU-RAL-IZED (-izd); NATU-RAL-IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. naturaliser. See NAU-RAL.] 1. To render familiar by custom and habit; as, custom naturalizes labor or study; also, to familiarize or accustom; as, to naturalize one to work.
2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on; to make as if native; to adopt (as an alien) into a state and place in the condition of a native subject or citizen.

3. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to naturalize foreign words.
4. To adapt and cause to grow as under natural conditions; to acclimate; as, to naturalize a fruit.

5. To make natural or less artificial; to bring into accord with nature.
6. To treat as natural as opposed to supernatural; to place on a natural basis; as, to naturalize so-called miracles.

nau'tu-ral-ize, v. i. 1. To become as if native.
2. To explain phenomena by natural facts, agencies, or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

3. To be, or act as, a naturalist.
nau'tu-ral-ly, adv. 1. By nature; by natural, native, or inherent character, condition, endowment, etc.
2. Spontaneously; without cultivation or use of art or effort; as, her hair curls naturally; figs grow here naturally.

3. According to the laws of nature or the usual course of things; as might be expected; as a natural result; as, pain naturally weakens one; he naturally shrank from pain.
4. In physical nature; physically.
5. With truth to nature or life; in a lifelike manner; as, a naturally painted landscape.

nau'tu-ral-ness, n. 1. Natural feeling or conduct.
2. State or quality of being natural, or in accordance with, or conformity to, nature.
3. Spontaneity; lack of affectation or artificiality; as, the naturalness of her speech and manner.

nau'tu-ral-ness, n. [F., fr. L. natura, fr. natus born, produced, p. p. of nasci to be born. See NATON.] 1. Birth; origin.
2. That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the sum and order of causes and effects in time and space; the powers which produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being, often conceived of as a single and separate entity, embodying the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence.
3. In a metaphysical sense, the source or essence of the life of the universe; what appears and acts as forces, energies, laws.

4. That which is produced by natural forces; the existing system of things in time and space; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; creation; the universe.
5. Nature viewed as formative; creative; the formal or energizing element in nature; the supreme or essential being of the world.
6. Nature viewed as materialized; or worked upon by form; the world considered as an effect of formal and material causes; the world of actualities.

7. Nature viewed as a principle; the active, vitalistic conception prevailed; but Plato sharply distinguished the passive material from the active formal element, and Aristotle continued the distinction in the conception of a moving cause, or God, as separate from the moved physical universe, or Nature.
8. This antithesis of the moving cause and its effect is all but obliterated in pantheistic and naturalistic views. It appears in the pantheism of Spinoza, but the distinction of natura naturans and natura naturata serves only to discriminate two elements or aspects of the one organic being or substance. The two elements, in the forms of matter and energy, are retained in the modern physical or

mechanical view, wherein nature appears as a material universe acting according to rules, but to all intents independent of God or purposive cause. Nevertheless, the derivation and associations of the word prove a fruitful source of ambiguity, often conveying a deceptive implication of that animistic or zooidal view which still appears in the popular and poetic conception of nature as merely animate nature, i. e., as the world of plants and animals (cf. NATURALIST, Cf. PHYSICAL).

The material mechanism which he [the naturalist] calls Nature would rank not as the profoundest reality there is to know; it would rather become—what indeed "machine" primarily connotes—an instrumental subservient to the "occasions" of the living world; and so regarded, it would cease to be merely calculable, and would be found intelligible as well.

4. With various reference to generation or causation: a Seed; germ or germinal agency.
5. b The female pudendum.
6. c Created forces or beings.
7. d Cause; occasion.
8. e The nature of his great offense is dead.
9. f Kind; species; sort; character; quality.

6. Natural endowment or essential character; as: a Natural impulse or action; instinct or native constitution; intrinsic or inborn character; as, human nature.
7. b The sum of qualities and attributes which make a person or thing what it is, as distinct from others; essential or individual character, constitution, or quality of being.

8. a The primitive condition or character of living beings; the wild uncultivated state; that condition which is distinguished from domestication, society, or civilization; as, a state of nature.
9. b Hence, a natural or normal life; a primitive or unsophisticated state considered as the healthy ideal; as in the phrase "back to nature."
10. c Theol. The state of the unregenerate soul.

11. That which accords with nature; as: a Naturalness; spontaneity; freedom from artificiality or studied effect; b Natural affection or reverence.
12. c Natural operation; established, usual, or regular course of events; connection of cause and effect.

13. a Having (such) a nature, temper, or disposition;— chiefly in comb.; as, good-natured, ill-natured.
14. b Nature deity. A deification of some natural force or phenomenon; as, Thor is a nature deity.
15. c Nature myth. A myth which explains or allegorizes natural phenomena.

16. a Process of printing from metallic or other plates which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like.
17. b Nature spirit. A spirit regarded as the life or soul of any natural object (see ANIMISM);— used to distinguish animistic conceptions from conceptions of the supernatural.
18. c Nature worship. Worship of the personified powers of nature.

19. a Naturalism (naw'too-ral-izm), n. 1. Naturalism.
2. The theory that the earliest religion was nature worship.
3. Med. The belief or doctrine that attributes everything to nature as a sanative agent.
4. a Follower of nature; specif., one who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturism.

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1. Having nothing; destitute.
2. Worthless; bad; disagreeable; unhealthy.
3. Wicked; morally bad; wrong.
4. Mischievous; wayward; guilty of disobedience or misbehavior; as, a naughty child.
5. Insignificant.

naughty pack, a person of bad character; esp., a loose woman.
naufel treatment (naw'fel-treatment), Med. Orig., a method of therapeutic treatment administered, esp. for chronic diseases of the circulatory system, at Bad Nauheim, Germany, by G. Schott, consisting in baths in the natural mineral waters of that place, which are charged with carbonic acid, and the use of a graduated course of rest, physical exercises, massage, etc.; hence, any similar treatment using waters artificially charged with the essential ingredients of the natural mineral waters of Bad Nauheim. Hence, Nauheim bath, etc.

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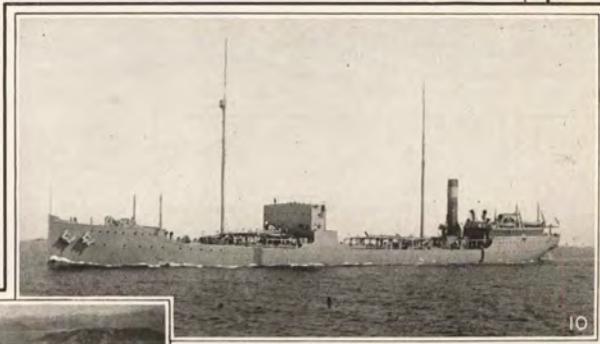
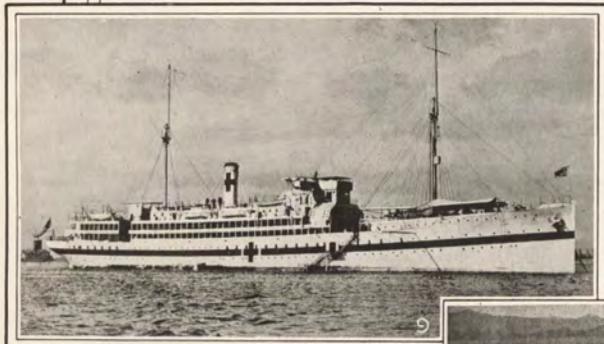
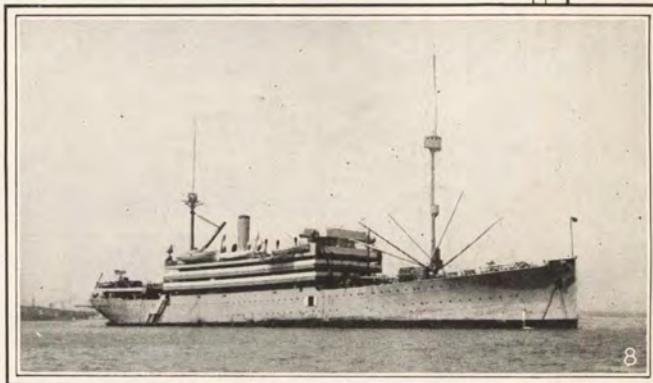
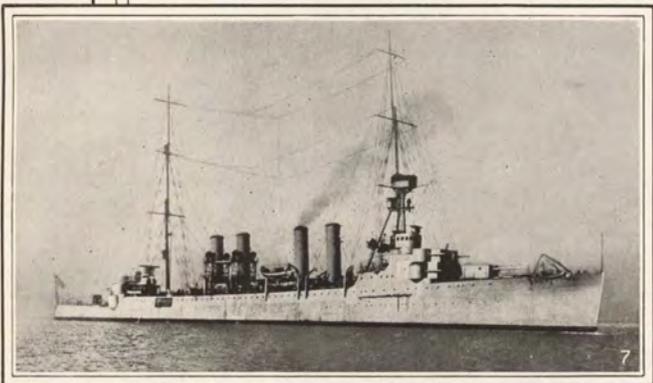
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# UNITED STATES NAVY TYPES OF VESSELS

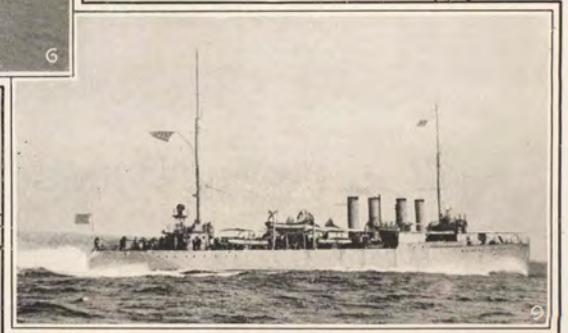
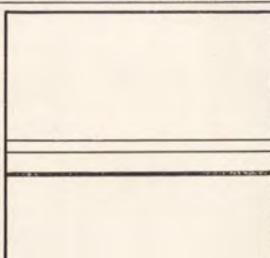
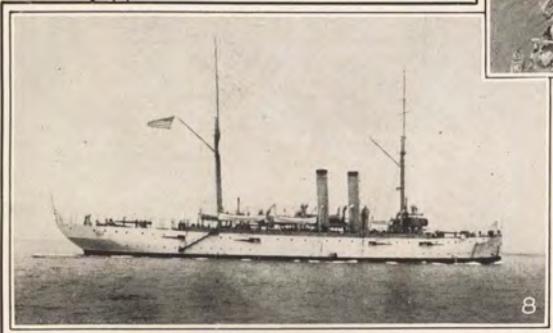
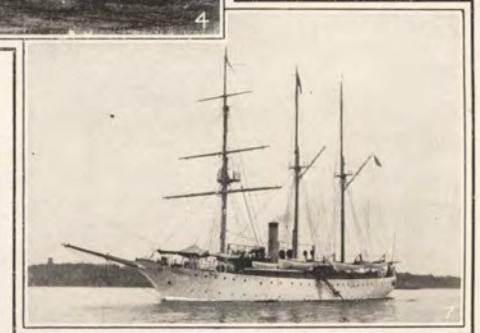
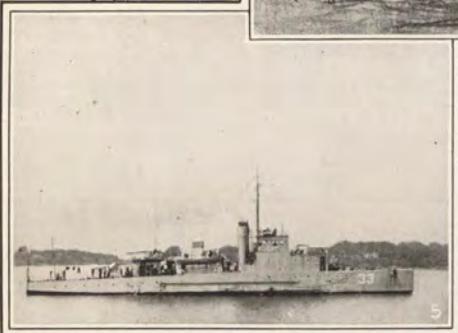
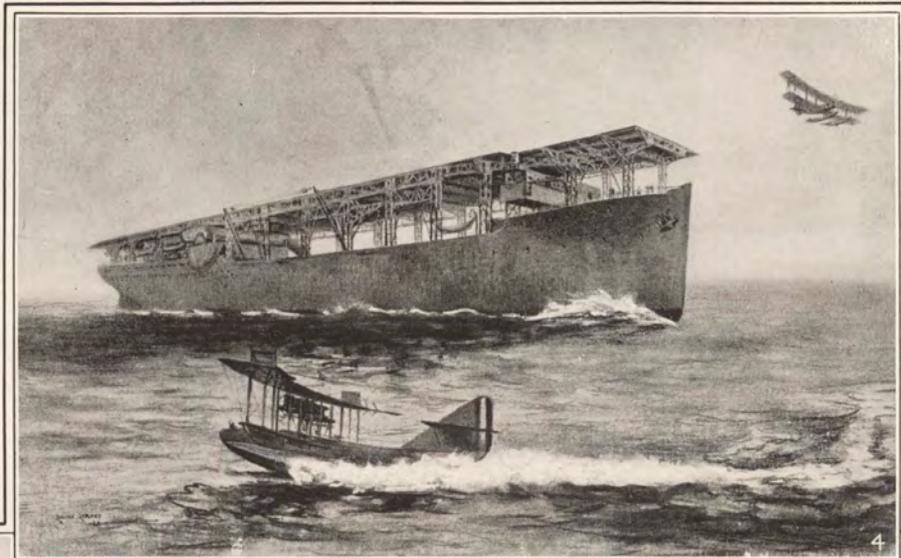
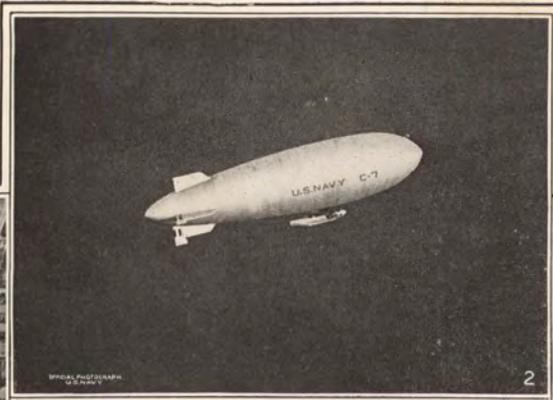


1. CALIFORNIA, Battleship,  
Bow View, In Dry Dock.
2. CALIFORNIA, Battleship, 624 feet.
3. CALIFORNIA, Battleship,  
Stern View, In Dry Dock.
4. S-49, Submarine, 240 feet.
5. PENNSYLVANIA, Battleship, 608 feet.

6. S-30, Submarine, 220 feet.
7. OMAHA, Light Cruiser, 555 feet.
8. HENDERSON, Naval Transport, 483 feet.
9. RELIEF, Naval Hospital Ship, 483 feet.
10. GUYAMA, Oil Tanker, 475 feet.
11. BATTLESHIPS, Coming to anchor in the  
Bay of Panama.

# UNITED STATES NAVY

# TYPES INCLUDING AIR SERVICE



- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. DIRIGIBLE, Leaving Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.           | 4. LANGLEY, Aircraft Carrier, 542 feet.                 | 7. ANNAPOLIS, School Ship, Former Gunboat, 168 feet. |
| 2. DIRIGIBLE C-7, 192 feet.   | 5. EAGLE BOAT NO. 33, 201 feet.                         | 8. TACOMA, Light Cruiser, 2d Line, 308 feet.         |
| 3. DESTROYERS, Laying Smoke Screen with Observing Seaplanes overhead. | 6. BEAVER, Submarine Tender, with Submarines alongside. | 9. BABBITT, Destroyer, 314 feet.                     |



shops, stations, officers, men, ships, administrative offices and officers, etc.

4. Short for NAVY BLUE.
navy agent. a In Great Britain, an attorney who acts for naval officers in financial matters connected with the service, such as distribution of prize money. b Formerly, in the United States navy, a disbursing officer, whose duties are now performed by a paymaster.

navy bill. a A bill drawn on or by the British Admiralty for naval purposes. b A bill drawn by a paymaster of a United States war vessel abroad. Now Rare.

navy blue. A dark shade of blue.

navy yard. A place set apart as a shore station for the navy. It contains all the mechanical and other appliances for building, repairing, and equipping war vessels.

na-wab' (nā-wōb'), n. [See NAAB.] India. 1. A deputy ruler or viceroy under the Mogul government; also [cap.], the title of a Mohammedan prince, inferior only to Nizam. 2. [cap.] A courtesy title (sometimes bestowed by the government without office).

3. A rich, retired Anglo-Indian; a nabob.
nay (nā), adv. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. nei, Sw. & Dan. nei; prop., not ever; akin to E. no. See no, adv.] 1. No; — a negative answer to a question asked, or a request made, now superseded by no. See yes.

And eke when I say "ye," no say not "nay." Chaucer. I tell you nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii. 3.

Before the time of Henry VIII. nay was used to answer simple questions, and no was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression; nay was the simple form, no the emphatic.

2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition or substitution of a more explicit or more emphatic phrase, and often a conj.

Nay in this sense may be interchanged with yea. Were he my brother, nay, my kingdom's heir. Shak. or nay or no as, whether they will or nay. Obs. — to say n. a To refuse; also, to forbid. "I'll frown and be perverse and say thee nay." Shak. "Who shall say me nay?" Tennyson. b To make denial or express dissent. Obs. — without n., beyond denial; assuredly. Obs.

nay, n. 1. A denial or refusal; also, a prohibition. 2. A negative reply or vote; hence, one who votes in the negative.

It, there, etc., is no nay, it cannot be denied. Obs. Oxf. E. D. nay/say' (nā/sā'), n. [nay, adv. + say, n.] A refusal; denial. Archaic. — v. t. & i. To refuse. Archaic.

nayward (nā/wōrd'), n. The negative; disbelief. Rare. However you lean to the nayward. Shak.

nayword' (nā/wōrd'), n. 1. A watchword; a signal word. Archaic.

2. A byword; a proverb of reproach. Obs. or R. Naz'a-reno' (nāz'ā-rēnō'), a. [L. Nazareus, Gr. Ναζαρενός.] 1. Of or pertaining to Nazareth. Rare.

2. Of or pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Naz'a-reno', n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ.

2. A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian; — usually applied contemptuously, as by Mohammedans and Jews.

3. Eccl. Hist. One of a sect of early Jewish Christians who observed the law of Moses, while not demanding its observance by Gentiles, and held to certain heresies.

4. Eccl. One of a sect of trinitarian Christians in Hungary, who reject transubstantiation and infant baptism, have no priesthood, and refuse to take oaths, do military service, or participate in politics; — usually in pl.

5. Usually in pl. (G. Nazarenen). One of a group of German painters, who, after their expulsion from the Vienna Academy in 1810, established themselves in the deserted Franciscan convent of San Isidoro at Rome, and who aimed at restoring Christian art to its medieval purity; — a nickname. They regarded the mental conception as the chief feature of a work of art and color as much less important than form. The leader was Overbeck. Among other members were the brothers Schadow, Philipp Veit, and Schorn von Carolsfeld. Their works exhibit a certain naïveté, but a very primitive technique.

Naz'a-rite (nāz'ā-rīt), n. Also Naz'rite. [L. Nazareus, fr. Gr. Ναζαρεός, fr. Heb. nāzar to dedicate, consecrate; cf. Heb. nazir one consecrated.] 1. Among the ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, prohibited from using wine, from cutting the hair, and from touching a corpse. The Nazarate might be for life or for a limited period. Similar customs exist among the Arabs.

2. a = NAZARENNE, 1, 4, 5. b = NAZARENNE, 2 & 3. Obs. or R. naze (nāz), n. [See NESS.] A promontory or headland. Rare.

na-zir' (nāz'ir), n. [Hind. & A. r. nazir, fr. Ar. nazār to see.] 1. In India, a native court official who serves processes, acts as treasurer, etc. b In Mohammedan countries, any of several officials, as the warden of a mosque. — na-zir-ship, n.

na'-di-men'sion-al, a. Math. Consisting of elements each of which is fixed and distinguished from all others by n determinations or coordinates and by no less; thus a plane is 2-dimensional in points and in lines, 3-dimensional

in circles, 5-dimensional in conics, since these are fixed each by 2, 2, 3, 5 determinations respectively. Ordinary space is 3-dimensional in points, but 4-dimensional in straight lines.

ne (nē), adv. [AS. ne. See no.] Not. Now Only Archaic. He never yet will vilany ne said. Chaucer.

Ne-a-tra (nē-ā-trā), n. [L.] A name for a mistress in the poetry of Horace, Vergil, and Tibullus; — sometimes also introduced into modern pastoral poetry, as in Milton's "Lycidas," as the name of a mistress, sweetheart.

Ne-an'der-thal' (nā-ān'dēr-tāl'), a. Anthropol. Of, pertaining to, or named from, the Neanderthal, a valley in the Rhine Province, in which were found parts of a skeleton of an early type of man. The skull is characterized by extreme dolichocephaly, flat, retreating forehead, with closed frontal sutures, and enormous superciliary ridges. The cranial capacity is estimated at about 1,220 cubic centimeters, being about midway between that of the Pithecanthropus and modern man. Hence, designating the Neanderthal race, or man, a species supposed to have been widespread in paleolithic Europe. See MAN, 1.

Ne-an'der-thal'oid (-tāl'oid), a. [Neanderthal + -oid.] Anthropol. Like, or pertaining to, the Neanderthal skull, or the type of man it represents.

neap (nēp), a. [AS. nēpōð neap flood; orig. uncert.] Designating, or, rarely, pertaining to, certain tides (neap tides), which are the lowest in the lunar month. See TIDE.

neap, n. A neap tide.

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neap, n. A neap tide.

neap, v. i. Of a tide, to tend towards the lowest stage.

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Ne-a-pol'i-tan (nē-ā-pōl'i-tān), a. [L. Neapolitanus, fr. Neapolis Naples, Gr. Νεάπολις, lit., New town.] Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — n. A native or citizen of Naples.

Neapolitan Sixth in the night (cf. nēpāra, a, nearer). The change to a positive sense was prob. aided by Scand.; cf. Icel. nær near, nearer, prop., compar., Dan. nær near, Sw. när. See NIGH. 1. At, within, or to a little distance; at or to a point of proximity in place or time.

At the time of the offering, Elijah the prophet came near. 1 Kings xviii. 36.

2. Within little; almost; nearly; — denoting proximity in degree; as, a dark brown coming near to absolute black; not near so good.

He prays near like one giving orders. J. M. Barrie.

3. Specif.: a Closely; as, do it as near as you can. Shak. An heir, and near allied unto the duke.

b Thriftily; with parsimony. Rare or Dial. "I had lived so near." DeFoe. c Far. With legs close to each other; as, a horse should stand near before.

As in the case of nigh, by omitting to after near, its adverbial use passes into the prepositional, being distinguishable only as taking comparison — nearer, nearest. After the predicating verb be, near becomes practically the predicative adjective.

near (the wind), near, close to the wind; close-hauled; as, no nearer, a command to the steersman to come no closer to the wind. — to come or go n. to, to want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum he found would go near to ruin him." Addison.

near (nēr), a.; NEARER (-ēr); NEAREST. [See NEAR, adv.] 1. Closely akin or related by blood.

She is thy father's near kinswoman. Lev. xviii. 12.

2. Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; touching, or affecting, intimately; intimate; as, a near friend or friendship; one's near concerns.

3. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; nigh. "Every country far and near." Shak.

Now I think my time is near. Tennyson.

4. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version near to the original.

5. Of animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; left; as, the near ox; the near fore leg; the near wheel; — from the fact that among English-speaking peoples the driver of a cattle commonly walks on the left. See OFF.

6. Direct; short. "The nearest way." Milton.

7. Close; narrow; such as barely avoids, passes, or misses something; — usually in reference to injury or loss; as, a near escape.

8. Close-fisted; parsimonious; stingy.

See note under NEAR, adv.

Syn. — NEAR, CLOSE. Close commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than NEAR; as, "The red rose cries, 'She is near, she is near'" (Tennyson); "I'd clasp it round so close and tight" (id.); "Closer is He than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet" (id.). Fig., both close and (colloq.) near are used in the sense of stingy, parsimonious; as, "He was close in small matters of money" (Trollope); "Now good Mr. Glegg himself was stingy in the most amiable manner: his neighbors called him 'near,' which always means that the person in question is a 'lovable skimp'" (G. Eliot). See ADJACENT, NEAREST, PROXIMITY, NEIGHBORHOOD, cf. DISTANT.

near point, Physiol., the nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly.

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My wife! my mistress! let her not come near me. Milton

near (nēr), v. i.; NEARED (nērd); NEARING. [See NEAR, adv.] To draw near; to approach.

A speak, a mist, a shape, I wist! And still it neared, and neared. Coleridge.

near, v. t. To approach; to come near to; as, the ship neared the land.

near by, or near-by', adv. 1. Close at hand; near; adjacent; as, a river is near by Colloq. or Dial.

2. Nearly, approximately; about; as, near by ten miles Chiefly S. J.

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Ne-arctic (nē-ārkt'ik), a. [neo- + arctic.] Zoogeog. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a terrestrial division including Greenland, Arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of North America. It was formerly ranked as a primary region including all extratropical America, but is now generally regarded as a subdivision of the Holarctic region.

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Yet looked at nearer, . . . how surprising are his attributes. Stevenson.

b Closely as to relationship, similarity, personal connection or interest, or intimacy; as, the two questions are nearly related; the two men are nearly related; the accusation touched his honor nearly. c Closely as to location; in or to close proximity. "I doubt some danger does approach you nearly." Shak. d Approximately; with an approach to completeness or exactness; as, he repeated it as nearly as possible. "To live more nearly as we pray." Keble. e Within a little; almost; all but; as, nearly a year; nearly frozen. f With niggardiness or extreme frugality; parsimoniously.

near'ness, n. State or quality of being near; — used in the various senses of the adjective.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnēct; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; l Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

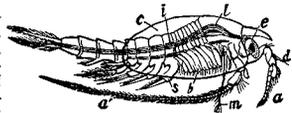
the word; tidy often implies habitual neatness; as, "He was remarkably neat in his dress; . . . his hat was always brushed, his shoes glossy, his wig nicely curled, and his stockings without a wrinkle" (Johnson); "his home . . . neat and nestlike" (Tennyson); "neat-handed Phyllis" (Milton); neat workmanship; to keep a room tidy. TRIM adds the implication of spruceness or smartness, often of snugness or compactness; PRIM suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as, "trim gallants" (Shak.); "meadows trim" (Milton); "The swam was trim as any garden lawn" (Tennyson); "Prim little scholars are the flowers in her garden, stand in rows, and asking if they please" (G. Meredith); "Prim in her gown, and Quakerlike her shawl" (W. E. Henley); "If one of our boys now wrote such a letter, we should call it prim, if not priggish" (M. Arnold); "Huxley . . . was never starched or prim" (J. Fiske). See FINICAL, NICE, CORRECT, PRECISION, SNUG.

neat line, *Civil Engin.*, a line to which work is to conform. neat herd' (nē'hārd'), n. A person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd. Dryden.

neatly (nē'tlī), adv. In a neat manner; tidily; tastefully; cleverly; as, it was neatly said.

neat'ross (-rēs), n. [From NEAT cattle.] A woman who takes care of cattle; a neatheress. Obs. Warner. neat'-foot (nē'fōot'), a pale yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shin bones of neat cattle. It consists almost wholly of olein, and is used as a fine lubricant and as a leather dressing. Sp. gr., about 0.916.

neb (nēb), n. [AS. nebb beak, nose, face; akin to D. nebb, Icel. nef, beak of a bird, nose, Dan. nebb beak, bill, Sw. näbb, näf, and perh. also to N. sneb, snavel, bill, beak, G. schnabel, Dan. & Sw. snabel, and E. snap. Cf. NIB.] 1. The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill. 2. A person's mouth. Obs. or Dial. 3. The nose; a snout. 4. The nib, or point, of a pen or pencil. Now Rare. 5. The pointed or narrowed end of a thing; the tip. 6. The face. Obs.



Nebalia (N. geoffroyi), male. a a' First and Second Antennae; m Mouth Organs; b s Thoracic and Abdominal thoracic feet; d Intestine; e Eye; f Stomach; g Intestine; h Intestine; i Intestine; j Intestine; k Intestine; l Intestine; m Intestine. Nebalia (N. geoffroyi), male. a a' First and Second Antennae; m Mouth Organs; b s Thoracic and Abdominal thoracic feet; d Intestine; e Eye; f Stomach; g Intestine; h Intestine; i Intestine; j Intestine; k Intestine; l Intestine; m Intestine.

Ne'bo (nē'bō), Na'bu (nā'bū), n. [Assyrian nabū the announcer.] Babylon. & Assy. Myth. God of wisdom and agriculture, and bestower and supporter of sovereignty. To Nebo was ascribed the origin of writing. He was the patron deity of Borsippa, and came to be one of the chief gods of the Assyrian and later Babylonian empires, in close association with Marduk.

ne-briz'mus (nē-brīz'mūs; -brīz'mūs), n. [Gr. νεβριζμός.] Class. Antiq. The custom of tearing fawns to pieces and of dancing draped in fawnskins, which formed a part of the orgiastic worship of Dionysus.

neb'u-lā (nēb'ū-lā), n.; pl. -læ (-læ). [L. nīb, vapor, cloud; akin to Gr. νεβύλα, nebōlos, cloud, mist, G. nebel mist, OHG. nebul, D. nevel, OIr. nēil cloud, Skr. nabhas cloud, mist.] 1. Astron. A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of attenuated matter situated far outside the solar system, at the distance of the stars. True nebulae are gaseous; but very distant star clusters sometimes appear like nebulae in the telescope. Certain nebulae are called, from their appearance, annular, cometary, lagoon, spiral, stellar, etc. 2. Med. a A white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea. b A cloudy appearance in the urine. Obs.

nebula of Andromeda, Astron., an object visible to the naked eye in the girdle of Andromeda. It is spiral in form, and in it a new, or temporary, star appeared in 1885. — n. of Lyra, Astron., an annular, or ring-shaped, nebula in the constellation Lyra, not visible without a telescope. — n. of Orion, Astron., an object visible to the naked eye in the sword hilt of Orion. It is the largest of all nebulae, and exhibits a vast amount of irregular luminosity.

neb'u-lar (-lār), a. Of or pert. to nebula; of the nature of, or resembling, a nebula. — nebular hypothesis, a hypothesis to explain the process of formation of the stars and planets, presented in various forms by Kant, Herschel, Laplace, and others. As framed by Laplace, it supposed the matter of the solar system to have existed originally in the form of a vast, diffused, rotating nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system. The phrase may indicate any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter. Belief in the popularly accepted form of the nebular hypothesis has been shaken by the studies of Chamberlin and Moulton. See PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS.

neat'geld, n. An obsolete geld, or tax, on neat cattle. Eng. 'neath (nēth; nēb), prep. Abbr. of NEATH. Poetic. neat'-hand'ed, a. Neat and deft in the manner of handling things or using the hands; dexterous. — neat'-hand'ed-ly, adv. — neat'-hand'ed-ness, n. neather, n. [NEATH.] A female neat. — neat'-ness (nēth'nēs), a. [neath + -ness.] Lowest. Scot. neat' house, n. A building to shelter neat cattle. 2. (cap.) Also pl. A locality near Chelsea, London, where there was a celebrated market garden. Oxf. F. D. neat'ly (nē'tlī), v. t. neat + -ly.] To make neat. Obs. or R. neat'ness, n. See NESS. neat's leather, n. Leather made of the hides of neat cattle. neat's tongue, n. neave, Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NEEVE. neav'li (nēv'li), var. of NEVEL. neav'li A contraction of ne hab,

neb'u-lā (nēb'ū-lā) a. [F. nébulé.] 1. Her. Composed of successive short curves supposed to resemble a cloud; — said of a heraldic line by which an ordinary or subsidiary may be bounded, or of the ordinary or subsidiary. 2. Arch. Designating a molding consisting of an overhanging band the lower projecting edge of which conforms in shape to a continuous undulating curve.

neb'u-lum (nēb'ū-lūm), n. [NL, fr. nebula.] Astronomical Chem. A certain chemical element whose existence in nebulae is inferred from two characteristic green lines in their spectra. It has not been identified terrestrially.

neb'u-lize (nēb'ū-līz), v. t.; -LIZED (-līz); -LIZ'ING (-līz'ing). [See NEBULA.] To reduce to a fine spray or vapor; to atomize. — neb'u-liz'ation (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā-), n.

neb'u-liz'er (-līz'ēr), n. An atomizer. neb'u-lose (-lōs), a. Nebulous; cloudy; nebulated.

neb'u-los'i-ty (-lōs'ī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [L. nebulositas; cf. F. nébulosité.] 1. State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness; nebulosity, or something nebulous. The nebulosity . . . of the mother idiom. I. Disraeli. 2. Nebulous matter; a nebula.

neb'u-lous (nēb'ū-lūs), a. [L. nebulosus; cf. F. nébuleux.] See NEBULA. 1. Cloudy; hazy; misty; — often fig.; as, he had a nebulous perception of the truth. 2. Astron. Of, pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula; nebular; cloudlike. 3. Resembling clouds. 4. Clouded; not transparent.

nebulous cluster, Astron., a cluster of stars so remote, and of so many stars, that it presents a hazy shape and appearance. — n. star, Astron., a small and fairly well-defined circular nebula, having a bright stellar nucleus.

neb'u-lous-ly, adv. — neb'u-lous-ness, n. nec'es-sa-ri-an (nēs'ē-sā-rī-ān; 115), n. [Cf. F. nécessaire.] A necessitarian. — a. Of or pert. to necessitarianism.

nec'es-sa-ri-an-ism (-īz'm), n. Necessitarianism. nec'es-sa-ri-ly (nēs'ē-sā-rī-lī), adv. In a necessary manner; by or of necessity; as a necessary consequence.

nec'es-sa-ry (-rī), a. [L. necessarius, fr. necesse unavoidable, necessary; prob. fr. ne not, and cedere to go away; cf. F. nécessaire. Cf. CEDERE.] 1. Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with, without preventing the attainment of a desired result; indispensable; requisite; essential. "It is necessary he should die." Shak. A certain kind of temper is necessary to the pleasure and quiet of our minds.

2. Specif., rendering services that are useful or indispensable; — used of persons. Obs., Archaic, or Dial. 3. Such as must be; impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable. "Death, a necessary end." Shak. 4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; opposed to free; as, whether man is a necessary or a free agent is a question not closely connected. Obs.

5. Near of kin or closely connected. Obs. Syn. — See NECESSARY. necessary house, a privy. Dial. — n. hypothecation, Rom. Dutch Law, a hypothecation arising by operation of law. — n. proposition, Logic, a proposition which asserts its necessity; also, one that compels belief.

nec'es-sa-ry, n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). 1. A thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose; something that one cannot do without; a requisite; an essential; — chiefly in pl.; as, the necessities of life. 2. pl. Law. Such things, in respect to infants, lunatics, married women, and others similarly incompetent or dependent, as are requisite for support suitable to station. 3. A privy; a water-closet. Dial. 4. A near kinsman or friend. Obs.

nec'es-si-ta-ri-an (nēs'ē-sī-tā-rī-ān; 115), a. Of or pert. to necessitarianism. — n. An adherent of necessitarianism.

nec'es-si-ta-ri-an-ism (-īz'm), n. The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free, but that human actions and choices result inevitably from motives; determinism.

nec'es-si-tate (nēs'ē-sī-tāt), v. t.; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [Cf. LL. necessitatus, p. p. of necessitare, and F. Nécessiter. See NECESSITY.] 1. To make necessary, or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to demand as a condition or involve as a consequence. Sickness [might] necessitate his removal from the court. South. 2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel. The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York. Clarendon.

3. To reduce to want or privation. Obs. or R. Clarendon. nec'es-si-ta-tion (-tā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. nécessitation.] A making necessary; state of being made necessary; compulsion.

nec'es-si-ta-tive (nēs'ē-sī-tā-tīv), a. Making, or tending to make, necessary.

nec'es-si-tous (-tūs), a. [Cf. F. nécessaireux.] 1. Needy; indigent; pressed with poverty. 2. Needy; indigent; pressed with poverty. 3. Necessary. Obs. — nec'es-si-tous-ly, adv. — nec'es-si-tous-ness, n.

ne'ce-lat'ed (nē'kē-lāt'ēd), a. Clouded; indistinctly marked. neb'u-lat'ion (-lū'shūn), n. A state of being nebulated. b A clouded or indistinct color mark.

neb'ule (nēb'ūl), n. [Cf. F. nébule. See NEBULA.] A cloud; a mist; Obs. or R. neb'u-lif'er-ous (-līf'ēr-ūs), a. [nebula + ferous.] Having nebulous spots. R. [ulous. R.] neb'u-lize, v. t. To become nebulated. neb'u-lous, a. [Cf. F. nébule. See NEBULA.] A cloud; a mist; Obs. or R. neb'u-lous-ly, adv. [ulous. R.] neb'u-lous-ness, n. [ulous. R.] neb'u-lous-ness, n. [ulous. R.] neb'u-lous-ness, n. [ulous. R.]

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ne-ces'si-tude (nē'sēs'ī-tūd), n. [L. necessitudo fr. necesse. See NECESSARY.] 1. Connection or relation. Obs. Between . . . parents and their children there is so great a necessity, propriety, and intercourse of nature. Jer. Taylor. 2. Need. Rare.

ne-ces'si-ty (-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [ME. necessite, F. nécessité, L. necessitas, fr. necesse. See NECESSARY.] 1. Quality or state of being necessary, unavoidable, or irresistibly certain; inevitableness; the relation of that which must be to the grounds of its being; inevitable connection. Necessity has been distinguished as: logical, or metaphysical, also as theological, or including the necessity of that which follows according to these; hypothetical, the inevitableness of a consequent when the ground is given; mathematical, logical necessity applied to mathematical reasonings or of the necessity of axioms; physical, or natural, the necessity of the causal relation; moral, the compulsion of a moral being to choose the good. Internal and external necessity are contrasted: Internal necessity may be absolute, the necessity that a thing must be what it is; otherwise it would be contradictory, or secundum quid, the necessity of a matter of fact in its own uninterfered-with happening. External necessity is always a hypothesis, due to some condition or ground. Leibnitz reduced all types of necessity to three: absolute, the rational necessity that the self-contradictory cannot be conceived to exist; physical, that which could be conceived otherwise, but follows from the nature of things as they are; and moral (see above). If moral necessity be conceived as a hypothesis, or including the necessity of that which follows from purpose, this division agrees adequate Hegel made all necessity relative; hence, subordinate to some self-determination which included the related elements. On this ground is based his paradox that "freedom is the truth of necessity."

2. Philos. a The principle of inevitable connection as a characteristic of nature; the principle of universal and uniform causation; — contrasted with chance. For that which is simple fact of causation, so extremely and ingenerable, and the laws of their working rigorous, exact, and unalterable. And this, beyond all cavil, is what is meant by natural or blind necessity. James Ward. Error . . . would be prevented by forbearing to employ, for the expression of the simple fact of causation, so extremely in appropriate a term as necessity. That word, in its other acceptations, involves much more than mere uniformity of sequence; it implies irresistibility. J. S. Mill. b The negation of freedom in voluntary action; necessitarianism; — contrasted with freedom or liberty.

3. That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; irresistible force; overruling power; compulsion, physical or moral; fate; fatality. So spake the fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. Milton. The condition of being needy or necessitous, pressing need; indigence; want. Clarendon.

5. That which is necessary; a necessary; a requisite; something indispensable. — often in pl. These should be hours for necessities, Not for delights. Shak. 6. Business; urgent or needful pursuit or task. Obs. Syn. — See NEED.

of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion, or irresistible power; perforce; inevitably. Nech'e-bit (nēk'ē-bīt), n. [Egypt. nekhebet, fr. the city Nekhebet, where she had a temple.] Egypt. Relig. The tutelary goddess of Upper Egypt, represented as a vulture.

neck (nēk), n. [ME. necke, AS. hnecca; akin to D. nek the nape of the neck, G. nacken, OHG. nuckh, anackh, Icel. hnakki, Sw. nacke, Dan. nakke.] 1. The part (usually narrowed) of an animal connecting the head and the trunk or body; the cervical region. 2. The part of a garment covering, or nearest to, the neck. 3. A part of an object corresponding to, or suggestive of, the neck of an animal; as: a The slender part of a bottle or various other vessels, or of a gourd or various other fruits, or the projecting tube formed by the united siphons of the long clam. b A narrow stretch of land connecting two larger tracts or projecting from the main tract and distinctly set off from its surroundings, as an isthmus, a cape or promontory, or a mountain pass. c A narrow body of water or channel between two larger bodies, a strait. d Anat. A constricted part of an organ; as, the neck of a bone; the neck of the uterus; the neck of a tooth (the part between the root and the crown). e Ordinance. (1) The slender part of a casabel between the knob and the fillet. (2) The part of a cannon immediately behind the swell of the muzzle. f Music. The part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, extending from the head to the body. g Naut. That part of a mast just below the bibbs. Obs. or R. h Arch. = GORGONIN, l. i Golf. The curved part of the head of a golf club next the shaft. j Chiefly Mech. A part reduced in circumference, formed by a groove around, usually near the end of, an object; as, a neck forming the journal of a shaft. k Geol. A mass of solidified lava or igneous rock in what was once the vent of a volcano. It is usually a vertical cylinder and, when the surrounding material has been partly eroded, rises as a dome-shaped hill. Cf. BYSSALITH. l Bot. (1) = COLLUM, 2 b. (2) The tapering portion of an archegonium. m Print. The beard of a type. n Brickmaking. Any of a number of walls of bricks, usually 60 bricks long, 24 to 30 high, and 3 thick, placed on each side of an upright or double battering wall to form a clamp. 4. The last sheaf of grain cut, often with traditional ceremonies (cf. HARVEST HOME), at harvest time, sometimes decorated and preserved. Local, Eng.

neck'ed (nēk'ēd), a. [L. necedus.] 1. Yielding to misfortune. Vergil (Æneid, VI. 96). 2. Yielding to misfortune. Vergil (Æneid, VI. 96). necessary, a. [F. nécessaire.] Necessary. Obs. ne'ces'saire (nēs'ē-sā-īr), n. [F. lit., necessary.] A dressing case; a workbox. ne'ces-sa-ry (nēs'ē-sā-rī), a. [L. necessarius.] Necessary. Scot. ne'ces-sa-ri-ness (nēs'ē-sā-rī-nēs), n. See NESS. necessitous, a. Necessary. Obs. ne'ces-sa-ri-ty (nēs'ē-sā-rī-tī), n. [L. necessitas.] Necessity. Obs. ne'ces-si-ta-tion (-tā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. nécessitation.] A making necessary; state of being made necessary; compulsion. ne'ces-si-ta-tive (nēs'ē-sī-tā-tīv), a. Making, or tending to make, necessary.

ne'ces-si-tous (-tūs), a. [Cf. F. nécessaireux.] 1. Needy; indigent; pressed with poverty. 2. Needy; indigent; pressed with poverty. 3. Necessary. Obs. — ne'ces-si-tous-ly, adv. — ne'ces-si-tous-ness, n.

ne'ce-lat'ed (nē'kē-lāt'ēd), a. Clouded; indistinctly marked. neb'u-lat'ion (-lū'shūn), n. A state of being nebulated. b A clouded or indistinct color mark. neb'ule (nēb'ūl), n. [Cf. F. nébule. See NEBULA.] A cloud; a mist; Obs. or R. neb'u-lif'er-ous (-līf'ēr-ūs), a. [nebula + ferous.] Having nebulous spots. R. [ulous. R.] neb'u-lize, v. t. To become nebulated. neb'u-lous, a. [Cf. F. nébule. See NEBULA.] A cloud; a mist; Obs. or R. neb'u-lous-ly, adv. [ulous. R.] neb'u-lous-ness, n. [ulous. R.]

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**need/ness** (nēd'nes), *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

**needle** (nēd'li), *n.* [ME. *nedle*, AS. *nēdl*; akin to D. *naald*, OS. *nāla*, G. *nadel*, OHG. *nādula*, *nādala*, Icel. *nāl*, Sw. *nāla*, Dan. *naal*, Goth. *nēpla*, and also to G. *nāhen* to sew, OHG. *nājan*, L. *nerve* to spin, Gr. *νῆρα*, and perh. to E. *snare*: cf. Gael. & Ir. *snathad* needle, Gael. *snath* thread, G. *schnur* string, cord.] 1. A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread. In some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end. Ordinary sewing needles in order of length include: *darners* (the longest), *straws*, *sharps*, *long-eyed sharps*, *ground-downs*, *betweens*, and *bimbs*.

2. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument with which the knots or loops are made in netting, knitting, or crocheting.

3. Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obelisk, etc.; specif.: *a* Bot. Any acicular or needle-shaped leaf, specif. that of the pine. *b* *Mach.* A slender pointed rod controlling a fine inlet or outlet. *c* *Blasting.* A slender tapering copper, bronze, or copper-pointed rod set in a bore during charging and then withdrawn, leaving an opening for the priming; a pricker. *d* Short for MAGNETIC NEEDLE. *e* *Building.* A short stout timber, steel, or iron beam passing through a hole in a wall, to support the end of a shore or the like. See SHORING, *Illustr.* *f* *Med.* The sharpened end of a syringe.

4. A thing of slight value; a fig; straw; bit. *Obs.*

**needle**, *v. t.*; **NEEDLED** (-d'ld); **NEEDLING** (-d'ldng). 1. To sew with a needle.

2. To pierce or penetrate with or as with a needle; to prepare or treat by piercing with needlelike implements; also, to push (something) through like a needle.

3. *Surg.* To puncture, or to operate on, with a needle.

4. To form in the shape of a needle; as, to needle crystals.

**needle**, *v. i.* 1. To sew or embroider with the needle.

2. To pass back and forth like a needle in sewing. *Rare.*

3. To crystallize in the form of needles.

**needle bar**, *n.* The reciprocating bar holding the needle of a sewing machine.

**needle bath**, *n.* A bath in which water is forcibly projected on the body in jets.

**needle dam**, *Hydraul. Engin.* A barrier consisting of horizontal bars dropped into grooves in the abutments of a pass through a dam, and removable in case of flood.

**needle-fish** (nēd'li-fish'), *n.* 1. Any member of the Belontiæ, a family of voracious elongated teleost fishes (also called billfishes, garfishes, and gars), resembling superficially, but not related to, the fresh-water ganoids also called garfishes. Needlefishes have more or less elongated jaws set with sharp teeth, and are green and silvery in color, even the bones often being bright green. Species are found in all seas (some ascending rivers) and are excellent food fishes. *Belone belone* is a common but small European species; the best-known American forms belong to the genus *Tylosurus*. See GARFISH.

2. A pipefish.

**needle-ful** (-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōōlz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

**needle lace**, *n.* Lace made with a needle as distinguished from that made with bobbins. See POINT LACE.

**needle loom**, *Weaving.* A loom in which the weft thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle.

**needle-point**, *a.* 1. Having points like needles.

2. Designating lace made wholly with needle. — *n.* Lace of this description. See POINT LACE.

**needle-point micrometer**, *n.* A micrometer consisting of two fine steel or platinum needle points in the field of view of the ocular, or eyepiece, of a telescope. One point is fixed and the other is movable by a micrometer screw.

**needle-press** (nēd'pres), *a.* 1. Not needed; unnecessary; not called for; as, *needleless labor*. "Needless jealousy." *Shak.*

2. Having no need; not in want. *Obs.*

— *needleless-ly*, *adv.* — **needleless-ness**, *n.* *Shak.*

**needle-telegraph**, *n.* A telegraph signaling by the deflections of a magnetic needle, as in Cooke's telegraph, long in use in England, in which the receiver was a galvanometer with vertical needle.

**needle valve**, *Mach.* *a* A valve consisting essentially of a slender pointed rod or needle fitting into a conoidal seat. *b* A valve consisting of a small "needle" fitting in a cylindrical bore to give increased aperture with a great lift.

**needle-woman** (nēd'li-wōm'n), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wim'n; -in). A woman who does needlework; a seamstress.

**needle-work** (-wŭrk'), *n.* 1. Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of one who sews, as a seamstress.

2. The combination of timber and plaster making the outside framework of some houses. *Obs.*

**need/ments** (nēd'mēnts), *n. pl.* Things needed or wanted; necessary luggage. *Archaic.* *Spenser.*

Carrying each his *needments*. *Wordsworth*

**needs** (nēdz), *adv.* [Orig. a gen. of *need*, AS. *nēdes*. Cf. -WARDS.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; — often with *must*, and equiv. to *of need*.

And he must needs go through Samaria. *John* iv. 4.

**needy** (nēd'i), *a.*; **NEEDY-ER** (-i-ēr); **NEEDY-EST**. 1. Distressed or marked by want of the means of living; poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous. "His needy shop." *Shak.*

Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

2. Necessary; requisite. *Obs.* "Needy bread." *Shak.*

**ne'er** (nēr; nār), *adv.* [Contr. of NEVER.] Never.

**ne'er-do-well**, *n.* A person who never does well; a good for nothing. — *a.* Never doing well; good for nothing.

**ne'er-at** (nē-āt), *adv.* [L. *ne exeat regno* let him not go out of the kingdom.] *Law.* *Obs.* In England, a high prerogative writ used in matters of state to restrain a person from leaving the country; later, a writ issued out of chancery or equity to restrain a person from leaving the jurisdiction of the court pending an action. Other equivalent process is substituted in some States of the United States.

**nef** (nēf), *n.* [F., fr. L. *navis* ship. See 2d NAVE.] 1. The nave of a church. *Obs.*

2. A table vessel for napkins, salt, etc., in the shape of a ship, formerly used by nobles or princes. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

3. *Ecol.* = NAVICULA. *Rare* or *Alien.*

4. A clock in the form of a ship, of the 16th century, with mechanical devices to illustrate astronomical movements.

**ne-fan/dous** (nē-fān'dūs), *a.* [L. *nefanus* not to be spoken; *ne* not + *fari* to speak.] Unfit to speak of; unmentionable; impious; execrable. — **ne-fan/dous-ness**, *n.*

The like *nefanus* wickedness. *Increase Mather*

**ne-fa/ri-ous** (nē-fā'ri-ūs; 115), *a.* [L. *nefarus*, fr. *nefas* crime, wrong; *ne* not + *fas* divine law; akin to *fari* to speak. See *NO*, *ADV.*, *FATE*.] Wicked; iniquitous.

*Syn.* — Detestable, horrible, heinous, atrocious, villainous, infamous, impious. See INQUIRIOUS.

— **ne-fa/ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-fa/ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

**ne-gate** (nē-gāt; 277), *v. t.*; **NE-GATED** (-gāt'ēd); **NE-GAT-ING** (-gāt'ing). [See NEGATION.] To deny, contradict, or refute; to prove nonexistent; to nullify.

**ne-ga/tion** (nē-gā'shūn), *n.* [L. *negatio*, fr. *negare* to say no, to deny, prob. fr. *neg* not (cf. NEGLECT): cf. F. *négation*. Cf. DENY, RENEGADE.] 1. Act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be; denial; — opposite of *affirmation*.

Our assertions and negations should be yea and nay. *Rogers*

2. *Logic.* Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception; statement of what a thing is, or has not, from which may be inferred what it is, or has.

An affirmation can be comparatively speaking, given as a fact; a negation cannot, except in quite another sense, be given. It has to be made, and made by setting an ideal reality over against real reality and finding them incongruous. *B. Bosanquet.*

3. State of being, or a making, empty, blank, or nugatory; blankness; nullity; negativity; obliteration; annihilation. 4. Skepticism or denial of reality.

**ne-ga/tion-ist**, *n.* An adherent of a doctrine or theory consisting in mere negation.

**ne-ga-tive** (nē-gā'tiv), *a.* [F. *négatif*, or L. *negativus*, fr. *negare* to deny. See NEGATION.] 1. Maintaining denial. *Obs.* If thou wilt confess.

Or else he impudently *negative*. *Shak.*

2. Expressing, implying, or containing negation, denial, or refusal; answering *no*; refusing assent; as, a *negative answer*; a *negative opinion*; — opposed to *affirmative*.

Something between an affirmative bow and a *negative* shake. *Dickens*

3. Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; consisting in the absence or removal of something; privative; as, a *negative argument*, a *negative morality*; *negative criticism*; a *negative character*.

There is another way of denying Christ... which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

4. *Logic.* Asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate, or denying the existence of the content of a proposition involving negation.

5. *Math., Physics, etc.* Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. A *negative quantity q'* is defined in relation to a numerically equal positive quantity *q* by the equation  $q + q' = 0$ . See MINUS SIGN. *b* Reckoned or proceeding oppositely to an ordinary or arbitrary positive direction. *c* Falling on the side of a line or plane opposite to an arbitrary positive side.

6. Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of electricity (see NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY, below); electronegative; hence, *Chem.*, acid or acid-forming.

7. *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed.

*Syn.* — See NEUTRAL.

**negative acceleration**, *Mech.*, retardation. See ACCELERATION, 2. — *n.* afterimage. See AFTERIMAGE. — *n.* crystal. *a* In a mineral mass, a cavity having the form of a crystal. *b* A crystal exhibiting negative double refraction. See POSITIVE CRYSTAL. — *c* A curvature, concavo-convex curvature, as of a surface whose principal radii of curvature are opposite at

every point. When this curvature is constant the surface is capable of a conformal representation on a plane, and the Lobachevskian geometry holds for it, geodesics taking the place of straight lines (Beltrami). — *negative demonstration.* See DEMONSTRATION, 1. — *n.* easement. See RASEMENT, 3. — *n.* electricity, the kind of electricity developed on resin, ebonite, or similar substances, when rubbed with flannel or the like, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery connected with the plate most attacked by the exciting liquid; the electricity of a charged body having an electric field with convergent lines of force; — formerly called *resinous electricity*. Opposed to *positive electricity*. See ELECTRICITY, 2. — *n.* emphasis, 2. *Citation.*

— *n.* eyepiece, an eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses with their curved surfaces turned toward the object glass, and separated from each other by about half the sum of their focal distances, the image viewed by the eye being formed between the two lenses. Called also *Huygenian eyepiece* (because devised by Huygens and applied by him to the telescope) or, sometimes, *Campiani eyepiece* (because applied by Campani to the microscope). — *n.* geotropism, heliotropism, hydrotropism, etc. See GEOTROPISM, etc. — *n.* instance, in scientific induction, a case or instance affording possible confirmation of a hypothesis because not excluded by it. — *n.* lap. See 4th LAP, n. 2. *b*. — *n.* lead. See 6th LEAD, n. 5 (2). — *n.* name, a name which describes by implicit denial or privation, as *silence*, which gathers its meaning from absence of sound. *Locke.* — *n.* pedal, *Geom.*, the curve or surface of which a given curve or surface is the pedal. — *n.* pole. *a* *Elec.* The pole that yields negative electricity; the pole toward which (positive) current flows; the pole from which negative current flows. *b* *Magnetism.* The south-seeking pole. — *n.* preponderance. *Gun.* See PREPONDERANCE, 2. — *n.* proposition, *Logic*, a proposition that denies the predicate of the subject. — *n.* sensation, *Psychol.*, sensation arising from a stimulus below the threshold of consciousness. — *n.* servitude. See SERVITUDE, *n.*, *Law.* — *n.* sign. — *n.* minus sign. — *n.* stress, *Mech.*, stress due to tension. — *n.* stretch. See STRETCH, *n.* — *n.* tappet. See TAPPET, *n.* terr. *Logic*, a term which may be asserted of any or all objects save those of the class which it explicitly excludes; as, *not-man*, *nonliving*. Unluckily the distinction of privative and negative terms, as given e. g. in Whately's *Logic*, has just the reverse meaning to that of privation and negation in Sigwart and Bradley. "Privative" in Whately indicates a positive opposite, and "negative" a mere absence. *B. Bosanquet.*

— *n.* theology. See POSITIVE THEOLOGY. — *n.* unity. See UNITY. — *n.* well. = ABSORBING WELL. — *n.* whole. See WHOLE.

**neg-a-tive** (nē-gā'tiv), *n.* [Cf. F. *négative*.] 1. A proposition to which something is denied or forbidden; a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to a positive one; an opposite or contradictory term, conception, or sense.

2. A negative reply; specif., a refusal or withholding of assent; as, *a* A right of veto; veto (which see). *b* An adverse vote or negative decision (of a body or majority). *Obs.*

3. That side of a question which denies or refuses, or which is taken by an opposing or denying party; as, the debate was decided in favor of the *negative*.

4. A word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial; as, *not*, *no*. In early English, and still in dialectal and illiterate speech, negative propositions often contain two negatives — sometimes even more, the additional negatives simply emphasizing the denial. "No wine *ne* drank she, showing when it does not consist." *Chaucer.* "These eyes that never did *nor* never shall so much as I know on you." *Shak.* In modern standard English a double negative has its logical force as a virtual affirmative.

5. *Photog.* A negative picture, usually produced on glass or other transparent material to be used as a screen in printing positive pictures from it. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

6. *Elec.* The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

7. *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol.

**negative pregnant**, *Law*, in pleading, a negation which may or does imply an affirmative.

**neg-a-tive**, *v. t.*; **NEG-A-TIVED** (-tīvd); **NEG-A-TIV-ING** (-tīv-ing). 1. To refuse assent to; specif.: *a* To reject the nomination of (a person to an office). *Now* *R.* *b* To veto. 2. To pronounce against; to refuse to entertain; to reject by vote; as, the Senate *negatived* the bill.

3. To prove unreal or untrue; to disprove.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

4. To contradict; deny.

5. To neutralize; counteract.

**neg-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a negative way; as, *a* With or by denial. *b* In a manner depending on the absence of something; — opposed to *positively*; as, he is *negatively* moral. I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing what it does not consist in. *South.*

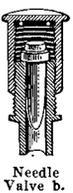
*c* *Elec.* With negative electricity; as, *negatively* charged.

**neg-a-tive-ism** (nē-gā'tiv-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of one who holds skeptical or agnostic views, or of one who denies reality, esp. of the phenomenal universe. — **neg-a-tive-ist**, *n.*

**neg-a-tive-ity** (-tīv-ī-ti), *n.* 1. Negativeness.

2. Self-denial; privation or deprivation.

**neg-a-to-ry** (nē-gā'tō-ri), *a.* [L. *negatorius*: cf. F. *négatoire*.] Expressing, or of the nature of, negation; negative.



Needle Valve b.

neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), v. t.; NEG-LECT'ED; NEG-LECT'ING. [L. neglectus, p. p. of negligere (negligere) to disregard, neglect; neg- (cf. NEGATION) not + (prob.) a word akin to religio. See RELIGION.] To disregard; to omit to notice; to treat with little or no attention or respect; to consider or deal with as though of no consequence; to slight.

Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays. Pope. Despised, neglected, and forlorn. Shelley. To fail to attend to with due care or attention; to for- bear one's duty in regard to; negligently to omit or to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to slight; as, to neglect duty or business; to neglect to consider the consequences; to neglect a guest.

If thou neglect'st or dost unwillingly What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps. Shak. Syn. — NEGLECT, DISREGARD, SLOTH. To neglect is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like; to DISREGARD (so also, less frequently, to neglect) is to pay no attention, esp. to something which is felt as unimportant; to SLOTH is intentionally and somewhat contemptuously to neglect or disregard; as, to neglect one's business, to neglect a precaution, to neglect to pay one's debts; to disregard petty annoyances, one may disregard much of his alleged evidence; to slight a duty, to slight a friend. See NEGLIGENCE, OVERLOOK, DESERT.

neg-lect', n. [L. neglectus. See NEGLECT, v.] 1. Act or fact of disregarding, slighting, or neglecting (a person or thing), or state or fact of being disregarded, slighted, or neglected; also, formerly, indifference or lack of consideration; as, to treat an offer with neglect. Remains from vile neglect. Prior.

2. Omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness; failure to do, use, or heed anything; negligence; as, neglect of business, of health, of economy.

3. An instance of negligence; a slight. Now Rare. Syn. — INATTENTION, DISREGARD. See NEGLIGENCE.

neg-lect'ful (fŭl), a. Full of neglect; heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive; indifferent. Pope. A cold and neglectful countenance. Locke.

— neg-lect'ful-ly, adv. — neg-lect'ful-ness, n.

neg-li-gence' (nĕg-'li-jĕns), n. [F. negligence, L. negligentia.] Quality or state of being negligent; lack of due diligence or care; omission of duty; neglect; heedlessness; disregard.

2. Law. Failure to exercise the care that the circumstances justly demand; omission of duty in doing or forbearing; the failure to do or forbear that which a reasonably prudent person would have done under the circumstances; — opposed to prudence, care, or diligence. When such failure results in injury to another, the negligent person is liable in damages, and is criminally liable. (Cf. TORT CRIME.) Negligence is essentially equivalent to culpa (which see) of the Roman and Civil law. Negligence is often divided into three degrees, slight, ordinary, and gross, or crass, corresponding respectively to: (1) absence of such care as would be exercised by an extraordinarily prudent person, (2) by a person of ordinary prudence, and (3) by a person who is wantonly neglectful of the consequences of his acts, or shows little or no regard for their effect upon the rights of others. The degrees correspond to the similar division of culpa and of diligence; but they have no exact legal definition or value. The definition generally approved by both English and American courts is the following:

Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of his affairs, would do or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do. 11 Excheq. 781.

3. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness. I must also point out his negligences and defects. Blair.

4. Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention; as, negligence in dress. Horace still charms with graceful negligence. Pope.

Syn. — Heedlessness, carelessness, thoughtlessness, disregard, slight. — NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT, INATTENTION, INADVERTENCE, REMISSNESS, OVERSIGHT. NEGLIGENCE and neglect are sometimes used with little distinction; but NEGLIGENCE commonly emphasizes the habit, NEGLECT, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, "No one has done more through negligence to corrupt the language" (Byron); "a princely negligence of little things" (Landon); "a plague that Cupid will impose for my neglect of his almighty dreadful little might" (Shak.). In reverend bishops the most careful neglect" (Pope). Inattention is often culpable failure to attend; INADVERTENCE is esp. unintentional or involuntary failure to heed or to pay attention; as, "this universal indolence and inattention among us to things that concern the public" (Tatler); "It is . . . a practice to which I am extremely averse, and into which I could fall only by inadvertence" (Macaulay); "My bad Latin you properly correct; but 'natales' for 'nates' was an inadvertency; I knew better" (Lamb). Remissness implies a lax and careless attitude toward duty or performance; OVERSIGHT, as here compared (see OVERSIGHT), suggests esp. omission through inadvertence; as, "some remissness or tardiness in good offices, or some neglects and failures in services" (Waterland); "whose gross defaults thy dainty pen may file, and unadvised oversights amend" (Spenser). See NEGLECT, OVERLOOK, CARELESS, SLOVENLY.

neg-li-gent' (jĕnt), a. [F. negligent, or L. negligens, p. pr. of negligere.] Neglected; also, negligent. Obs. Negligent. Obs. Negligible. Rare. [L. negligens.] Rare. Negligently, adv. Negligence, n. See NEGLECT.

neg-lect'er, n. One who neglects. [mp, p. pr. Obs.] neg-lect'ing-ly, adv. of neglect-

of negligere. See NEGLECT.] 1. Guilty of, or given to, neglect or disregard; neglectful; characterized by negligence; careless; heedless; culpably careless; showing lack of attention; as, in negligent order.

He that thinks he can afford to be negligent is not far from being poor. Rambler. 2. Caused by, or due to, negligence. Rare. "Negligent danger." Shak.

Syn. — Careless, heedless, neglectful, regardless, thoughtless, indifferent, inattentive, remiss. negligent escape. See ESCAPE, n., 2.

neg-'li-gi-ble (nĕg-'li-jĭ-'bĭ-l), a. [Cf. F. negligible, négligible.] That may be neglected or disregarded. — neg-'li-gi-ble-ly, adv.

neg-o'ti-a-ble (nĕg-'ō-shĭ-'ā-'bĭ-l), n. Quality of being negotiable.

neg-o'ti-a-ble (nĕg-'ō-shĭ-'ā-'bĭ-l), a. [Cf. F. négociable. See NEGOTIATE.] 1. Capable of being negotiated; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business; specif., transferable by delivery, with or without indorsement as the case may be, so that the title passes to the transferee, who, if a bona fide holder without notice, is not prejudiced in his rights by any defect or flaw in the title of prior parties or by any personal defenses available to prior parties among themselves; as, negotiable instruments, negotiable paper, etc. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks that are payable to bearer or order are negotiable instruments by the law merchant, but other instruments used as evidences of debt have in some jurisdictions become negotiable, as bonds, some forms of stock, etc. Negotiable paper is sometimes used in a restricted sense as including only instruments negotiable by the law merchant. In some jurisdictions statutes have been passed making certain instruments negotiable that are not negotiable at common law, but the provisions of the statutes and their interpretation are not uniform.

2. Possible to be negotiated (in sense 4). Colloq.

neg-o'ti-ant' (shĭ-'ānt), n. [L. negotians, prop. p. pr. of negotiari: cf. F. négociant.] One who carries on negotiations; a negotiator. Raleigh.

neg-o'ti-ate (tĭ-'āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ĕd); -AT'ING (-āt'ĭng). 1. To deal with, direct, manage, or conduct (something); as, an agent who negotiates one's financial affairs; the doctor negotiated the illness skillfully. Now Rare.

2. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law; to sell; pass; — said chiefly of commercial paper, as notes or bills of exchange, or of securities. The notes were not negotiated to them. Kent.

3. To carry on negotiations concerning; to procure, or arrange for, by negotiation; as, to negotiate peace. Constantinople had negotiated in the isles of the Archipelago . . . the most indispensable supplies. Gibbon.

4. To surmount or traverse; to deal with as desired; — said orig. of obstacles in the hunting field, and hence of any obstacle or test of skill, strength, etc.; as, the mare negotiated the fence easily. Colloq.

neg-o'ti-ate, v. i. [L. negotiatus, p. p. of negotiari, fr. negotium business; neg- (not cf. NEGATION) + otium leisure.] 1. To transact business. Obs.

2. To hold intercourse or treat with a view to coming to terms upon some matter, as a purchase or sale, a treaty, etc.; to conduct communications or conferences as a basis of agreement; as, to negotiate for the purchase of a house. He that negotiates between God and man Is God's ambassador. Cooper.

neg-o'ti-a-tion (-ā'shĭn), n. [L. negotiatio: cf. F. négociation.] 1. A business matter or transaction; also, mercantile business; trading. Obs.

2. Act or process of negotiating; a treating with another with a view to coming to terms, as for a sale or purchase or in international affairs; as, negotiations for a treaty.

3. Act of negotiating an obstacle or test of skill. Colloq.

neg-o'ti-a-tor (nĕg-'ō-shĭ-'ā-'tŏr), n. [L.: cf. F. négociateur.] 1. A trader; merchant. Obs.

2. One who negotiates; one who treats with others, as with a view to purchase or sale or an international agreement.

3. One who negotiates commercial paper, securities, etc.

neg-ress (nĕg-'rĕs), n. [Cf. F. négresse, fem. of nègre a Negro. See NEGRO.] A female negro.

neg-rit'o (nĕg-'rĭ-tŏ), n.; pl. -LOS (-lŏz). [Sp., dim. of negro black.] 1. A little negro. Rare.

2. [cap.] A Negrito; esp., a Pygmy or Bushman. See NEGRO.

neg-rit'ic (nĕg-'rĭ-'tĭk), a. 1. Of or pertaining to negroes; composed of negroes; nigritic.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Negritos, or resembling or derived from them, or designating or belonging to the common stock from which they, with the Papuans and Melanésians, are wholly or in part sprung.

neg-rit'o (nĕg-'rĭ-tŏ), n.; pl. -TOS (-tŏz). [Sp., dim. of negro black.] A member of any of a number of dwarfish or very short Negroid peoples, found especially in central and southern Africa and in Oceania. The Negritos are less uniformly black than the Negroes, the upper lip is longer and less everted, hairiness is more pronounced, and brachycephaly is usual. In stature they range from 3 feet 4 inches to about 5 feet. Mentally they are probably the lowest of mankind. The use of poisoned arrows is widespread among them. They include, besides the Aetae of the Philippines, the Andamanes, Sakais, Karons, etc., the

agency which may bind the principal.

neg-o'ti-or'i-ty (nĕg-'ō-shĭ-'ōrĭ-'tĭ), n. [L. negotiositas.] Negotiousness. Obs.

neg-o'tious (nĕg-'ō'shĭ-'ōs), a. [L. negotiosus.] Involving, or involved in, business. Obs. — neg-o'tious-ness, n. Obs.

neg-o'tious-ness, n. Obs.

neg-o'tious-ness, n. Obs.

neg-o'tious-ness, n. Obs.

Pygmies and Bushmen of Africa; but the African Negritos are sometimes distinguished as Negritos from the true Negritos of Oceania.

neg-rit'oid (nĕg-'rĭ-tŏ'id), a. [Negrito + -oid.] Resembling the type or traits of the Negritos.

neg-ro (nĕg-'rŏ), n.; pl. NEGROES (-grŏz). [Sp. or Pg. negro, fr. negro black, L. niger. Cf. NIGER.] 1. A person belonging to the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, the type being characterized by tall stature and often powerful physique, extreme dolichocephaly, convex forehead, prognathous jaws with large teeth, flat broad nose, everted lips, woolly hair, and dark brown to sooty black complexion; specif.: a A person of the typical race inhabiting the Sudan, or that part of Africa between the Congo and the Sahara, also inhabited by Hamites, Arabs, and Pygmies. See NIGRITIAN. b A person of any of the black or Negroid races of Africa, including, besides the Negroes proper, Bantus, Pygmies, Hottentots, and Bushmen. Cf. NEGROID, NEGROIT. c A member of the aboriginal race of Papua, or of a similar oceanic tribe; — sometimes called Oceanic Negro.

There is even the same succession of types, running from the pygmy Negritos of Borneo and the Philippines, through the Negroes of Papua and Melanesia, to the Negroids of Micronesia. Pop. Sci. Monthly.

2. A black man; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. Cf. BLACK, n., 6.

3. The dialect of English spoken by negroes in America.

neg-ro, a. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, negroes; black; — in ethnological classification usually capitalized.

neg-ro bat, a dark-colored Old World bat (Pipistrellus naurus). — n. bug, a minute black bug (Corimelaena puticaria) common on the raspberry and blackberry. It produces a very disagreeable flavor. — n. coffee, a substitute for coffee made from the seeds of a tropical species of senna (Cassia occidentalis). — n. corn, durra. West Indies. — n. fly, a black dipterous fly (Psila rose) whose larva is injurious to carrots. — n. monkey, a The moor monkey (Macaca maura).

b A black langur (Semnopithecus maurus). c A black Brazilian tamarin (Leontopithecus ursulus). — n. peach, the country fig. — n. pepper, Guinea pepper. — n. vine, an aclepiadaceous vine (Vincoelocium hirsutum) with hairy foliage and dark purple flowers. U. S. — n. yam. = UVI YAM.

neg-roid (nĕg-'rŏ'id), a. [Negro + -oid.] Characteristic of, or resembling, the Negro or Negroes; also, of or pertaining to those who resemble the Negro.

neg-roid, n. [Negro + -oid.] A member of a race perceptibly sharing Negro blood or displaying Negro traits; as: a A person of the Ethiopian race. See ETHIOPIAN, a., 4. b A member of any of the Bantu tribes of Africa. See BANTU.

neg-ro-ism (nĕg-'rŏ-'iz'm), n. [Negro + -ism.] 1. Partiality to, or advocacy of, the cause of negroes.

2. A negro peculiarity or idiom, esp. in the use of English.

neg-ro-ite (-it), n. A negrophile.

neg-ro-phil (nĕg-'rŏ-'fĭl) friendly to the negro. — neg-ro-phil-ly, n. — neg-ro-phil-ly, n. — neg-ro-phil-ly, n.

neg-ro-ph'o-bi-a (-fŏ-'bĭ-'ā), n. [negro + -phobia.] Dread of, or strong aversion to, the negro. — neg-ro-ph'o-bi-a (-fŏ-'bĭ-'ā), a. — neg-ro-ph'o-bist (nĕg-'rŏ-'fŏ-'bĭ-'st), n.

neg-us (nĕg-'ŭs), n. A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel Francis Negus (d. 1732).

neh-em'iah (nĕh-'ĕmĭ-'ā), n. [Heb. Nehemiah.] 1. Lit., comfort of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. L. Nehemias.

2. A famous Jewish leader, empowered by Artaxerxes to rebuild Jerusalem. b The Book of Nehemiah, following Ezra in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT, Table.

neigh (nĕ-, v. i.; NEIGHED (nĕd); NEIGHING. [ME. neien, AS. hnægga, prob. of imitative origin; cf. MHG. nēgen, Icel. hnægga, nægga, Sw. gnägga.] 1. To utter the cry of the horse; to whinny.

2. Fig. To scoff or sneer; to jeer. Obs.

neigh, v. t. To utter with a neigh or similar sound.

neigh, n. The cry of a horse; a whinny.

neigh'bor, neigh'bour (nĕh-'bŏr), n. [ME. neighbour, AS. neahgēbur; neah nigh + gēbur a dweller, farmer; akin to D. nabuur, G. nachbar, OHG. nahgībūr. See NIGH; BOOR.] 1. A person who lives near another; one whose abode is (relatively) not far off; as, not neighbors, though of the same village; the Swedes and their neighbors of Norway.

2. A person or thing which is near another. And every one looked in his neighbor's face. Shelley.

3. One regarded as a fellow being, and hence entitled to receive, and expected to render, kindness; — with reference to Scriptural teachings and esp. to Luke x, 27, 36, 37. The gospel . . . makes every man my neighbor. South.

4. One on friendly terms; — often used in familiar address. Neighbor, this is a gift very grateful. Shak.

5. One of a pair; a fellow; mate. Scot.

neigh'bor, neigh'bour, a. Near to another; adjoining; adjacent; neighboring. [The neighbor cities.] Jer. l. 40.

neigh'bor, neigh'bour, v. t.; NEIGH'BORED or -BOURED (-bŏrd); NEIGH'BOR-ING or -BOUR-ING. 1. To adjoin; to border on; to be near to or a neighbor to. Leisurely ascending hills that neighbor the shore. Sandys.

2. To approach. G. Meredith.

3. To bring near; hence, to draw into close association.

neigh'bor, neigh'bour, v. i. 1. To dwell or be situated in the vicinity. "A copse that neighbors by." Shak.

2. To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms; — used with with; as, we do not neighbor with them.

NEIGHANT. nehe, + NIGH, v. Ne-hel'a-mite (nĕh-'ĕl-'ā-'mĭt); ne-hā-'lĭ-'mĭt). Bib. [Heb. ne-hel'mā' (nĕh-'ĕl-'mā'), Nĕh-'ĕmĭ'as (nĕh-'ĕmĭ-'ās), Bib. = NEHEMIAH, 2. Ne-hi-el (nĕh-'ĕl'). D. Dib. ne-hi-loth (-lŏth; -lŏth), n. pl. [Heb. ne-hi-loth.] Bib. term used in the heading of Ps. v. supposed to mean wind instruments, as flutes. [Obs.] nehleche, v. i. To approach. Ne-ham (nĕh-'hām), Bib. Ne-hush'tan (nĕh-'hush-'tān), Bib. ne-hush'tan (-tān), n. [Heb. nekhushtān.] A brazen serpent said to have been made by Moses and worshipped by the Israelites in the reign of Hezekiah, who destroyed it. 2 Kings xviii, 4. ned (dial. nĕ; nĕ). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NIGH. neigh'bor-age, neigh'bour-age, n. The surroundings of a plot of ground. Obs.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recōnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.





theory that vitality is a unique and irreducible phenomenon, not to be aligned with physical motion.

**ne-o-vol-canic** (nē-ō-vōl-kān'ik), a. [*neo-* + *volcanic*.] Pertaining to, or designating, igneous rocks erupted later than the beginning of the Tertiary.

**Ne-o-wash-ing-to-ni-a** (-wōsh'ing-tō-ni-ā), n. [*NL*; *neo-* + (George) Washington.] Bot. A genus of handsome fan palms, consisting of a single species (*N. filamentosa*), known in cultivation as the Washington palm, native of California. Its trunk attains a height of from 40 to 75 feet, and is crowned by light green, nearly orbicular leaves, having segments fringed with long white threads.

**Ne-o-za pine** (nē-ō-zā). [Native name.] A tall Himalayan pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) with silvery bark and edible seeds.

**Ne-o-zo-ic** (nē-ō-zō'ik), a. & n. [*neo-* + *Gr. zōē* life.] Geol. A pertaining to or designating the entire period from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time. b = *CENOZOIC*. c = *TRIARTIC*, a, 3 & n., 2.

**nep** (nēp), n. A Cotton Mummy. Little knots formed by irregular growth or by the rubbing together of the fibers, esp. in ginning; also, one of these knots. b A cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple.

**nep**, v. t.; **NEPPEP** (nēp'ep), **NEPPING**. To form nep in (cotton) during the operation of ginning.

**Nep'a-lesh'** (nēp'-ā-lēz'; -lēz'), a. Of or pert. to Nepal, a semi-independent state between British India and the Himalayas. The mass of the population are Mongoloid Buddhists of Indo-Chinese origin; the ruling classes are the Gurkhas (see *Gr. Gurkha*). *Gr. Nep'lesh'*, neut. of *nep'lesh'* removing all sorrow, an epithet of an Egyptian drug; *nep'lesh'* + *néshos* sorrow, grief. 1. A potent drug used by the ancients to give forgetfulness of pain and sorrow—by some supposed to have been opium or hashish. Hence, anything capable of causing oblivion of grief or suffering. Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court. Pope. 2. The plant which yielded the drug. 3. *Med.* A disguised preparation of opium. Rare.

**ne-pen'the-an** (-thē-ān), a. Pertaining to, containing, or having the effect of, *nepenthe*.

**ne-pen'thes** (-thēz), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* See *NEPENTHES*.] 1. *NEPENTHES*. 2. [*cap.*] Bot. A genus of Malaysian climbing plants constituting the family Nepentaceae (order Sarraceniales). They have leaves with the midrib prolonged to a tendril, the apex expanding in a pitcherlike appendage, whence they are often called *pitcher plants* or *monkey-cups*. The pitchers vary greatly in form, many being closed by a lid. They secrete an acid liquid that aids in the digestion of the proteid food accumulated at the bottom. Many of the 30 species are cultivated.

**Nep'e-ta** (nēp'ē-tā), n. [*L.*] Bot. A large genus of European mints having dentate leaves and verticillate clusters of white or blue flowers with a tubular 15-nerved calyx and strongly 2-lipped corolla. *N. cataria*, the catnip, is the best-known species.

**neph'e-lin-ite** (nēf'ē-lin-it), n. *Petrog.* A dark, heavy, volcanic rock which may be regarded as basalt containing no olivine and with nephelite replacing the feldspar.

**neph'e-lite** (nēf'ē-lit), **neph'e-line** (-lin), n. [*Gr. νεφέλη* cloud; cf. *F. néphéline*. Cf. *NEBULA*.] A hexagonal mineral occurring in glassy crystals or grains, or in coarse crystals or masses of greasy luster without cleavage; specific, the glassy variety, as distinguished from *elzöolite*. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 2.55-2.65. Nephelite is an orthosilicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminum, (Na,K)Al<sub>3</sub>Si<sub>3</sub>O<sub>10</sub>. It occurs in various igneous rocks and is an essential constituent of some, as nephelinitic, nephelitic basalt, nephelitic syenite, etc.—**neph'e-lin'ic** (-lin'ik), a.

**nephelitic**, or **nepheline**, **basalt**. *Petrog.* A rock differing from nephelinitic only in containing additional olivine.

**nephelitic**, or **nepheline**, **syenite**. *Petrog.* A granitoid, intrusive, igneous rock consisting of nephelitic (elzöolite) and orthoclase, with smaller proportions of various other minerals. It is rich in sodium, cerium, and other rare elements occur in some of its minerals.

**Ne-pher'i-um** (nē-fēr'i-ūm), n. [*NL*, fr. *Gr. νεφέλαιον*, dim. of *νεφέλη* cloud; cf. *L. Nephelion*, a kind of plant.] Bot. A genus of Asiatic and Australian sapindaceous trees having pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of small flowers, succeeded by fruits with a sweet edible pulp and a warty crust. *N. lappaceum* is the rambutan.

**neph'ri-ism** (nēf'rī-iz'm), n. [*nephro-* + *ism*.] *Med.* The morbid condition caused by chronic disease of the kidney.

**neph'rite** (-rit), n. [*Gr. νεφρίτις*, fr. *LL. lapis nephriticus*. See *NEPHRITIS*.] *Min.* A tough, compact variety of tremolite or actinolite, constituting the less valuable kind of jade, and formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases; kidney stones. See *JADE*. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 2.96-3.1.

**ne-phrit'ic** (nē-fēr'it'ik; nē-fēr'it'ik), a. [*L. nephriticus*, *Gr. νεφρίτικος*; cf. *F. néphrétique*. See *NEPHRITIS*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal. 2. *Med.* A affected with a disease of the kidneys. b Relieving disorders of the kidneys; affecting the kidneys.

**nephritic stone**, **nephrite**; **jade**. See *NEPHRITE*. — n. wood. *Old Med.*, a wood the infusion of which (nephritic tincture) was used in kidney diseases. In early accounts it is said to come from "New Spain" and to be the *coallii* of Hernandez, but in later use the name is applied to the wood of the horse-radish tree (*Moringa moringa*). Cf. *E. D.*

**ne-phrit'itis** (nē-fēr'it'is; nē-fēr'it'is), n. [*L.*, fr. *Gr. νεφρίτις* (sc. *vōsōs*), fr. *νεφρός* a kidney.] *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys. Nephritis occurs in acute and chronic forms, commonly known as acute and chronic Bright's disease, from the former of which recoveries are frequent and from

**neph'ro-lo-** (nēf'ē-lō-). Combining form fr. *Gr. νεφρός*, cloud. **neph'ro-** (nēf'ū; nēf'ū; 277: the second is preferred in *British usage*), n. [*ME. neveu, nevous, nevu*, fr. *F. neveu*, *OF. also, nevous*, *L. nepos*; akin to *AS. nefa*, *D. neef*, *G. nefte*, *OHG. nevu*, *Icel. nefi* a kinsman, *Gr. νεπέδος*, pl., brood, young, *Skr. nepāt* grandson, descendant. Cf. *NIPOC*, *NEPOTISM*.] 1. The son of a brother or a sister, or, somewhat loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. 2. In *Obs.* senses: a A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. 1 *Tim. v. 4. Jer. Taylor*. b A niece. c A cousin. "His nephew Richard." Shak. d The illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic. A *Euphemism*. *Hist. Oxf. E. D.*

**Nep'hone** (nēf'ōn), n. According to Mormon belief, a descendant of Nephi, the alleged author of the first two books of the Book of Mormon, from whose plates an alleged prophet called Mormon is said to have made in part the book which Joseph Smith translated.

**neph'o-** (nēf'ō). Combining form fr. *Gr. νεφός*, cloud. **ne-phol'o-gy** (nē-fōl'ō-jī), n. [*nepho-* + *-logy*.] The department of meteorology treating of clouds.—**ne-pho-log'ic'al** (nēf'ō-lōj'ik-al), a.—**ne-phol'o-gist** (-jīst), n.

**neph'o-scope** (nēf'ō-skōp), n. [*nepho-* + *-scope*.] *Meteor.* An instrument for observing clouds, their direction and velocity. One form consists of a circular horizontal mirror above which is a fixed spherical knob, whose reflection the observer, by moving his eye, keeps in coincidence with the reflection of the cloud.

**ne-phal'gi-a** (nē-fāl'jī-ā; nē-fāl'jī-ā), **ne-phal'gy** (-jī), n. [*NL. nephralgia*; *nephro-* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Neuralgic pain in the kidneys.—**ne-phal'gic** (-jīk), a.

**ne-phrec'to-my** (nē-frek'tō-mī; nē-frek'tō-mī), n. [*nephro-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a kidney.

**neph'ric** (nēf'rīk), a. [*Gr. νεφρός* kidney.] *Renal*.

**ne-phrid'i-al** (nē-fēr'dī-āl; nē-fēr'dī-āl), a. *Zool. & Anat.* Of or pertaining to a nephridium.

**ne-phrid'i-um** (-ūm), n.; *L. pl. -ia* (-īā). [*NL*, fr. *Gr. νεφρίδιον* of the kidneys.] *Zool. & Anat.* A an excretory organ of the type found in annulate worms, mollusks, brachiopods, polyzoons, certain arthropods, etc. In typical cases it consists of a tube opening at one end into the coelom by a ciliated, funnel-shaped aperture (*nephrostome*) and discharging at the other end by a minute pore (*nephridiopore*) on the exterior of the body. It is often much lengthened and convoluted, with glandular walls. In the annulate worms a pair of these organs often occurs in each of several or many of the segments of the body, whence the name *segmental organs*. In the mollusks (see *ORGAN OF BOJANUS*) and brachiopods but one pair is usually present. In many cases these organs also carry off the products of the generative organs from the coelom, and in certain animals some of them are modified to perform this function only. Nephridia of a modified type also occur in *Amphibia*, *Reptilia*, *Birds*, and *Mammalia*. Sometimes, by extension, a renal tubule of a craniate vertebrate, which is comparable to a nephridium in many respects, and which in the lower vertebrates possesses nephrostomes. The term is loosely applied to other tubular excretory organs of invertebrates.

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**neph'ri-um** (nēf'rī-ūm), n. [*L. pl. -ia* (-īā).] [*NL*

4. [L. c.] A copper or brass plate or pan used in trade with the natives of Africa.

**Neptune's-cup** (nēptūnz-), n. A very large cup-shaped sponge (*Proterium amphitrite*), sometimes four feet high.

**Neptunian** (nēptūni-ān), a. [L. *Neptunius* belonging to Neptune; cf. *F. neptunianus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Neptune, the god, or the ocean or sea, or the planet.

2. *Geol.* Formed by the agency of water; pertaining to or designating the theory of the Neptunists.

**Neptunian plain**, the ocean surface. *Poetic.*—N. races, the races of Oceania.

**Neptun-centric** (-sēn'trīk), a. [*Neptune* + *centric*.] *Astron.* Centering about Neptune (the planet); taken or calculated as seen from Neptune; as, *Neptun-centric* longitude or force.

**Neptunist** (nēptūnist-), n. [Cf. *F. neptuniste*.] 1. A seaman; navigator. *Obs.*

2. *Geol.* One who holds the theory that the successive rocks of the earth's crust were formed by the agency of water. Cf. *PLUTONIST*.

**Nereid** (nērēid-), n. [L. *Nereis*, -idis, Gr. *Nῆρῆς*, *Nῆρῆϊς*, -ίδος, a daughter of Nereus, an ancient sea god, fr. *Nῆρῆς*; cf. *νῆρῆς* wēt, Skr. *nāra* water.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A sea nymph. The Nereids, fifty or one hundred in number, were the daughters of Nereus and Doris, and attendants upon Poseidon. They were represented as riding sea horses and other sea monsters, and usually as having the human form entire, but sometimes as having the tail of a fish. The best known were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea.

2. [L. c.] *Zool.* Any species of the genus *Nereis* or family Nereidae; often, loosely, any of various other polychaete worms, esp. of the order Errantia.

**Nereids** (nērēidz), n. pl. NEREIDES (nērēidz-ēz). [L.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A Nereid. See NEREID.

2. *Zool.* A large genus of preadolescent marine polychaete worms of the order Errantia having the body composed of numerous segments each bearing a pair of biramous parapodia. The head has a protrusible pharynx with a pair of hooked jaws and a series of denticles. Some species are dimorphic (see HETERONEREIS). Most of them live in burrows in the mud or sand or among rocks in shallow water.



Nereis (*N. pelagica*). (4)

Others are free-swimming, some of them during the breeding season only. *Nereis* is common on muddy shores on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is much used for bait. It becomes over a foot long. The genus is the type of a family, **Nereidae** (nērēid-ē). **Nereid** (nērēid-), n. [NL. See NEREID; -cyst-]. *Bot.* A genus of gigantic laminariaceae seaweeds of the North Pacific, having a stem many fathoms long, ending in a large bladder, which is crowned with a tuft of long leaves. The stem is used by Alaskans for fishing lines.

**Nereus** (nērēus), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Nῆρῆς*.] *Class. Myth.* A sea god, father of the Nereids.

**Nergal** (nēr'gāl), n. [*Babylonian*.] *Babylon & Assy. Myth.* One of the great gods. He is the god of summer, the sun in its burning, destructive aspect; also, the god of war and pestilence, and in the later mythology the supreme lord of the world of the dead; in Assyria he was also god of the chase. Cf. ARAU.



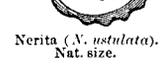
Sculptured Figure, probably of Nergal. After Rawlinson.

**Nerita** (nēr'itā), n. [L., a sort of sea mussel, Gr. *νηρίτις*, *νηρίτις*.] *Zool.* A genus of marine ripidoglossate gastropods, having a short-spined, globose, thick-walled shell. It is the type of a family, **Neritidae** (nēr'itid-ē). **Nerita** (nēr'itid-), a. & n.



Nerita (*N. ustulata*). Nat. size.

**Neritina** (nēr'itīnā), n. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of gastropods of the family Neritidae closely allied to *Nerita*, but chiefly inhabiting fresh and brackish waters.



Neritina (*N. zebra*). Nat. size.

**Nerium** (nēr'ium), n. [L., oleander, Gr. *νηρίον*.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical apocynaceous shrubs having coriaceous verticillate leaves and large handsome red or white fragrant flowers. *N. oleander* is the oleander.

**Nernst lamp** (nērntst). [After Walter Nernst (b. 1864), German physicist.] An electric incandescent lamp the filament or rod of which consists of a mixture of magnesia with oxides of the rare earth metals. This mixture, on being raised to a high temperature, as by a

glowing platinum spiral, becomes luminous and conducting, and may be kept thus by the passage of a comparatively weak current and without a vacuum.

**Nero** (nērō), n. [L. *Nero*, black + *antico* ancient.] *Art.* A beautiful black marble, found in fragments among Roman ruins, and usually thought to have come from ancient Laoconia.

**Neroli** (nērōli-), n. [F. *neroli*, It. *neroli*, from the name of an Italian princess.] The essential oil of orange flowers, obtained either by distillation or enfleurage, and used as the basis of cologne and other perfumes, in liqueurs, etc.;—called also oil of *neroli*.

**Neroli camphor**. *Chem.* A white crystalline waxy substance, tasteless and odorless, obtained from *neroli*.

**Nerolium** (nērōli-ūm), n. [L. *Nerolium*.] 1. Like, or, pert. to, Nero (Roman emperor 54-68 A. D.), a profligate and cruel tyrant.

Our hearts were of a *Nerolium* hardness. *W. D. Howells*.

2. *Specif., Med.*, designating phlebotomy, or venesection, in which several veins are opened at one time or successively. Seneca was thus bled to death under Nero.

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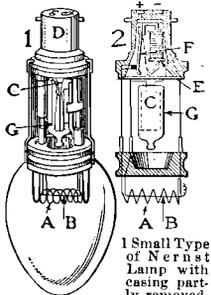
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1 Small Type of Nernst Lamp with casing partially removed.  
2 Diagrammatic Sectional View of Head A Heating Coil surrounding Filament C. Iron Resistor Chamber containing Electro-magnet E; F Flat Spring forming Armature of E; G Hydrogen-filled Bulb containing Filament C. When the current first passes, A becomes incandescent and heats B, which at about 600° C. becomes a conductor and establishes a self-sustaining circuit including the electro-magnet. The Armature F is attracted, thereby breaking the circuit including A. C is included in the circuit of B to compensate for the inverse variation of B's conductivity.

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2. *Specif., Med.*, designating phlebotomy, or venesection, in which several veins are opened at one time or successively. Seneca was thus bled to death under Nero.

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**nerve of arrest**, *Physiol.*, a nerve which when stimulated arrests the movements or action of a part, as the pneumogastric nerve.—n. of *Coctun'us* (kō-tūn'ūs) [after Domenico Cotugno (*L. Cotunnus*) (1736-1822), Italian anatomist]. *Anat.*, the nasopalatine nerve.—*nerve* of *Lac'at* (lān-chē'zē) [after G. M. Lacaze (1654-1720), Italian anatomist]. *Anat.*, a pair of longitudinal elevations near the middle line of the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

**nerve** (nūrv), v. t.; **NERVED** (nūrvd); **NERVING** (nūrv'ing). To give strength, vigor, or courage to; to supply with physical or moral force; as, fear *nerved* his arm.

**nerve cell**. *Anat.* One of the characteristic cells of nerve tissue, occurring in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, and in the ganglia, retina, and internal ear. In man and the higher animals typical nerve cells are composed of soft reddish or grayish brown protoplasm, containing irregular granules (*Nissl's granules*) which stain with methylene blue. They have a large nucleus, usually with a conspicuous nucleolus, and are produced into long protoplasmic processes, called *axons* or *neurites*, and *dendrites*. The axon (usually one to each cell) forms the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber. The dendrites, of which there may be many, are finely branched and interlace with the processes of other nerve cells. In a strict sense the term *nerve cell* includes these processes, but in ordinary usage it designates only the cell body from which they arise. Cf. *NEURONE*.

**nerve center or centre**. *Anat. & Physiol.* A collection of associated nerve cells having a common function.

**nerved** (nūrvd), a. 1. Having (such or so many) nerves or veins.

2. *Her.* Having fibers of a different (specified) tincture;—said of the leaves of trees.

**nerveless**, a. 1. Destitute of strength or of courage; wanting vigor; weak; powerless; inert.

2. *Awaking, all nerveless*, from an ugly dream. *Hawthorne*.

**nerveless-ly**, adv.—**nerveless-ness**, n.

**nerve/ll** (nūrv'vīl), n. [*Dim. fr. nerve*.] *Bot.* One of the *nerve/lls* (finer nerves or veins of a leaf blade).

**nerve/motion** (nūrv'vī-mō'shūn), n. [*nerve* + *motion*.] *Physiol.* The movement in the sensory organs due to external agents and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

**nervine** (nūrv'vīn; -vīn; 277), a. [*L. nervinus* made of sinews; cf. *F. nervin*. See *NERVE*.] *Med.* Having the quality of affecting the nerves; soothing nervous excitement.

**nervine**, n. 1. A nervine agent; a nerve tonic.

2. Any species of *Cypripedium*;—so called from their reputed tonic properties. *Local, U. S.*

**nerving**, n. *Surg.* An operation, chiefly of veterinary practice, consisting in the removal of a portion of a nerve trunk, in cases of chronic inflammation, to destroy sensation in the parts supplied and thus remove lameness.

**nervous** (nūrv'vōs; nēr-vōs'; 277), a. [See *NERVOUS*.] 1. A sinewy; vigorous. *Obs.* b. *Of or pert. to the nerves*; affecting the nerves. *Obs. or R.*

2. *Nerved*; having nerves.

**nervous-ty** (nūrv'vōs-tī), n. [*L. nervositas* strength.] Condition or quality of being nervous or nerved.

The two Conjurators, . . . whose work may be summed up in one word, *nervosity*. *Encyc. Brit.*

**nervous** (nūrv'vōs), a. [*L. nervosus* sinewy, vigorous; cf. *F. nerveux*. See *NERVE*.] 1. Sinewy; strong; vigorous.

2. Like a sinew or tendon; having strong or abundant sinews or tendons;—said of animals, meat, etc. *Obs.*

3. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength of thought, feeling, or style; forcible; spirited.

4. Full of, or abounding in, nerves; as, the *nervous* parts of the body.

5. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; affected by, or employing, the nerves; as, *nervous* excitement, fever, energy. Also, affecting the nerves; as, *nervous* drugs, experience.

6. A Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves; easily agitated or annoyed; excitable.

*Poor, weak, nervous* creatures. *Cheyne*.

b Hence: Timid; fearful; apprehensive.

c Hence: aristocratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair treatment of Irish Catholics, because it is *nervous* about the land. *M. Arnold*

**nervous dyspepsia**. See *DYSPEPSIA*.—*n. fever*, *Med.*, typhoid fever.—*n. fluid*, *Physiol.*, a hypothetical fluid formerly thought to circulate through nerves, and regarded as the essential functional part.—*n. impulse*, *Physiol.*, the change in the protoplasm which travels like a wave along a nerve when it is stimulated, resulting: in sensory nerves, in a sensation; in motor nerves, in the contraction of a muscle or other phenomenon.—*n. system*, *Anat. & Zool.*, the nerves and nerve centers of an animal considered collectively; and the specialized coordinating apparatus of nerve tissue which regulates muscular and organic action and upon which depend the forms and states of consciousness. It consists of specially modified cells (*nerve* or *ganglion cells*) and conducting elements (*nerve fibers*, or *nerves*) arising from these cells. In nearly all animals the nervous system is known to develop chiefly or entirely from the epi-

**nerve ending**. *Anat.* The structure in which the distal end of the axis cylinder of a nerve fiber terminates.

**nerve fiber or fibre**. See *NERVE*.

**nerve impulse**. *Physiol.* = *NERVOUS IMPULSE*.

**nerve/let**, n. A little nerve.

**nerve/paste**, *Dentistry*. A preparation used to destroy the nerve of a tooth.

**nerve pentagon**. *Zool.* In echinoderms, a ring of nervous tissue about the mouth.

**nerve root**, n. The yellow lady's-slipper. *U. S.*

**nerve-shak'en** (-shēk'ēn), a. Affected by a tremor, or by a nervous derangement.

**nerve-storm**. *Med.* A proximate functional disorder of the nervous system; a hysterical prostrations. *Cont.* [retract]. **nerve stretching**. *Surg.* **nerve/str**, a. Pert. to the nerves. *Obs. or R.* In strength *nerve/str*. **nerve/vid**, a. Having a *nerve*. **nerve/vo/llous**, a. [*L. nervus* nerve + *foliosus*.] Having nerve-like leaves. *Obs.* **Nerv'vi** (nūrv'vī), n. pl. [*L.*]

**Nep'tun'ian**, n. 1. *Geol.* A Neptunist.

2. An inhabitant of Neptune.

**Nep'tun'ianism** (nēptūni-āz'm), n. *Geol.* The theory of the Neptunists.

**neptunite** (nēptūnit-), n. [*Neptune* + *-ite*.] *Mtn.* A titan-silicate of iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium, occurring in black prismatic crystals. *H.*, 5-6. *Sp. gr.*, 3.23.

**neptunium** (nēptūni-ūm), n. [NL.] *Chem.* A supposed metallic element announced by Hermann in 1877 as occurring in columbite.

**ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um**. [L.] (Intrus) not a sword to a boy.

**ne quid nē-ri-men'ti res-pū-bli-cæ ca-pi-at** (nēr'it-ēn-ēn'ti rēs-pū-bli-cæ ca-pi-at) [L.] The public republic never no injury.

**ne quid nē-mis**. [L.] Not anything too much or too far; (let there be) no excess. Cf. *μηδὲν ἄγαν* (MEDEEN AGAN).

**nequ'ent**, a. [*L. nequiens*,

glowing platinum spiral, becomes luminous and conducting, and may be kept thus by the passage of a comparatively weak current and without a vacuum.

**Ne-ro-an'ti-co** (nērō-ān'ti-kō), n. [L. *Nero* black + *antico* ancient.] *Art.* A beautiful black marble, found in fragments among Roman ruins, and usually thought to have come from ancient Laoconia.

**Ne-ro-li** (nērōli-), n. [F. *neroli*, It. *neroli*, from the name of an Italian princess.] The essential oil of orange flowers

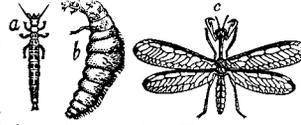




neu/ron (nū'rōn), n.; pl. L. NEURON (-rōn), E. NEURONS (-rōnz).

neu/ro-path/ical (nū'rō-pāth'īk) a. Med. Of or pert. to neu-

neu/ro-ter-a (nū'rōp'tēr-ā), n. pl. [NL; neuro- + Gr. τερῶν a wing.]



neu/ro-ter-is (-tēr-īs), n. [NL; neuro- + Gr. τερῶν a wing.]

neu/ro-tic (nū'rō'tīk), n.; pl. -tics (-sēz). [NL, fr. Gr. νεῦρον nerve.]

neu/ro-thor-a-pou/tics (nū'rō-thēr'ā-pū'tīks) n. [neuro-

neu/ro-tic, n. Med. A any toxic agent affecting mainly the nervous system.

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neuter passive, Gram., passive in form and neuter or intransitive in meaning;—applied to such Latin neuter verbs as gaudeo, in which the perfect tense is passive, and to French verbs forming their perfect with être.

neuter (nū'tēr), n. 1. Gram. A intransitive verb. b A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender.

2. A person who takes no part in a contest or controversy; one who is neutral. Specif. [cap.] Amer. Hist., one of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling along the northern shores of Lake Erie.

3. A thing that is neutral, in any sense. Rare.

4. One of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and honeybees, that perform the labors of the community; a worker.

5. A castrated animal, esp. a cat so treated.

neuter, v. t.; -TERED (-tērd) -TER-ING. To castrate. R. neuter (nū'tēr), a. [L. neutralis, fr. neuter; cf. OF. Neutrum. See NEUTRAL.]

1. Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; specif., of a state or power, lending no active assistance to either or any belligerent.

2. Of or pertaining to a neutral state or power; not involved in hostilities; as, neutral territory.

3. Neither one thing nor the other; belonging to neither of two, usually opposed or contrasted, classes; not decided or pronounced as to characteristics; middling; indifferent; as, a neutral character without marked virtues or vices; a neutral life; a neutral expression.

4. In technical senses: a Chem. Neither acid nor basic; neither acid nor alkaline. b Biol. Neuter. See NEUTER, a., 4. c Bot. Without stamens or pistils, as the ray florets of many composites, the marginal flowers of Hydrangea, etc. d Free from admixture of color; as, neutral tones; neutral gray; neutral blue (blue without any tinge of other color). e Elec. Neither positive nor negative; of a potential which is midway between, or the average of, the extreme potentials of an electric apparatus or system.

f Designating a rope, as for hoisting, that has no tendency to twist or untwist, a condition fulfilled esp. by flat ropes. Syn.—NEUTRAL, NEGATIVE, as here compared, agree in suggesting the absence of marked characteristics. But NEUTRAL emphasizes the idea of vagueness or indefiniteness, as of that which is neither one thing nor the other; NEGATIVE involves a more strongly implied contrast with that which is positive; as, "a low, muffled, neutral tone, as of a voice heard through cotton wool" (G. Eliot); a neutral tint; a negative character, merely negative results; "Men of genius are great as certain ethereal chemicals operating on the mass of neutral intellect" (Keats). e The neutral and critical minds have their place beside the men of affirmation" (Mrs. Humphry Ward) in the men of neutral axis (or surface), Mech., that line (or plane), in a beam or other member subjected to a bending action, in which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero. It always passes through the center of gravity of any cross section normal to it. n. blue. See DYE. — n. equilibrium, Mech., the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it either tends to return to its former position, not to depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane. — N. Ground. Specif.: a Amer. Hist. During the Revolutionary War, a region in Westchester County, New York, which lay between the British and the American lines. b A tract of ground near Gibraltar lying between the British and the Spanish lines. — n. lard, a product similar to oleo oil, but made from leaf lard and without extraction of stearin. See OLIOLEUM. — n. layer. = NEUTRAL SURFACE. — n. layer. = NEUTRAL AXIS. b Elec. = NEUTRAL POSITION. — N. Nation. See NEUTER, n., 2. — n. position, Elec., the position of the brushes of a dynamo-electric machine for least sparking; — called also neutral line. — n. red. See DYE. — n. surface. See NEUTRAL AXIS. — n. temperature, Physics, the temperature at which the thermoelectric power of two metals is zero. — n. text. See NEUTER, n., 2. — n. tint, a gray pigment of various shades, used by artists. — n. vowel. See VOWEL, a "mixed" vowel, as the u in urn, e in maker, etc. See MIXED, a., 10. — N. zone, Zoögeog., the Transition zone.

neut/ral (nū'trāl), n. 1. A person, party, vessel, or nation that takes, or belongs to one who takes, no part in a contest between others; one that is neutral.

2. Elec. A neutral point, wire, conductor, bus bar, etc.

neu/tra-liz/er (nū'trāl-īz-er), n. 1. One that neutralizes.

2. Specif., in the manufacture of glucose from starch, a tank in which the acid liquid is neutralized.

neu/tra-liz/er (nū'trāl-īz-er), n. 1. One that neutralizes.

2. Not in any degree, in the least, in any way, under any condition, or the like; — used in emphatic negation, often idiomatically; as, never fear; he had never a cent.

3. Belonging to neither of two, usually opposed, classes. R. 4. Biol. a Having no generative organs; sexless. b Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or ant. See NEUTER, n., 4.

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party or parties who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states; — with the. Obs. or Hist.

2. Quality or state of being neutral; the condition of being uninvolved in contests or controversies between others; state of refraining from taking part on either side; specif., Internat. Law, the condition of a state or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers. The right to observe neutrality and the name neutrality are both comparatively modern, all persons anciently having been considered as friends or foes.

3. The character of a neutral thing, place, or the like, during hostilities; as, the neutrality of a port.

4. Quality or state of being neither in one class or category nor in another; indifference in quality. Specif., Chem., quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAL, a., 3.

5. State or fact of being neutral; in any sense. Rare.

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2. Specif., in the manufacture of glucose from starch, a tank in which the acid liquid is neutralized.

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**new** (nū), *a.*; **new'er** (-ēr); **new'est**. [*ME. newe, AS. nūwe, nōwe*; akin to *D. nūwe, OS. nīwi, OHG. nīwōt, N. Icel. nīr, Dan. & Sw. ny, Goth. nīwis, Lith. naujas, Russ. novy, Ir. nua, nuadh, Gael. nuadh, W. newydd, Arm. newez, L. novus, Gr. vōs, Skr. nava, narya, and perh. to E. nov.* Cf. *now, INNOVATE, NEOPHYTE, NOVEL, NUNCIO*.]  
 1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; having originated or occurred lately; not early or long in being; recent; fresh; modern; —opposed to *old*; as, a new coat; a new régime; a new fashion; new potatoes.  
 2. *a* With reference to a person himself or thing itself: having been seen or known but a short time, although perhaps existing before; recently manifested, discovered, recognized, or experienced; hence, strange; unfamiliar; as, new lands, doctrines, grief. *b* With reference to another: other than the former, or old; having freshly come into a use, connection, or the like; as, to turn over a new leaf; my new physician; the new teacher.  
 3. Having been in some relationship, position, or condition but a short time; hence, not habituated; unaccustomed; as, a new member; new from school and as new to the world; new to the plow.  
 4. Beginning or appearing as the recurrence, resumption, or repetition of some previous act or thing; as, a new year; a new start; also, renovated or recreated; as, rest had made him a new man.  
 For as the sun is daily new and old,  
 So is my love still telling what is told. *Shak.*  
 5. Different or distinguished from a person, place, or thing of the same kind or name that has longer or previously existed; —used with *the* except in place names; as, the new reservoir; the new theology; New York; New Guinea.  
 6. Not of ancient extraction, nor of a family of ancient descent; not previously known or famous. *Addison.*  
 7. [*cap.*] In names of languages, modern; esp., in use since medieval times; as, New Greek; New Latin; New Hebrew. See **MODERN**, *a.*, 4.  
**Syn.** —*NEW, NOVEL, FRESH, RECENT, LATE, MODERN.* That is *new* (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is *novel* (opposed to *common, usual, familiar*) which is often strikingly, out of the ordinary course; as, "No man putteth new wine into old bottles" (*Mt. ii. 22*); a *novel* method of bottling wine; "It is the chief function of the poet to make the familiar novel" (*Lowell*); "He found new words for perennially new things, and the novel accent awakened long-slumbering associations" (*W. Pater*). That is *fresh*, as here compared, which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing; the word may also denote new and original qualities or characteristics; as, *fresh* butter, *fresh* footprints, the work received *fresh* impetus; "*fresh* and lasting in . . . remembrance" (*Shak.*); "How fresh the colors look, how fast they hold" (*Tennyson*); "If not always absolutely new, he [Chaucer] is always delightfully fresh" (*Lowell*). *RECENT* is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries, a *recent* number of a magazine, until *recent* years; "The village church had been ruined too recently to count as picturesque" (*W. Pater*). *LATE* (see *SLOW*), which is sometimes interchangeable with *recent* (as, "On the Late Massacre in Piedmont," *Milton*), applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it recently was; as, his late residence, during the late reign, the late incumbent of the office, the funeral of the late Richard Roe. That is *modern* (in ordinary usage) which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word commonly suggests contrast with some distant past than that implied in *recent*, and often applies esp. to that which is of the latest and most approved form, construction, or character; as, *modern* languages, *modern* (cf. *recent*) usage, *modern* artillery; "This strange disease of modern life, with its sick hurry, its divided aims, its heads o'ertaxed, its palsied hearts" (*M. Arnold*). See **RENEW**; cf. *OLD*.  
**New Academy.** See **ACADEMY**, 1. —*N. Albion.* Cf. in *Vocabulary*. —*N. Art.* *IF. Art. Nouveau* or *L'Art Nouveau*, a style of design, esp. in decorative art, introduced into Europe about 1895. It is marked by an abandonment of even the most elementary forms identified with earlier styles, such as straight lines and circular curves, for which are substituted hand-drawn curves of much complexity. For the floral and other adornment of the recognized styles is substituted direct study of nature. —*n. astronomy.* See **ASTROPHYSICS**. —*N. Atlantic.* See **ATLANTIC**, *n.* birth, *Thel.*, regeneration, or the beginning of a religious life. —*n. blue.* See **DYE**. —*n. cham.* a recent arrival; a tenderfoot. *Australia.* —*n. Church.* See **NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH**. —*n. coccin.* cochineal red A. See **DYE**. —*n. Comedy.* See **COMEDY**, 1. —*n. Congregational Methodist Church.* See **METHODIST**, 5. —*n. Connexion.* *Ecl.* a former division of the General Baptists of England, founded by Dan Taylor in 1770, in protest to the new views against Unitarianism prevalent among the General Baptists. *b* A former division of British Methodists formed in 1797 by Rev. Alex. Kilham, who demanded that the conference should consist of laymen as well as ministers. It is one of the bodies that united to form the United Methodist Church. —*n. Covenant.* See **NEW TESTAMENT**. —*n. departure.* a fresh start; a change of plan, method, or course of action. —*n. England, Englander, etc.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. English.* *a* *OP.* *port.* or characteris-

tic of New England. *Now Rare.* *b* New Englanders collectively. *Obs.* —*n. extent.* See **EXTENT**, 1. —*n. Foundation, Ch. of Eng.* the foundation at the Reformation with a new organization; used of those cathedrals which previously were monastic cathedrals and of those of the new ones created out of previous monastic churches. —*n. France.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. Granada varnish tree.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. Greeks, Painting, the Neo-Greeks, —n. green, malachite green, the dye.* See **DYE**. —*n. growth.* = **NEOPLASM**. —*n. Guinea nutmeg.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. Holland nutmeg.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. Ionic.* See **GREEK**, *n.*, 5. —*n. Israelite.* = **SOUTHCOTTIAN**. —*n. Jersey.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. Jerusalem.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. land, land cleared and cultivated for the first time.* —*n. learning.* English learning of the 16th century based on the study, then introduced into England, of the Bible and the Classics, esp. Greek, in the original (cf. **RENAISSANCE**); also, the learning or doctrines of the English Reformation. —*n. Light, Ecl.*, a member of a progressive party, or of one thought to follow new paths in religion; as, *a* One of the Calvinistic Methodists, organized in the United States about 1740 in consequence of the preaching of the A. H. H. They claimed to be under special divine guidance in all things. They were subsequently organized into separate societies and were called Separates, many of them becoming Baptists. *b* One of those among New England Congregationalists who formed the revival movement of 1740-1742. *c* A Scottish Antiburgher (1747). See **BURGER**, *n.*, 2. *d* One belonging to a division (organized 1833) of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (known as the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church) which, unlike the main body, permits its members to vote in civil elections and to hold office. Cf. **OLD LIGHT**. *e* An Edwardean. *f* One of the Disciples of Christ. *g* [*l. c.*] The crappie. —*n. Model, Eng. Hist.*, the Parliamentary army as reorganized in 1645. —*n. moon.* *a* The moon in a certain phase; also, the phase itself. See **MOON**, 1. *b* The day when the new moon is first seen. Among the Hebrews the period of the new moon was anciently regarded as a religious festival, in postexilic times celebrated chiefly by the women. *Phila. Hist.* marked by the ceremony of "Blessing the New Moon." The periodical reappearance of the moon is taken as a symbol of the Messianic redemption or renewal of Israel. —*n. Orleans.* See in *Vocabulary*. —*n. parish.* See **PARISH**, *n.*, 1. —*n. Persian.* See **PERSIAN**. —*n. Platonism.* See **NEOPLATONISM**. —*n. psychology.* See **PSYCHOLOGY**. —*n. red.* See **DYE**. —*n. Red Sandstone, Geol.*, an old name for an English series in which red sandstones of Triassic age predominate. —*n. Salon, French, Fine Arts.* See **LOUVE**. —*n. Side, Ecl.*, *Hist.* one of the two parties into which the Presbyterian Church in America divided in 1741 on questions as to subscription to the Confession of Faith and as to practices made prominent by the Whitefield revival movement. This party laid great stress on piety and zeal, and in 1745 formed a separate synod, the Synod of New York. The other party, the Old Side, contended for a strict subscription, and insisted on a thoroughly educated ministry. It constituted the Synod of Philadelphia, the original synod from which the other party separated. In 1758 the two synods united as the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. —*n. South Wales.* See in *Vocab.* —*n. Style.* *a* See **CALENDAR**, 1. *b* *Decorative Art.* The style of the New Art. —*n. Sunday.* = **LOW SUNDAY**. —*n. Testament.* See in *Vocab.* —*n. theology.* any of various departures from strict orthodoxy, as, in the last quarter of the 19th century, the teachings of professors in Andover Theological Seminary, or in the 20th century, the teachings of Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London. —*n. Venus, Astron.*, the nova of 1572 in Cassiopeia; Tycho's star. —*n. World, the land of the Western Hemisphere.* —*n. yellow L, acid yellow.* See **DYE**. —*n. Zealand.* See in *Vocab.*

and Connecticut. —*new Eng'land-er* (in gl'ān-dēr), *n.* —*new Eng'land-ish* (-dīsh), *a.* —*new Eng'land-ism, n.* *New England Confederation, Amer. Hist.*, a confederation (1643-84) of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, formed for defense against the Indians and the Dutch. —*n. E. theology, the modified Calvinism originated by Jonathan Edwards (1703-58).*  
**new/fan'gle** (nū'fān'glē; nū'fān'glī), *a.* [*n. fan'gle*; *ME. newfan'glen*] Newfangled. —*n.* A newfangled thing; a novelty. —*v. t.* To make newfangled. *All Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.*  
**new/fan'gled** (-gl'd), *a.* 1. Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. "*Newfangled men.*" *Lutimer.* 2. New-made; novel; —used in disparagement. "*A newfangled nomenclature.*" *Sir W. Hamilton.* —*new/fan'gled-ism* (-iz'm), *n.* —*new/fan'gled-ly, adv.* —*new/fan'gled-ness, n.*  
**new/fash'ioned** (nū'fāsh'ūnd; nū'fāsh'ūnd), *a.* Made in a new fashion or form, or lately come into fashion.  
**new/found'land** (nū'fūnd'lānd; nū'fūnd'lānd), *attributively usually nū'fūnd'lānd*, *n.* 1. An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity. 2. Short for **NEWFOUNDLAND DOG**.  
**Newfoundland caribou, a caribou (Rangifer terræ-novæ)** confined to Newfoundland, similar to the woodland caribou, but larger. —*n. dog, one of a breed of large, shaggy-haired dogs, usually entirely black, but sometimes black and white, originating in Newfoundland and noted for intelligence, docility, and swimming powers.*  
**New Jersey** (nū'jēzī), *a.*  
 A State of the United States.  
**New Jersey plan, U. S. Hist.**, a plan for a constitution laid before the convention of 1787 by William Paterson of New Jersey, but rejected. It provided for a single legislative house, with equal representation for each State. —*n. J. tea, the leaves of a rhamnaceous undershrub of the eastern United States (Ceanothus americanus) used during the Revolution as a substitute for tea; also, the plant, which has oval 3-nerved leaves and dense panicles of small white flowers.*  
**New Jerusalem, the Heavenly, or Celestial City; the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev. xxi. 2.* —*New Jerusalem Church, New Church, or Church of the New Jerusalem, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg.* See **SWEDENBORGIAN**.  
**newly** (nū'li), *adv.* [*AS. nūwice*]. 1. Lately; recently. 2. Anew; afresh; in a new way; as, a house newly furnished; a thought newly expressed.  
 And the refined mind doth newly fashion  
 Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*  
 3. Soon; quickly. *Obs.*  
**Newman-ism** (nū'mān-iz'm), *n.* The theological and ecclesiastical views taught by John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (1801-90) while a member of the Church of England, esp. in Tract No. 90, where he attempts to show that the language of the Thirty-nine Articles admits of a "Catholic" interpretation and is designed in some cases to oppose Roman Catholic dogmas, though more often to oppose abuses connected with them.  
**new/mar'ket** (nū'mār'kēt; nū'mār'hēt), *n.* [*From Newmarket, England.*] 1. A long, closely fitting coat or cloak; —called also **Newmarket coat**. 2. A game in which cards are played in sequences. In addition there are stops, and a four-card layout. 3. A kind of gambling game with dice.  
**new/mod'el** (nū'mōd'ēl; *v. t.*; —*MOD'ELLED* (-ēd) or —*MOD'ELLED*; —*MOD'EL-LING* or —*MOD'EL-LING*. To remodel; rearrange. —*new/mod'el-er, -mod'el-er* (-ēr), *n.*  
**new/ness** (nū'nēs), *n.* [*AS. nūwēs*]. Quality or state of being new; as, the newness of a system; newness of life. the Newness, New England transcendentalism. *Obs. or Hist.*  
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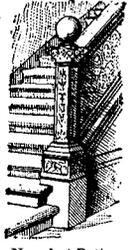
**New Ar'bi-on.** *a.* A region, including Long Island and the territory now included in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, granted under this name by Charles I. in 1634 to Sir Edmund Plowden and others as a county palatine. *b* An extensive region on the northwest coast of North America, now mostly included in the States of Oregon and Washington; —so called by Drake.  
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**news/iness** (nūs'ī-nēs), *n.* See **-NESS**. [*News/less-ness, n.* —*NESS*. See **LESS**.]  
**news/less, a.** See **LESS**.  
**news/letter, n.** A circular letter written or printed for the dissemination of news. It was introduced into England from Europe in the latter part of the 17th century, and was the precursor of the newspaper.  
**news/ry, n.** [*Malay nūr*]. *Lory*; news, *n. t.* & *t.* To tell news or

**New Ar'bi-on.** *a.* A region, including Long Island and the territory now included in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, granted under this name by Charles I. in 1634 to Sir Edmund Plowden and others as a county palatine. *b* An extensive region on the northwest coast of North America, now mostly included in the States of Oregon and Washington; —so called by Drake.  
**new'ber-y** (nū'ber-ī), *n.* [*From NEW; cf. F. nouvelles.* *News* is plural in form, but is now commonly construed as singular.] 1. *pl.* Something strange or newly happened; novelties. *Obs.* It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.* 2. A report of a recent event; information about something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence. Evil news rides post, while good news baits. *Milton.* News have come to me respecting a dear friend. *Hawthorne.* 3. A bearer of news; courier; newspaper. *Obs. or R.*  
**Syn.** —*NEWS, TIDINGS, INTELLIGENCE.* News is the general term; TIDINGS is now poetical or elevated; INTELLIGENCE is esp. news more or less formally communicated.  
**news/man** (nūs'mān), *n.*; *pl. -MEN* (-mēn). 1. A bearer of news; a news writer. *Obs. or R.* 2. A man who distributes or sells newspapers.  
**news/mon'ger** (-mōn'jēr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news. —*news/mon'ger-y* (-ī), *n.* (as news); to gossip. *Obs. or Dial.*  
**news agent.** A dealer in newspapers and periodicals.  
**news bell.** A singing in the ears supposed to portend news. *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*  
**news boat.** A boat which puts out to passing vessels to supply and receive news. [*Obs.*]  
**news/book, n.** A newspaper.  
**news/boy, n.** A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.  
**news dealer.** One who sells newspapers, periodicals, etc.  
**news editor.** The editor on a daily newspaper in immediate charge of the telegraphic news.  
**news/ful, a.** See **FULL**.  
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Head of Newfoundland Dog.



Newel at Bottom of Staircase.

news/pa'per (nūz/pā'pēr), n. A paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc., now usually containing also advertisements and other matters of public interest.

news/room' (-rōom'), n. 1. A room or place where newspapers or periodicals are sold. 2. A reading room having newspapers, magazines, etc.

news'y (nūz'ī), a. NEWSY-ER (-ī-ēr); NEWSY-EST. Abounding in news. Collog.

newt (nūt), n. [ME. newte, for ecute, ecete, AS. efete, with n prefixed, an eut being understood as a newt. Cf. EFT.] Any of various small salamanders, aquatic at least for a part of their existence; an eft or triton. In England, commonly, a salamander of the genus Triturus, syn. Triton (in its broad sense), the common aquatic being the crested newt (Triturus cristatus) and the smooth (Triturus or Lissotriton punctatus). In America, commonly, a salamander of the genus Desmognathus, of which D. viridescens, in the eastern United States, and D. torosus, on the Pacific slope, are common species.

New Testament. Bib. The covenant of God with man embodied in the coming and teachings of Christ and his portion as set forth in the Bible; hence, usually, that portion of the Bible in which this covenant is contained; — often called the New Covenant. The canonical books of the New Testament are:

NARRATIVES. — a. THE SYNOPSIS GOSPELS, Matthew, Mark, Luke, which recount, with considerable similarity of expressions and detail, the same general outline of events in Christ's ministry, esp. in Galilee, including his one visit to Jerusalem. They report his parables and his teaching. b. THE FOURTH GOSPEL, John, having its scene chiefly in Judea, with five visits to Jerusalem. It is not so much a narrative as a compilation of sublime discourses addressed to individuals and immediate followers. c. Acts of the Apostles, which records the founding of the Church and the career of St. Paul. d. DIDACTIC EPISTLES. — a. PAULINE. (1) Epistles of the Third Missionary Journey. Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, which discuss the universality of Christianity as against Judaism. They expound salvation as dependent on a relation to God, not on race or observance of the Law; and justification by faith. They enjoin Christian conduct, answer doctrinal questions, and vindicate Paul's apostolic authority. (2) Epistles of the First Impersonment. Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, ranging from personal details to speculations on the nature and destiny of the Church. They discuss the privileges and duties of the Christian life. Philemon, a personal letter commending the runaway slave Onesimus, to his master's forgiveness. (3) Epistles of the Second Missionary Journey. 1 & 2 Thessalonians, made up of practical exhortations and discussions of questions relating to Christ's second coming. (4) Pastoral Epistles. 1 & 2 Timothy, Titus, defining duties of church officers and enjoining loyalty to church doctrine. b. MISCELLANEOUS. (1) An anonymous treatise. Hebrews, expounding Christianity as an fulfillment of the old covenant, and hence superior to Judaism. (2) General Epistles (except John 2 & 3). James, a general epistle to the twelve tribes of the Dispersion. 1 & 2 Peter, which discuss Christian morality. 1 & 2 Peter, which discuss Christian teaching and encouragement to Christians under persecution. II. Warning against false teachers. 1-3 John. Three letters: I. On applying to life the truths of God's fellowship with man. II. Warning against heresies, and exhorting to brotherly love. III. Deploring the factious of Diotrephes, a denunciation of schismatics, and of evils due to the abuse of Christian liberty. PROPHECY. — Revelation, a treatise by John: i-iii. distributing praise and blame to the seven churches; iv-xxii. describing symbolic visions of the persecution of the Church, of the Last Judgment, and of the New Jerusalem.

New-to-ni-an (nū-tō-nī-ān), a. Of, pert. to, or following, Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), his discoveries, or doctrines. — n. a. A follower of Newton. b. A Newtonian telescope. Newtonian constant of gravitation, Physics, the gravitational attraction of unit mass at unit distance. Expressed in C. G. S. units for a mass corresponding to one gram at a distance of one centimeter, it has been found to be 6.6571 x 10<sup>-8</sup>. — n. parallelogram, or diagram, of squares, Math., the polygon whose vertices have as coordinates the exponents m, n in the successive terms of the algebraic equation x<sup>m</sup> + y<sup>n</sup> = z<sup>m+n</sup>. — n. philosophy, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton; — applied to the doctrine of the universe, as expounded in Newton's "Principia," most frequently to the mathematical theory of universal gravitation. — n. telescope. See TELESCOPE. — n. theory of light. See LIGHT, n., 1. c. Newton's disk (nū'tōnz), a. A disk divided into sectors of proper relative dimensions, bearing the different colors of the spectrum, so that fusion of the colors by rotation gives a white or gray hue.

Newton's rings. Phys. Colored rings due to light interference, seen about the contact of a convex lens with a plane surface, or of two lenses differing in curvature.

new year. 1. The year approaching or just begun; also, the first days of a year. 2. New Year's Day. Rare.

new-year, a. Of, pert. to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, new-year gifts; — more often new year's.

New Year's Day. The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often Collog., New Year.

New York. A State of the United States of America. b. A city in that State, the largest in the United States. — New York fern, a slender shield fern (Dryopteris noveboracensis) of moist meadows. East. U. S. — N. Y. rod. See LEVELING ROD. — N. Y. weevil, the peach weevil.

New Zealand (nū zē'lānd). A group of South Pacific islands constituting a British colony. — New Zealand cotton.

news/ome, a. [Cf. NOISOME, and F. enui, OF. anui, enui, annoy, n.] Noisome. Obs.

New South Wales. A state of the Commonwealth of Australia. — New South Wales manna, a kind of manna from the stem of an Asiatic and Australian bush (Andropogon amnatus), used in N. S. W. rosewood. — N. S. W. sassafras, an Australian monimaceae tree (Dorophora sassafras) whose fragrant bark is used as a tonic.

news/pa'per-dom (nūz/pā'pēr-dōm), n. See -DOM.

news/pa'per-ish, a. See -ISH. — news/pa'per-ishly, adv.

news/pa'per-ing (nūz/pā'pēr-ing), n. a. Affected by or conformed to the standards of, newspaper writing.

news/pa'per-y (-ī), a. Like, or in the manner of, newspaper writing; usually (in depreciation), superficial.

news stand. A place, esp. an open-air stall, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, etc. — news vendor. A seller of newspapers. — A writer of news;

a substance consisting of the strong bast fiber of the New Zealand ribbonwood Plagianthus betulinus. — New Zealand flax. A tall liliaceous herb (Phormium tenax), having erect, sword-shaped leaves, and a scape bearing numerous scarlet or yellow flowers. It is frequently cultivated in glasshouses. b. The white, silky, and very strong fiber obtained from the leaves of this plant. — N. Z. frog, a rare discoplosoid toad (Liopelma hochstetteri) peculiar to New Zealand, and the only amphibian known from that N. Z. group. — N. Z. holly, a New Zealand asteraceae shrub (Olearia ilicifolia) with prickly leaves. — N. Z. ice plant. — New Zealand SPINACH. — N. Z. laurel, an aromatic monimaceae shrub (Laurelia nove-zealandi). — N. Z. oak, the puriri. — N. Z. orange tree, the wild lemon. — N. Z. pepper tree. An aromatic magnoliaceous tree of New Zealand (Drimys axillaris). — N. Z. pest, the shepherd's-purse. — N. Z. region, Zoogeog., a territorial division including New Zealand and a few adjacent islands. When included in the Australian region it is called the New Zealand subregion. It is characterized by the absence of indigenous land mammals except bats, and by many peculiar birds, as the apteryx, kakapo, etc. — N. Z. sandalwood, a New Zealand santalaceous tree (Fusanus cunninghamii) with fragrant dark brown wood, used in cabinetwork, etc. — N. Z. sassafras. — New Zealand LAUREL. — N. Z. spinach, a coarse herb (Tetragonia exoniensis) is a substitute for spinach in Australia and New Zealand. — N. Z. subregion. See NEW ZEALAND REGION. — N. Z. tea tree, the tea tree Leptospermum scoparium, of New Zealand and Australia. — N. Z. teak, the puriri. — N. Z. water lily, an aquatic crowfoot (Amnucyllum lyallii) having white flowers.

next (nēk'st), a. Rom. Law. Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, the contract of nexum.

next (nēk'st), a. superl. of NIGH. [AS. nehst, niehst, nihst, superl. of neah nigh. See NIGH.] 1. Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; as: adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order; as, in reference to place: the next chapter; the next house; in reference to degree, quality, rank, right, or relation: the next heir; next of kin; in reference to time: the next day; next Monday.

next (nēk'st) In Scottish use next is often employed to designate the days of the following week.

2. Most pressing, convenient, ready, direct, or the like; as, the next remedy; the next cause. Obs.

Fear followed me so hard, that I fled the next way. Bunyan.

next best, second best. — n. door, the door of the next house; hence, the next house. — n. door to. a. In the next house to something; as, he lives next door to me. Hence: b. Near to; bordering on; very close to.

A riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult. L'Esrange. — n. friend, Law, one who, not being regularly appointed a guardian, acts for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or any person not sui juris, as in a suit at law; a prochein ami. — n. of kin, Law, lit. the person or persons in the nearest degree of relationship by blood to a person; hence, those blood relatives (of legal age) who are next of kin of a person who in case of his death intestate will be entitled by virtue of the Statute of Distributions to share his estate. In England next of kin is taken in the literal sense, as in the construction of wills and settlements, except when the context or circumstances show that the statutory next of kin are intended. This is also the case in some of the United States, as in Massachusetts, while in others, as New York, the term seems to be equivalent to statutory next of kin, unless the context shows some other intention. The husband and wife are not included, except as the term is rarely construed to include them where this is necessary to give effect to the intention of a statute. — n. suit, Card Playing, the other suit of the same color. — n. to, the nearest thing to; almost; nearly; as, it is next to impossible; he had next to no food. — n. ways, by the shortest way or route; directly; as, to go next ways.

next, adv. 1. In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, he is next; next we drove home. 2. By omission of to before a following noun, next often has the construction of a preposition. See NEAR, adv., Note. A mad dog . . . will fly upon and bite any one that comes him. De Foe.

2. On the first occasion to come; as, when next we meet.

next/us (nēk'st/s), n.; pl. NEXUS. [L.] 1. Connection or interconnection; tie; link.

Man is doubtless one by some subtle nexum . . . extending from the new-born infant to the superannuated dotard. De Quincy. 2. A connected group or series. Rare.

3. Rom. Law. A person bound by a contract of nexum.

Nez/Per'ce' (nēz/pēr'sēr), [F., pierced nose.] An Indian of the principal Shabaptian tribe, formerly occupying central Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington, now gathered on the Colville and Lapwai reservations. The Nez Perce War of 1877, in which a portion of the tribe under their chief Joseph conducted a famous campaign in their effort to escape to Canada, resulted from their removal from their Oregon reservation, on which gold had been discovered.

Ni-ag-a-rd (nī-āg'ā-rā), n. A well-known American variety of hardy white grape, descended from the Concord.

Ni-ag-a-ran (-rān), a. [From Niagara River. See Gaz.] Geol. Designating, or belonging to, a division of the American (Upper) Silurian. The rocks of the Niagara epoch, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about eighty feet of shale support-

imagined might stand, at some [Chald. nekziin, fr. nekzak damage. See MISINNA.] || nez re-tro-us'se' (nēz'rē-trōō'sē'), [F.] A turned-up nose. NF. Abb. New French. N. F. Abb. Newfoundland. N. F. French. N. F. Abb. Nonfundable. — used on the tape of stock tickers. NG. or n. g. Abb. National Guard; New Granada; Noble Guard; (Slang) no good. ngal camphor (ng'g). [Cantonese name of the Placis balsamifera, from which it is obtained.] See BORNOL.

ngā'io (ngā'g'ō), n. [Maori.] A small tree Myoporum laetum of the N. Z. group. N. G. or n. g. Abb. National Guard; New Granada; Noble Guard; (Slang) no good. ngal camphor (ng'g). [Cantonese name of the Placis balsamifera, from which it is obtained.] See BORNOL.

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ing a greater thickness of limestone, which is gradually undermined by the removal of the shale at the falls. See GEOLOGY, Chart. — Ni-ag-a-ran (nī-āg'ā-rān), n.

Niam'-Niam' (nyām/nyām'), n. A member of a group of tribes of the Welle and Makua basins, in Central Africa, noted for their cannibalism. They are lighter in color than the typical Negroes, have better features, and are more or less brachycephalous. Artistic wood and ivory carving, metal work, and pottery, a varied agriculture, and faculty for organization, give them a marked superiority to surrounding peoples. They are supposed to be of mixed Negro and foreign (perhaps Hamite) origin.

Ni-an'tik (nī-ān'tik), n. One of a small tribe of Algonquian Indians of southwestern Rhode Island, previous to King Philip's War subject to the Narragansets, but after that war amalgamated with the survivors of the Narragansets, whose name they took.

nib (nīb), n. [Variant of NEB.] 1. Zoöl. A bill or beak. 2. The point of a pen; often, each of the two (rarely more) divisions of the point of a pen; also, the whole pen, as of steel or gold, intended for insertion into a holder. 3. A pointed part; a point; a prong. "The little nib or fruitifying principle." Sir T. Browne. 4. One of the handles which project from a scythe snath; also, Dial. Eng., the shaft or pole of a wagon. 5. pl. Particles of crushed cocoa beans; coffee beans. 6. A kink or knot in wool or silk.

nib, v. t.; NIBBED (nīb'd); NIB'ING. To furnish with a nib; to point; to mend the point of; as, to nib a pen. nib/ble (nīb'bl), v. t.; NIB'BLING (-līng); NIB'BLING (-līng). [Cf. LG. nibbeln, knibbeln; perh. connected with E. nip.] 1. To bite lightly or gently; to eat in small bits. 2. To catch; nab. Slang. nib/ble, v. i. 1. To take bites gently or cautiously; to eat by taking small bits; as, fishes nibble at the bait. 2. To carp; to make petty criticisms; — often with at. Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a-nibbling at one single passage. Tillotson. 3. To fidget (with the fingers). Obs.

nib/ble, n. Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite; also, a quantity (of food) such as might be so taken. nib/bler (-lēr), n. One that nibbles; specif., Local, U. S., the cunner, which nibbles off the bait of fishermen. nib'bling (-līng), p. pr. & vb. n. of NIBBLE. Specif.: vb. n. Lens Making. Act or process of breaking away the corners of the glass blocks with flat pliers (called shanks) to shape the piece roughly; — called also shanking.

Ni/be-lung/en-ied' (nē'bē-lōng'en-īē'), n. [G. See NIBELUNGS; LIED.] A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called Etzel in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times. See BRUNHILD, GUNTER, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD, SIEGFRIED; cf. RING OF THE NIBELUNG, VOLUNGA SAGA.

Ni/be-lungs (-lōngz), n. pl.; sing. NIBELUNG (-lōng). In German mythology, the children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demonic beings, the original possessors of the famous hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied. See SIEGFRIED; cf. NIBELUNGENLIED, RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

nib/lick (nīb'lik), n. A golf club with a heavy iron head, much lofted, used chiefly for playing the ball out of hazards, etc.

Ni-cō'an (nī-sē'ān), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Nicæa. 2. Eccl. Hist. In the 4th and 5th centuries, an adherent of the Nicene Creed of 325 A. D.

Ni-ca-ra-guan (nī-kā-rā-gwān); in British use commonly -rāg'ā-ūn), a. Of or pert. to Nicaragua or its inhabitants. — n. A native or citizen of Nicaragua. Most of the people are Spanish-American mestizos; a few are of pure Spanish descent, and there are a number of semi-independent wild tribes as well as the mixed Mosquito Indians.

nic/co-lite (nīk'ō-lī), n. [From NL. niccolum nickel. See NICKEL.] Min. A mineral of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster, usually occurring massive; — called also copper-nickel, Kupfernickel. It is essentially an arsenide of nickel, NiAs. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 7.33-7.67.

nice (nis), a.; NIC'ER (nī'sēr); NIC'EST (nī'sēst). [ME., foolish, fr. OF. nice ignorant, fool, fr. L. nescius ignorant; ne-not + scius knowing, scire to know. See no; SCIENCE.] 1. Foolish; silly; stupid; simple; ignorant. Obs. Gover. But say that we hen wise and nothing nice. Chaucer. 2. Lewd; lascivious; wanton. Obs. 3. Exacting in matters of taste; fastidious; in a derogatory sense, over dainty; finical; in a laudatory sense, refined; cultured; discriminating.

And to taste Milton. 4. Strange or uncommon; esp., of dress, appearance, etc.; smart; showy; flaunting. Obs. 5. In reference to character, conduct, etc.: a. Affecting coy reserve; unduly shy or retiring; also, properly coy or modest; hence, reluctant; unwilling. Obs. b. Virtue is nice to take what's not her own. Dryden. c. Unduly weak, tender, or delicate; effeminate; luxuri-

N. H. P. Abb. Nominal horse power. [Eng.] ni. Var. of NYE. Obs. or Dial. ni. Abb. Nias, [without period. NI.] Nickel. N. F. Abb. N. F. Abb. Newfoundland. N. F. French. N. F. Abb. Nonfundable. — used on the tape of stock tickers. NG. or n. g. Abb. National Guard; New Granada; Noble Guard; (Slang) no good. ngal camphor (ng'g). [Cantonese name of the Placis balsamifera, from which it is obtained.] See BORNOL.

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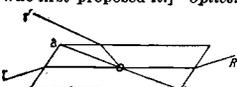
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forced celibacy, or, in Bohemia, persons who repudiated outward ordinances and believed in special revelations.

**Nico-la'i-tan-ism** (nik'ō-lā'tān-iz'm). [*It. niccolo.*] A variety of onyx having a bluish layer over black.

**Nicol's prism** (nik'ōl's) } [After Wm. Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first proposed it.] Optics. An instrument for experiments in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of clear calcite which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle, and had its two parts again joined with transparent cement, so that the ordinary ray produced by double refraction is totally reflected from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized, ray alone is transmitted.



Sectional Diagram of Nicol Prism. The Luminous Ray R is divided at the cemented bisecting surface *ab*; the Ordinary Ray *r'* is reflected out; the Polarized Ray *r* is transmitted.

**ni-co'tian** (ni-kō'shūn), n. [*F. nicotine.*] — so called after Jean Nicot, who first introduced it into France, a. d. 1600. 1. Tobacco. *Obs. or Archaic.* 2. A user of tobacco.

**Ni-co'ti-a-na** (shī-ā'nā), n. [*NL. See NICOTIAN.*] Bot. A large genus of American and Asiatic solanaceous herbs or shrubs, having viscid foliage and tubular flowers with a cleft or divided calyx, the capsule being many-seeded. Some species are cultivated for ornament. The tobacco plant is a derivative principally of *N. tabacum*. See TOBACCO.

**ni-co'tine** (nik'ō-tīn; -tēn), n. Also **-tin**. [*F. nicotine.* See NICOTIAN.] Chem. A very poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, transparent, oily liquid, having an acrid burning taste and, after some exposure to the air, the odor of tobacco. Chemically, it is a diacid base, a derivative both of pyridine and of pyrrolidine. The natural alkaloid is levorotatory.

**ni-co'tined** (-tīnd; -tēnd), a. Full of, or saturated with, tobacco smoke; drugged with nicotine.

**ni-co'tin-ism** (-tīn-iz'm; -tēn-iz'm), n. [*nicotine + -ism.*] The morbid condition induced by excessive use of tobacco.

**ni-co'tate** (nik'ō-tāt), v. t.; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ēd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ing). [*L. nictare, nictatum, fr. nictare to beckon.*] To nictitate, or wink. — **ni-co'tation** (nik'ō-tā'shūn), n.

**ni-co'ti-tate** (nik'ō-tī-tāt), v. t.; -TAT-ED (-tāt-ēd); -TAT-ING (-tāt-ing). [*Fr. eq. of nictate.*] To wink; nictate.

**ni-co'ti-tat'ing** (nik'ō-tī-tāt'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of NICOTITATE.

**nictitating membrane**, Zool., a thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball; the third eyelid. In some cases, as in the horse, where it is called the *haw*, it is cartilaginous, and is efficient in removing foreign bodies from the eye. — n. *spasm, Med.*, clonic spasm of the eyelid; blepharospasm.

**nid-a-men'tal** (nid'ā-nēm'tāl; nī'dā'), a. [*N. nidamentum* materials for a nest, fr. *nidus* nest. See NEST.] 1. Zool. Pertaining to, designating, or producing, a capsule or covering for an egg or mass of eggs; as, the nidamental glands of cephalopods, lying one on each side of the oviduct, whose secretion serves to cement the eggs together. 2. Resembling in some manner a nest or nests. Rare.

**ni-da'tion** (nī-dā'shūn), n. [*L. nidus* nest.] Physiol. The development of the epithelial membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus, in the periods between menstruation.

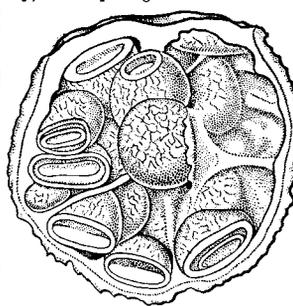
**nide** (nid), n. [*L. nidus* a nest; cf. *F. nid*.] A nest, nestful, or brood of young birds, as pheasants. Chiefly Eng. — v. i. To nest. Rare.

**nid'i-fi-cate** (nid'ī-fī-kāt), v. i.; -CAT-ED (-kāt-ēd); -CAT-ING (-kāt-ing). [*L. nidificare, -catum; nidus* nest + *-ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY; cf. NEST.] To build a nest. — **nid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kāt'shūn), n. — **nid'i-fi-ca'tion-al** (-āl), a.

**nid'or-ous** (nid'ōr-ūs), a. [*L. nidorosus* steaming, reeking, fr. *nidor* scent, smell.] Like or suggesting the smell or, rarely, the flavor of roast meat, or of corrupt animal matter. R. **nid'u-lant** (nid'ū-lānt), a. [*L. nidulans*, p. pr.] Nestling;

specif.: Bot. Rare. a Embedded in pulp, as berry seeds. b Lying free in a cavity, as the sporangioles of *Nidularia*.

**Nid-u-la'ri-a** (nī'dū-lā'rī-ā; -lī), n. [*NL, fr. L. nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] Bot. A genus of fungi typifying the *Nidularia* family, having a sessile globose peridium opening by a lacerate mouth.



*Nidularia (N. australis)*. Section of Peridium showing Sporangioles and Peridium. Enlarged.

**Nid-u-la'ri-a-ce-æ** (-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [*NL.*] Bot. A family of small basidiomycetous fungi, the bird's-nest fungi, having the sporangioles borne in the peridium like eggs in a nest. There are five genera, differing only by the shape of the peridium. — **nid-u-la'ri-a-ceous** (-shūs), a.

**nid'us** (nī'dūs), n.; pl. **NIDI** (-dī). [*See NIDE, NEST.*] 1. A nest, esp. for the eggs of insects, spiders, etc. 2. A breeding place; esp., the place or substance in an animal or plant where the germs of a disease or other organisms effect lodgment or are developed. 3. Anat. = NUCLEUS, 6.

4. Fig.: A place where anything originates or is made, settled, fostered, or the like.

5. Bot. A place of development for spores, etc.

**niece** (nēs), n. [*ME. nece, F. niece, LL. nepitia*, for *L. nepitia* a granddaughter, niece, akin to *nepos*. See NEPHEW.] 1. A female descendant or relative, esp. a granddaughter. Also, rarely, a nephew. *Obs. B. Jonson. Wycliffe. Shak.* 2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

3. An illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiastic. *A Euphemism. Hist. Cf. NEPHEW, 2 d.*

**ni-el'ist** (nī-ēl'ist), n. A maker of, or worker in, niello.

**ni-el'lo** (-ō), n.; pl. **NI**. [*It. niello (-ē), E. niello (-ē).*] [*It. niello, LL. nigellum* a black or blackish enamel, fr. *L. nigellus*, dim. of *niger* black. See NEGRO.] 1. Any of several metallic alloys of sulphur, with silver, copper, lead, or the like, having a deep black color.

2. Art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy; work of this kind.

3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated.

4. Hence, an impression on paper taken from the engraved or incised surface before the niello alloy has been inlaid.

**ni-el'lo, v. t.**; **NI-EL'LOED** (-ōd); **NI-EL'LO-ING**. To inlay, or ornament, with niello.

**ni-e'pa** (nī'pā), n., or **ni-e'pa bark**. [*Tamil.*] The bark of an East Indian simarouba tree (*Samandura indica*), which contains a bitter principle similar to quassia.

**Nie'pce's proc-ess** (ni-ēps'ēs). A photographic process, invented by J. N. Niepce, a French chemist, in 1829. It depended on the action of light in rendering a thin layer of bitumen, with which the plate was coated, insoluble.

**Nie'rom-ber'gi-a** (ni-ē-rōm-bēr'jī-ā; -jī-ā), n. [*NL*, after Juan Eusebio Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit.] Bot. A genus of creeping solanaceous herbs, the cupflowers, having solitary white or purple flowers, the slender tube of the corolla bearing five exerted stamens at its apex. The 20 species are natives of Mexico and South America. Several are cultivated. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

**Nif'el-helm** (nī-fēl'hēm), n. [*Isl. Nifhelmr*.] Norse Myth. Nif'el-helm' (-hēm'tr) The northern region of cold and darkness; one of the Nine Worlds (which see) of the Norse mythology. Some authorities consider *Nifheim* as a general

term for the underworld, equivalent to *Hell*; others view it as the same as the region of torment, *Nihel*.

**Nig-el'la** (nī-jē'lā), n. [*NL*, fr. *L. nigellus* dark, dim. of *niger* black.] Bot. A genus of erect annual ranunculaceous herbs, the fennel flowers, having dissected leaves and blue or white flowers with five petaloid sepals, five clawed petals, and three to ten carpels fusing into a compound ovary. The 16 species are all European; *N. damascena* is the love-in-a-mist of gardens. The carminative seeds of *N. sativa* are used in Turkey, Egypt, etc., as a condiment.

**nig'gard** (nī-gārd), n. [*ME. nīg a niggard + -ard; nīg* is prob. of Scand. origin; cf. *Icel. niggur* niggardly, stingy, Sw. *nugg*; akin to AS. *hneaw*.] 1. A person meanly close and covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a stingy, parsimonious fellow; a miser. *Chaucer. Milton.*

2. A false bottom in a grate. *Dial. Eng.*

**nig'gard, a.** Niggardly; stingy.

**nig'gard-li-ness** (-lī-nēs), n. Quality or state of being niggardly; parsimony; stinginess.

**nig'gard-ly** (-lī), a. 1. Meanly covetous or parsimonious in dealing with others; stingy.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be niggardly. *Sp. Hall.*

2. Characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty; as, a niggardly gift; a niggardly disposition; a niggardly salary.

**Syn.** — Avaricious, covetous, sparing, miserly, penurious, sordid, stingy. See PARSIMONIOUS.

**nigged** (nīgd), a. *Masonry.* Hammer-dressed.

**nig'ger** (nī-gēr), n. [*F. nègre, fr. Sp. negro.* See NEGRO.] 1. A Negro; — now usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

2. Improperly or loosely, a member of any very dark-skinned race, as an East Indian, a Filipino, an Egyptian.

3. Any of several dark-colored insect larvae, as of certain ladybirds and of the turnip sawfly (*Athalia spinarum*).

4. a A kind of steam capstan for hauling river steamboats over snags and shallows. b *Mach.* A machine, usually driven by steam, for pushing logs on to a sawmill log carriage, and for turning them on the carriage when desired.

5. Soap Making. The impurities that settle to the bottom of lye soap after fitting and standing.

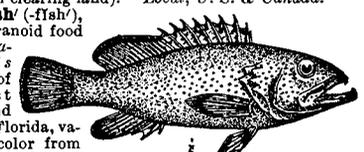
6. A fault in any apparatus. *Colloq.*

**nigger** in the woodpile, a concealed cause, reason, or motive; as, he did not accept the ostensible explanation, but suspected that there was a nigger in the woodpile. *Colloq.*

**nig'ger** (nī-gēr), v. t.; **NI-GERRED** (-ērd); **NI-GER-ING**. 1. To exhaust (land) by working it without proper fertilization; — usually with *out*. *Local, U. S.*

2. With off, to burn (off), as a log; also, to burn (charred logs left in clearing land). *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

**nig'ger-fish** (-fīsh'), n. A serranoid food fish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida, varying in color from bright yellow through vivid scarlet to dark brown, in any case more or less spotted with blue or black.



Niggerfish (*Cephalopholis fulvus*). (†)

**nig'ger-head** (-hēd), n. 1. Any dark-colored clump or tussock of vegetation in swamps. *Local, U. S.*

2. a = NIGGER DAISY. b In Australia, the spiny head of the saltwort; also, the black head of various trees of the genus *Fagus*.

3. Any hard, dark-colored nodule or bowlder; esp., a black or blackish bowlder in a glacial drift.

4. See QUADRULA.

5. *Mach.* A kind of spool on which to wind a hauling rope.

6. A strong black chewing tobacco, usually in twisted plug form; negrohead.

**Ni-co-la'i-tan-ism**. — **NICOLAITAN**. *Obs.* — **Ni-co-la'i-tan-ism**. n. *Obs.*

**Ni-co-la'i-tan-ism**. n. [*It. Niccolaitano*, prop. name. See NICOLAUS.]

2. Bib. A proselyte of Antioch appointed by the apostles to be one of the seven deacons to administer charity. He was traditionally supposed to have been founder of the Nicolaitans.

**ni-co'lo** (nī-kō-lō), n. [*It.*] *Musical.* A large 17th-century variety of reed bombardon, a precursor of the oboe and bassoon.

**Ni-com-a-che-an eth'ics** (nī-kōm-ā-kē-ān). See ETHICS, 1.

**ni-com'poop**. + **NINCOMPOOP**.

**ni-co'r**. Var. of NICKER, a water spout. See NIX.

**ni-co'r-tine** (nī-kōr'tīn; -ēn; 184), n. Also **-in**. Chem. A colorless liquid base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, in small amount in tobacco. It is bitter, and apparently more poisonous than nicotine from tobacco.

**ni-co'te'line** (-kō'tē-līn; -ēn; 184), n. Also **-lin**. [*See NICOTINE.*] Chem. A white crystalline base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, occurring in very small amount in tobacco.

**ni-co'ti-a** (nī-kō'tī-ā), a. [*NL.*] Nicotine; Poetic, tobacco.

**ni-co'ti-an-ic** (-kō'tī-ān-ic), a. Nicotinic.

**ni-co'ti-a-mine** (nī-kō'tī-ā-mīn; -mēn), n. [*F. nicotine*.] Chem. A white crystalline neutral substance extracted from tobacco.

**ni-co'ti-nol** (-kō'tī-nōl), a. Chem. Nicotinic.

**ni-co'ti-nine** (-j-dān; -dēn; 184), n. Also **-in**. [*nicotine + pyridine.*] Chem. A poisonous liquid base, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O, isomeric with nicotine. It is a pyridyl derivative of piperidine.

**ni-co'ti-mine** (nī-kō'tī-mīn; -mēn), n. Also **-min**. Chem. A colorless liquid base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, isomeric with nicotine, and occurring with it in tobacco.

**ni-co'ti-na** (nī-kō'tī-nā), n. [*NL.*] Chem. Nicotine.

**ni-co'ti-n'ean** (nī-kō'tī-n'ēan), a. Caused by nicotine or by smoking. Rare.

**ni-co'ti-n'ess**, a. See LESS.

**ni-co'tin'ian** (nī-kō'tīn-ī-ān), a. Nicotian.

**ni-co'tin'ic** (-tīk), a. Chem. Derived from nicotine; nicotic; — used specif. to designate an acid related to pyridine, obtained by oxidation of nicotine.

**ni-co'tin-iz'e** (nī-kō'tīn-ī-zē; -tēn-īz), v. t. To treat with, or bring under the influence of, nicotine.

**ni-co'tin-ism** (nī-kō'tīn-īz'm), n. Nicotianism. Rare.

**ni-co'ti-z'e**, v. t. To nicotineize.

**ni-co'ti-zat'ion** (nī-kō'tī-nī-zāt'shūn), n. [*See NICITATE.*] 1. Zool. Having the central spot lunate; — said of certain ocellated spots on some insects and birds.

2. Nictitating R. [*Winking.*] **ni-co'ti-zat'ion** (-tī-zāt'shūn), n. **nid** (nīd). Var. of NIDE.

**nid'āl** (nī'dāl), a. Of or pert. to a nidus.

**nid'ā-nas** (nī-dā'nās), n. pl. [*Skr. nidāna* (singular).] *Buddhism.* The twelve causes of finite existence. They are (one developing from another): Ignorance, form, consciousness, name and bodiness, the senses and their objects, contact, feeling, thirst, clinging, becoming, birth, age and sorrow.

**nid'ā-r**. Var. of NIDDER. **nid'ā-der**. Var. of NIDDER. **nid'ā-der-ing** (nī-dā-ēr-ing), a. [*Cf. nidus*, infamously base; cowardly. *Obs.* — a niddering person. *Obs.*

**nid'ā-der-ing**. Corrupt var. of NIDDERING.

**nid'ā-dick**, n. The nape; also, the back of the head. *Dial. Eng.*

**nid'ā-di-cook**, n. A niddy. *Obs.*

**nid'ā-dol**, n. Noddy. *Obs.*

**nid'ā-die** (nī-dā-dī), v. i. To move quickly. *Scot.* *Obs.*

**nid'ā-die** (-dī), a. [*Reduplicated & dim. or freq. fr. nod.*] Having unstably nodding heads. *Obs.* & R.

**nid'ā-die-nod'die** (-dī-nōd'dī), v. i. & t. To nod or nod unstably.

**nid'ā-die-nod'dy**, v. i. & t. = **NID-DE-NODDLE**.

**nid'ē-er-ing**. Var. of NIDDERING.

**nid'ē-er** (nī-dē-ēr), n. To shake; to waver. *Obs.* *E. D.*

**nid'ē-ry**, n. = **NIG**, v. t., 2.

**nid'ē-ry**, n. [*See NIDGET.*] A trifle; a piece of foolery. *Obs.*

**nid'ē-ry** (nī-dē-ry), n. [*See NIDGET.*] An idiot; a fool. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

**nid'ē-ry** (dial. -y; -tō), n. A kind of horse hair. *Local. Eng.*

**nid'ē-ry** (v. t.). *Local. Eng. Agric.* To mix (land) with a nidget.

**nid'ē-ry** (v. t.). To mix (land) with the soil by means of a nidget.

**nid'ē-ry** (-y), a. Frivolous. R. **Nid-ham** (nīd-hām), n. [*See ALTIMAN.*] Astron. The asterism β (Phi) 1, 2, 3, 4 in the constellation Cetus. B. The star Altiman. [*HOOG.*]

**Nid'hog**, **Nidhoggr**, n. = **NITH-NIDIC** (-lous (nī-dīk'ō-lūs), a. [*L. nidus* nest + *-colous*] Zool. leared for a time in a nest; atricial; — said of birds.

**nid'ī-ant** (nīd'ī-ānt), n. [*L. nidificans*, p. pr.] Nest-building.

**nid'ī-see**, n. [*L. nidificium*.] A nest. *Obs.*

**nid'ī-n'gous** (nīd'ī-n'gūs), a. [*L. nidus* nest + *jugere* to flee.] Zool. Leaving the nest soon or immediately after birth; precocial; — said of birds.

**nid'ī-ty** (nīd'ī-tī), n. [*L. nidus* nest + *-ty*; cf. *L. nidificare, F. nidifier*.] To build a nest.

**nid'ing** (nīd'ing), n. A nidding. *Obs.* or R.

**nid'ing**. [*From an idiot, taken as a niddot.*] Idiot. *Obs.*

**nid'ing**, v. i. & t. To nod repeatedly, as when drowsy.

**nid'ol'ogy** (nī-dōl'ō-jī), n. [*L. nidus* nest + *-logy*.] The study of birds' nests. — **nid'ol'og-ist** (-jīst), n.

**nid'or** (nīd'ōr), n. [*L.*] Scent or savor, esp. of cooking meat. *Obs.* or R.

**nid'or-ous**, a. Nidorous. *Obs.* — **nid'or'ous-ty**, n. *Obs.*

**nid'or-ous**, a. Of a nidorous nature. *Obs.* *E. D.*

**Nid-u-la'ri-a** (nī'dū-lā'rī-ā; -lī), n. pl. [*NL.*] Bot. An order of fungi consisting of the *Nidularia* family. [*Nidulant.*]

**nid-u-late** (nīd'ū-lāt), a. Bot. **nid-u-late** (-lāt), v. i. [*L. nidulari, fr. nidulus*, dim. of *nidus* nest.] To make a nest. R. — **nid-u-lat'ion** (-lāt'shūn), n. R.

**nid-u-lus** (-lūs), n. [*L.*] dim. of *nidus* nest.] Anat. The nucleus of origin of a nerve.

**nid'us** (-dūs; -tūs), n. [*It.*] To mix (land) with a nidget.

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**nid'us** (-dūs; -tūs), n. [*It.*] To mix (land) with a nidget.

**niet**, n. A villain. *Obs.*

**nieth**. + **NINTH**.

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nig'ger-toe' (nig'jer-tō'), n. a Any of various composite herbs having flower heads with black or dark-colored disks, as species of *Gaillardia*, *Coreopsis*, *Rudbeckia*, etc. *South-ern U. S.* b A Brazil nut. *Local slang, U. S.*

nig'gle (nig'gl), v. i. / nig'gl'ed (-'ld); nig'gl'ing (-nig'gl-ing). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Norw. dial. *nigla* to busy one's self with trifles.] 1. To trifile with; to mock; to cheat. 2. To use, spend, or do in a petty or trifling manner. 3. To overelaborate, as in art.

nig'gle, v. i. Chiefly Eng. 1. To trifile. You niggle not with your conscience in religion. *Massinger.* 2. To move about restlessly or without result; to fidget. 3. To be finicky or overcritical; to potter; esp., to work with excessive care for trifling details, as in painting.

nig'gled (nig'gl'd), p. a. Executed with finicking preciseness or elaboration; finicky; as, *niggle* brush work.

nig'gling (nig'gl-ing), n. [From 2d NIGGLE.] Finicky or pottering work; specif., *Fine Arts*, minute and very careful workmanship in drawing, painting, or the like, esp. when bestowed on unimportant detail.

nig'gling, p. a. Trifling; petty; finicking; overelaborated; cramped.

nigh (ni), adv. [ME. *nigh*, *neigh*, *neih*, *neh*, adv. & a., AS. *nēah*, *nēh*; akin to D. *na*, adv., OS. *nāh*, adv. & a., OHG. *nāh*, a., *nāhe*, adv., G. *nah*, *nahe*, also *nach* to after, Icel. *nā* (in comp.) *nigh*, Goth. *nēhu*, *nēhwa*, adv., nigh. Cf. NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT.] 1. In or to a situation near in place, time, or relationship, or in the course of events; near. He was sick, *nigh* unto death. *Phil. ii. 27.*

2. Almost; nearly; as, he was *nigh* dead. 3. Near to; not remote or far from; — a prepositional use due to omission of a preposition. See NEAR, adv., Note.

nigh, v. i. & n. [ME. *nigh*, *neigh*, *neih*, *neh*, adv. & a., OHG. *nāh*, a., *nāhe*, adv., G. *nah*, *nahe*, also *nach* to after, Icel. *nā* (in comp.) *nigh*, Goth. *nēhu*, *nēhwa*, adv., nigh. Cf. NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT.] 1. Not distant or remote in place or time; near. The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; closely allied; intimate. "*Nigh* kinamen." *Knolles.* Ye . . . are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ. *Eph. ii. 13.*

3. Direct; short; as, the *nigh*est road to York. 4. Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; near; as, the *nigh* ox or horse; the *nigh* wheel.

5. Close; parsimonious; near. *Now Chiefly Dial.* Syn. — Near, close, adjacent, contiguous, neighboring.

nigh, v. l. & i.; nigh'ed (nigh); nigh'ing. To draw *nigh* (to); to approach. *Now Rare.* *Wycliffe (Matt. iii. 2).* And thus we all are *nighing* The truth we fear to know. *E. A. Robinson.*

nigh (nit), n. [ME. *nigh*, *nih*, AS. *nēht*, *nih*; akin to D. *nacht*, OS. & OHG. *nacht*, G. *nacht*, Icel. *nōtt*, *nātt*, Sw. *natt*, Dan. *natt*, Goth. *nah*, Lith. *naktis*, Russ. *nocht*, W. *nos*, Ir. *nocht*, L. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. *νύξ*, *noctis*, Skt. *nakta*, *naktri*. Cf. EQUINOX, NOCTURNAL.] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time from dusk to dawn, when no light of the sun is visible. Cf. DAY, 1.

2. The beginning of darkness; nightfall; as, he did not come until after *nigh*. 3. The darkness of night; hence, fig.: a Darkness; obscurity; concealment. Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in *nigh*. *Pope.*

b Intellectual or moral darkness; ignorance. c A state of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary *nigh* of sorrow. d The period after the close of life; death. She closed her eyes in everlasting *nigh*. *Dryden.*

e A lifeless or unenlivened period, as when nature seems to sleep. "*Sad winter's nigh*." *Spenser.* At *nigh*, at *nigh*fall, in the evening. — n. and day, continually. — n. by *nigh*, n. after *nigh*, *nigh*ly; many *nights*. So help me God, as I have watched the *nigh*. *Shak.* *Nigh*, by *nigh*, in studying good for England. *Shak.*

— on *nigh* or *nights*, by *nigh*; *nigh*ly. 1. To remain during the *nigh*; to spend the *nigh*. *Now Rare.* 2. To become *nigh*; to grow dark. *Obs.*

nigh'-bloom'ing, a. Blooming in the *nigh*. — *nigh*-bloom'ing *ceres*, a well-known cactus (*Cereus grandiflorus*) with flexuous climbing angled branches and large fragrant white flowers opening about midnight. Also, any of various cultivated varieties and hybrids of this species and several other *nigh*-bloom'ing cactuses.

nig'ger-ism (nig'jer-iz'm), n. a Negro blood or character. b A negro characteristic, esp. of expression or idiom. *Opprobrious, in both senses.*

nig'ger killer. A whip scorpion. *Slang.*

nig'ger-ling, n. A little negro. nig'gerly (Obs) or dial. Eng. var. of NIGGARDLY, a.

nig'ger pine. The scrub pine *Pinus virginiana*. [Ish. nig'ger-y (nig'jer-y), a. Nig'ger-nig'get. + NIGGET.]

nig'gl'ish, a. [See NIGGARD.] Nig'gl'ishly. — nig'gl'ish, adv. — nig'gl'ish-ness, n. All Obs.

nig'gle, v. l. & i. To have sexual intercourse with a person. Obs. — nig'gl'er, n. Obs. nig'gle, n. A cramped handwriting.

nig'gl'er (nig'gl'er), n. One who niggles, or trifles. nig'got + INGOT. nish. + NEIGH.

nighen, nighon. + NINE. nigheche. + TENTH.

nigh hand. A hand *nigh*-hand', adv. & prep. *Now Rare.* 1. Near at hand; close by or to. 2. Nearly; almost.

nigh'ly, adv. [AS. *nēah*līre.] 1. *Nigh*ly; within a *nigh*; of most. *Now Rare.* [ner. Obs.] 2. In a *nigh*, or *nig*ard, manner. See *NESS*.

nigh'ness, n. See *NESS*. nigh'ape. A monkey of the genus *Urotypus* (with see).

nigh bird. 1. A bird associated with *nigh*; as, a Owl. b A bird that sings at *nigh*, as a nightingale. c The moor hen.

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nigh'cap' (nigh'kæp'), n. 1. A cap or covering for the head worn in bed or, formerly, in undress. 2. A night bully or brawler. *Obs.*

3. A clock resting about the summit of a mountain or hill. 4. A drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime. *Colloq.*

nigh'dress' (nigh'drēs'), n. A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

nigh'ed (-ēd), a. 1. A darkened; clouded. *Rare. Shak.* b Pertaining to the *nigh*. *Obs.*

2. Overtaken by *nigh*; belated. *Beau. & Fl.*

nigh'editor. On American morning newspapers, an editor who has charge of the final make-up of the paper.

nigh'fall' (nigh'fōl'), n. The close of the day. *Swift.*

nigh'glass. A spyglass or binocular telescope with a large field and special light-gathering power, so that objects may be seen at *nigh*.

nigh'gown' (nigh'goun'), n. 1. A loose gown worn at *nigh* in the evening. *Obs. or Hist.* 2. A long, loose, light garment worn in bed; specif., one worn by a woman or girl.

nigh't'hawk' (-hōk'), n. 1. A very large of several North American caprimulgid birds of the genus *Chordeiles*, related to the whippoorwill; esp., *C. virginianus* of the eastern United States, the color of which is marbled black, brown, and ochraceous, with white on the wings, throat, and, in the male, also on the tail. It secures its insect prey on the wing, chiefly at twilight, flying at a considerable height, uttering a rasping cry, and often diving down almost vertically for some distance. Called also *bull bat*. b The European nightjar. c Any of several large petrels of the genera *Estrelata* and *Profrigus*, inhabiting southern seas. d A moorpark. *Australia.*

2. One who is habitually up or abroad at *nigh*; specif.: a One who secures victims at *nigh*, as a footpad, prostitute, etc. *Colloq.* b The driver of a public vehicle, as a cab, plying chiefly at *nigh* and usually not belonging to any company or large stable. *Slang, U. S.*

nigh'heron. Any of certain nocturnal or crepuscular herons of *Nycticorax* and allied genera found in most temperate and tropical regions, esp. *N. nycticorax*, which ranges from southern Europe to India and northern Africa. The American variety, the black-crowned night heron (*N. n. naevius*), is but slightly different. When adult it is chiefly bluish gray with the crown and back greenish black. Several slender white plumes depend from the crown. The yellow-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax virescens*) of the southern United States to South America, has the crown buffy white.

nigh'in-gale' (nigh'in-gal; nigh'in-), n. [After Florence *Nightingale*, English philanthropist.] A kind of sleeved scarf to be worn by persons confined to bed. *Chiefly Eng.*

nigh'in-gale, n. [ME. *nigh*tegal, *nightingale*, AS. *nih*-tegal; *nih* *nigh* + galan to sing, akin to E. *ye*, Icel. *D. nachtegal*, OS. *nah*tigala, OHG. *nah*tigala, G. *nach*tigal, Sw. *näktergal*, Dan. *natttergal*. See *NIGHT*; *YELL*.] Either of several Old World birds of the genus *Luscinia*, of the thrush family. The common species of Great Britain (*L. luscinia*) is about six inches long and russet above with white on the rump and tail lighter and the under parts whitish. It is

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noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at *nigh* during the breeding season. A species of eastern Europe (*L. philomela*) is similar, but larger. With a qualifying term, any of various birds, mostly sweet singers, as *mock nightingale*, *Japanese nightingale*, etc. (see these terms). nig'jar' (nigh'jær'), n. A goatsucker, esp. the European species. See GOATSUCKER, *Illust.*

nigh'jasmine. A An East Indian oleaceous shrub (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*), having showy white fragrant flowers opening at *nigh*; — called also *tree of sadness* and *sad tree*. b A tropical solanaceous shrub (*Cestrum nocturnum*) with fragrant tubular yellow flowers.

nigh'latch. A kind of door latch or lock having a spring bolt (called the *nigh* bolt) operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob. Cf. DEADLATCH.

nigh'light. 1. The light not directly derived from the sun, perceptible during the *nigh*. 2. A light kept burning at *nigh*; as, a ship's *nigh* lights. 3. An artificial light designed to burn through the *nigh*, as in a bedroom.

nigh'ly, a. [AS. *nih*līc.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *nigh* or every *nigh*; happening, done, or used by *nigh*, or every *nigh*; as, *nigh*ly shades; he kept *nigh*ly vigils. 2. Characteristic of, or resembling, *nigh*.

Syn. — NIGHTLY, NOCTURNAL are sometimes interchangeable. But NOCTURNAL applies to that which belongs or pertains to *nigh* in any way; NIGHTLY, to that which happens or recurs every *nigh*; as "Hail, goddess of *nocturnal* sport!" (*Milton*); "*nocturnal* animals;" "the daily and *nigh*ly draft" (*Pope*); "a fortnight hold we this solemnity in *nigh*ly revels" (*Shak.*); cf. the watchman goes his *nigh*ly rounds, a *nocturnal* rambler. See DAILY.

nigh'ly, adv. Every *nigh*; also, at or by *nigh*. nig'mare' (-nār'), n. [*nigh* + *mare* incubus. See MARE INCUBUS.] 1. A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep. 2. A condition brought on in sleep, usually by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc.), or by frightful or oppressive dreams; incubus.

3. Hence, any overwhelming or stupefying influence. nig'owl. 1. An owl of especially nocturnal habits. 2. One who keeps late hours at *nigh*. *Colloq.*

nigh'piece. 1. A picture of a scene at *nigh*. 2. A literary composition dealing with, or referring to, *nigh*; as, Herrick's "*Nigh* Piece to Julia".

nigh'shade' (nigh'shād'), n. [AS. *nih*shada. Cf. NIGHT; SHADE, n.] 1. Any of various species of *Solanum*; esp., the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, commonly distinguished as black *nigh*shade, or *S. dulcamara*, the climbing *nigh*shade. See SOLANUM, and BITTERSWEET. b The belladonna. c The henbane. 2. The darkness of *nigh*. 3. A *nigh*-walking prostitute. *Obs.*

nigh'shirt' (nigh'shīrt'), n. Nightgown for a man or boy. nig'sights. *Obs.* Front and rear open sights for night shooting, each being composed of a piece of glass, through which an incandescent light shines; also, telescopic sights converted into *nigh* sights by the addition of a small electric lamp, so placed as to faintly illuminate the cross wires.

nigh'spell. A spell or charm designed either to avert or to cause evil at *nigh*. nig'terrors. *Med.* A sudden awakening associated with a sensation of terror and alarm, occurring in children, esp. those of unstable nervous constitution.

nigh'time' (nigh'tīm'), n. The time from dusk to dawn; — opposed to *daytime*. nig'vision. 1. A vision had at *nigh*. 2. A ability to see in the dark. b Ability to see well or only in the *nigh* or in dull light; hemeralopia (which see); day blindness; *nigh* sight.

nigh'walker' (nigh'wōk'ēr'), n. One that roves about at *nigh*; specif.: a A footpad, street brawler, or the like. *Obs. or R.* b A prostitute who walks the street at *nigh*. c A somnambulist. d Any large angieworm found crawling about at *nigh*.

nigh'walking, n. Walking at *nigh*; specif.: a Somnambulism. b Walking the streets at *nigh* with evil designs. — a. Given to *nigh*walking. nig'ward (nigh'wārd'), n. A. Occurring or done towards *nigh*; directed towards, or leading to, *nigh* or darkness. nig'watch. 1. A watch or guard during the *nigh*. 2. A man or men keeping watch by *nigh*. 3. A period of the *nigh*; — usually in *pl.*

nigh'watcher. One who watches by *nigh*; esp., formerly, one who watches by *nigh* with evil designs. nig'what' (nigh'whāt'), n. The lock mechanism operating a *nigh* latch.

ings. *Obs.* [Nighmarish. *R.* nig'mar'y (nigh'mār'y), a.] nig'mark. A mark for each being composed of a piece of glass, through which an incandescent light shines; also, telescopic sights converted into *nigh* sights by the addition of a small electric lamp, so placed as to faintly illuminate the cross wires.

nigh'old'. a. Pertaining to the day before. *Obs.* nig'palsy. *Med.* A numbness of the legs occurring at *nigh*-time in women about the period of the menopause.

nigh'parrot. The kakapo. nig'partridge. The woodcock. *Local, U. S.* [cf. U. S. *Local, U. S.*] nig'peck. The woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

nigh'rail. A woman's loose negligee robe, or wrapper; a nightdress. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* nig'raven. A bird that cries at *nigh*; esp., a night heron.

nigh'ride. One of a lawless band of mounted men active in Kentucky, esp. from 1807 on, who, to prevent cultivation of tobacco to be sold to the tobacco "trust," committed arson, homicide, and other outrages.

nigh'robe. A nightgown. nig'rule. Order or rule, as of revelry, for the *nigh*. *Obs.* nig's (nights), adv. At or by *nigh*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng., Colloq., U. S.*

&lt;



**nine-bark'** (nín'bàrk'), *n.* An American white-flowered rosaceous shrub (*Opulaster opulifolius*), having bark which separates into many thin layers.

**nine-fold'** (-fôld'), *n.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great; of nine folds, repetitions, or parts.

**nine-fold', adv.** To nine times as great or as many.

**nine-holes'** (-hòl's), *n.* 1. A game in which balls are rolled into nine holes, or, sometimes, through arches, made in or on the ground or a board.

2. = **NINE-EYES**. *Dial. Eng.*

**nine-pence'** (-péns), *n.* A cut of beef from below the brisket. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*

**nine-pence'** (-péns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-pén-séz; -síz). The sum of nine pence, or a coin of this value. *Specif.*: a A harp shilling. See **HARPER**, *n.*, 2. b In New England, the real, a coin formerly current in the United States at 12½ cents; hence, the sum of 12½ cents. Cf. 3d BIT, 5 c.

**nine-penny'** (-pén't), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-íz). A coin worth ninepence. — **ninepenny morris** or **marl**, nine-men's morris. See 2d MORRIS.

**nine-pin'** (-pín), *n.* One of the pins used in ninepins.

**nine-pins'** (-pínz), *n.* A game played with nine wooden pins set on end, at which a wooden ball is bowled. The American game of tompons is a development of this game.

**nine-teen'** (nín'tén; nín'tén; 84), *n.* [AS. *nigontíne*, *nigontenc*. See **NINE**; **TEN**.] Nine plus ten; as, nineteen days.

**nine-teen', n.** 1. The number greater than eighteen by a unit; eighteen plus one.

2. A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

**nine-tenth'** (nín'ténth; nín'ténth; 84), *a.* [Cf. AS. *nigontéða*.] Next in order after the eighteenth; also, constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — **nine-tenthly**, *adv.*

**nine-tenth', n.** 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts or divisions into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

2. The ninth unit or object after the tenth in any series.

3. *Music*. a An interval of two octaves and a fifth. b A tone at this interval. c = **LARGO** b.

**nine-ti-eth'** (nín'tí-éth; -éth; 151), *a.* Next in order after the eighty-ninth; also, constituting one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

**nine-ti-eth', n.** 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

2. The unit or object next in order after the eighty-ninth in any series.

**nine-ty'** (-tí), *a.* [AS. *nigontig*. See **NINE**; cf. **FORTY**.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more.

**nine-ty', n.; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). 1. The product of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine.**

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

3. The nineties, the years numbered ninety to ninety-nine, inclusive, in any specified or understood century.

**Ninib** (nín'ib), *n.* [Assyrian.] *Babylon & Assy. Myth.* A solar deity, one of the chief gods of the pantheon. Primarily he was the god of the spring and morning sun (cf. **NERGAL**), and hence the patron of agriculture. But, esp. in Assyria, he was also a god who was to be chased. In Nippur he was also as the son of the chief god, Bel, and acquired the attributes of Bel.

**nin-ny'** (nín'ny), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-íz). [Cf. It. *ninno*, *ninna*, a baby, Sp. *nina*, *nina*, child, infant, It. *ninna*, *ninna*, *nanina*, lullaby, prob. fr. *ni*, *na*, as used in singing a child to sleep.] A fool; a simpleton. *Shak.* — **nin-ny-ish**, *a.* — **nin-ny-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* — **nin-ny-ship**, *n.*

**nin-ny-hammer'** (-hám'ér), *n.* A simpleton; a silly person.

**ninth** (nínth), *a.* [From **NINE**; cf. AS. *nigōða*.] Next in order after the eighth; also, constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

**ninth chord**, a chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added. — *n. nerve*, *Anat.*, one of the ninth pair of cranial nerves; the glossopharyngeal nerve.

**ninth', n.** 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; a ninth part.

2. *Music*. a The interval of an octave and a second. b A tone at this interval. c = **NINTH CHORD**.

**ninthly**, *adv.* In the ninth place.

**Ninias** (nín'ias), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Nivos*.] In Greek legend, the founder of Nineveh, and husband of Semiramis.

**nio-bate** (ní'ô-bát), *n.* [See **NIOBIUM**.] Chem. A salt of niobic acid; a columbate.

**Niobe** (ní'ô-bé), *n.* [L. *Nioba*, *Niobe*, Gr. *Νιόβη*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children (or, in some versions, all but one son and one daughter). Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss.

2. *Bot.* A small genus of Japanese lilaceous plants with broad, veiny leaves and terminal spikes or racemes of white

or blue flowers. The species are cultivated under the name *Funkia*; they are known as *day lilies*.

**Ni'o-be'an** (ní'ô-bé'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Niobe, or resembling that of Niobe; as, *Niobean grief*.

**ni-o-bic** (ní'ô-bík; ní'ô-b'ík), *n.* *Chem.* Columbic.

**Ni'o-bid** (ní'ô-bíd), **Ni'o-bide** (-bíd; -bíd), *n.* [Cf. 1st -id.] One of the children of Niobe.

**ni-o-bi-um** (ní'ô-bí-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. & E. *Niobe*.] *Chem.* A later name of columbium. See **COLUMBIUM**.

**ni-o'po** (ní'ô-pó), *n.* [Native name in Venezuela; cf. Sp. *niopo*.] An intoxicant snuff prepared by the natives of Venezuela from the roasted seeds of a mimosaceous tree (*Piptadenia peregrina*), thence called **niopo tree**.

**nip** (níp), *v. t.*; **NIPPED** (níp't), **NIPPING** (-íng). [ME. *nippen*, orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *nippen* to nip, *D. knippen* to pinch, also *knippen* to nip, *cl. pinch*, *snap*, *knippen* to pinch, LG. *knipen*, G. *knipen*.] 1. To catch and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points; to pinch; as, a ship *nipped* in the ice.

2. To sever or remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip.

3. To diminish by severing portions. *Obs. or R.*

4. To stop; to check the growth, progress, or vigor of, as the growth of a plant is checked by cutting off its buds; as, to *nip* one's plans. *Now Rare*, exc. in *nip in the bud*.

5. To numb, check the growth of, or injure, as does cold; to blast, as by frost.

6. To vex or pain, as by pinching; also, formerly, to rebuke or taunt.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip. *Spenser*.

7. To seize hastily or sharply; to take suddenly; to snatch; hence, *Stang*, to arrest. Also, *Thieves' Cant*, to steal.

8. *Naut.* To secure or stop (a cable or rope) with seizing; to *nip* in the bud, to cut off at the very beginning of growth. — *n. in the head*, to overcome (a person). *Obs.*

**nip, v. i.** 1. To pinch or press tightly.

2. To ache as if pinched. *Chiefly Scot.*

3. To move briskly, quickly, or nimbly. *Slang, Eng.*

**nip, n.** 1. Act of pressing, or compressing, sharply between two surfaces or points, as in pinching with the fingers, nails, or teeth; a pinch; *specif.*: a A closing in of ice about a vessel, with the resultant severe pressure. b *Naut.* The pressure on a rope where it is bent around, or held by, something; hence, a sharp bend or turn in a rope.

2. Act of pinching off or severing as if by biting. *Rare.*

3. A biting remark; a sarcasm; taunt; rebuke.

4. A check to the growth of vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sudden, sharp cold.

5. A small fragment or bit, such as might be pinched off.

6. In various slang or dialect senses, implying cutting or sharpness; *specif.*: a A pickpocket; cutpurse; thief. *Obs.* b A sharp bargainer; a close person. *Eng.* c A passenger on a coach who avoids paying fare. *De Quincey*.

7. A biting or pungent flavor; — also fig. *Scot.*

8. Usually in *pl.* *Nippers*.

9. *Coal Mining*. A pinch, or contraction, of a coal seam.

**nip and tuck**, a phrase signifying equality in a contest; neck and neck; as, a *nip-and-tuck* contest. *U. S.*

**nip** (níp), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *nip* a small piece, a slight refreshment, E. *nip* a pinching, *nip* to pinch; or LG. & D. *nippen* to sip, Dan. *nippe*.] 1. A half pint of ale. *Obs.*

2. A sip or small draft, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

**nip, v. l. & i.** To take (liquor) in nips; esp., to tipple.

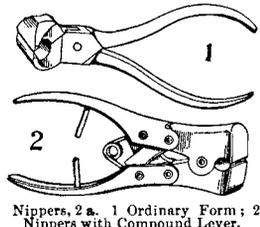
**nipa** (ní'pá; ní'pá), *n.* [Sp., fr. Malay *nipah*.] a A drink made from the juice of the East Indian palm *Nypa fruticans*; also, the palm. b A thatch composed of its leaves. See **NYPA**.

**Nip'muc**, **Nip'muck** (ní'p'múk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly living in central Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. They joined in King Philip's War against the settlers, at its close fleeing to western and northern tribes.

**nipper** (níp'ér), *n.* [From *nip* to pinch.]

1. One that nips.

2. Usually in *pl.* Any of various devices for nipping; as: a Small pin cers for holding, breaking, or cutting. b Long slender-nosed pliers or pinners used by burglars for seizing the end of a key in a lock to turn it. c A clamp in a printing press for catching a sheet and conveying it



Nippers, 2a. 1 Ordinary Form; 2 Nippers with Compound Lever.

to the form. d *Naut.* Iron clamps or a sledge strap formerly used to fasten the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. e Dentists' forceps for bending plates, punching rivet holes, etc. f A device for squeezing tar from rope yarn. g Handcuffs or leg irons. *Collog.* h *Engin.* A device having a pair of serrated jaws working together, used to cut off the heads of piles under water. i A kind of grab for seizing large stones and other heavy objects for hauling, hoisting, etc. j Eyeglasses; pince-nez. *Slang.*

3. A pickpocket; a thief. *Obs. Cant.*

4. A tight-fisted person; a miser. *Now Rare.*

5. A horse's incisor tooth, esp. one of the middle four.

6. One of the large claws or pincers of a crab or lobster.

7. a The cunner (*Tautoglabrus adspersus*). b A European crab (*Polydora hemslovi*).

8. A young boy; lad; urchin; *specif.*, a boy who assists a workman, costermonger, or the like. *Cant or Slang, Eng.*

9. *Sea Fishing*. A kind of thick band or mitten to protect the hand from the lines.

10. *Railroads*. In track laying, a man who holds up the ties to the rails while the latter are being spiked down.

**nip'per** (níp'ér), *v. l. Naut.* a To rack. b To put nippers on.

**nip'ping** (níp'íng), *vb. n.* of **nip**. *Specif.*: a The squeezing of cotton to remove excess of mordant previous to dyeing. b *Railroads*. Holding ties up to the rails in track laying.

**nip'ping, p. pr.** of **nip**. *Specif.*: p. a A biting; pinching; sharp; sarcastic; painful; as, a *nipping* proverb, wind. b Gripping; holding tightly. — **nip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

**nip'ple** (níp'pl), *n.* [Formerly also *neble*, orig. uncert.; cf. *neb*, or *nip* a pinching, *nip* to pinch.] 1. The protuberance of a breast, or mamma, upon which, in the female, the ducts open; the mammilla; a teat; a pap.

2. A papilla that marks the outlet of a secretory gland.

3. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the *nipple* of a nursing bottle; the *nipple* of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put.

4. *Mech.* A pipe fitting consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually with a screw thread at each end.

5. *Mech.* Any of the small elongated nuts with round bodies fitting in the rim of a cycle wheel to screw on to the ends of the wire spokes to fasten and align them.

6. Any protuberance having the general shape of the nipple of a breast; esp., a small crest on a mountain top, or a projection on metal or glass.

**nipple, v. l.**; **NIPPLED** (-íd); **NIPPING** (-íng). To provide with a nipple or nipples; to cover with protuberances resembling nipples; — usually in *p. p.*

**nipple cactus**. Any cactus of the genus *Cactus*, formerly *Mamillaria*.

**nip'ple-wort'** (ní'p'pl-wórt'), *n.* A cichoriaceous herb (*Lapsula communis*) with small yellow pauciflor heads.

**nippy** (-í), *a.*; **-PI-ER** (-í-ér); **-PI-EST**. Disposed or tending to nip; nipping; biting; grasping; hence, active; vigorous; as, *nippy* air or liquor; a *nippy* person.

He had some Burma mounted police — *nippy* little chaps, armed with sword and Snider carbine. *Kipling*.

**Nir-va'na** (nér-vá'ná; nér-), *n.* [Sk. *nirvāna*.] *Buddhism*. The final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, and consequently a beatific freedom from worldly evils, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine. See **BUDDHISM**. — **Nir-va'mic** (nér-vá'mík; nér-vám'ík), *a.*

|| **ní'si** (ní'sí), *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not; — used in *Law* after the word of *rule, decree, order*, or the like, to denote that it shall take effect at a given time, *unless* before that time it is modified or avoided by cause shown or further proceedings or by the fulfillment of some condition therein named. In English divorce practice *decree nisi* is *specif.* used of a decree of divorce granted (under 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144) not to be made absolute until such time, not less than three months thereafter, as the court may direct.

**ní'si pri'us**. *Law*. l. Lit., unless before; — used of causes involving issues of fact, which, formerly, being begun in the courts of Westminster, were appointed, to be there tried, in an Eastern or Michaelmas term, by a jury from the county wherein the cause of action arose, unless before (*nisi prius*) the day appointed the judges of assize came into the county in question and there tried the cause. This they now always do, though the term is still retained to designate issues of fact triable at the assizes. *Eng.*

2. Hence: a A writ commanding the sheriff to provide a jury at the Court of Westminster on a day certain unless the judges of assize previously come to the county from which the jury is to be returned; also, the clause in this writ introduced by the words "nisi prius," or the authority or commission conferred by this clause on the judges of assize. *Eng.* b An action tried or to be tried under such a writ. *Eng.* c In England, the trial of civil causes by the judges of assize; hence, the trial of issues of fact in civil causes or court business of that nature, as the trial of causes before the judges of the King's (Queen's) Bench Division in London. Hence **ní'si-pri'us**, *a.*

**nis**. *Contr. of ne, is, is not. Obs.*

**nis** (ní's), *n.*; *pl.* **NISSES** (-éz; -íz). [Cf. Dan. *nisse*.] In Scandinavian folklore, a friendly goblin or brownie that frequents the farm buildings; a kobold.

**Nis-sa'an** (ní'sé'an), *a.* [Gr. *Nisraios*, fr. *Nisraios*, *Nisraios*, name of the district.] Of or pertaining to a great plain in ancient Media famous for its horses. — **Nis-sa'an horse**, a breed of large fine horses used by Persian kings about 400 B. C.

**Nis-sa'an** (ní'sá'an; Heb. *ní'sá'an*), *n.* Heb. *nissan*. See **JEWISH CALENDAR**. [NASSERBY.]

**nis-ber-ry** (níz-bér-í), *vb.* of **nise**, etc. *See NISE*.

**Nis-há'da** (ní'shá'dá), *n.* [Sk. *Nishada*.] a In ancient Sanskrit literature, one of the native races of India. b The offspring of a Brahman and a Sudra.

**Nir-ma'na** (ní'r-má'ná; ní'r-má'ná; ní'r-má'ná; ní'r-má'ná), *n.* [Sk. *Nirvāna* uddhāraṇa, *theos.* The state of an adept or yogi who, to help mankind, after death chooses the sempiternity of his personality rather than Nirvana; also, an adept in this post-mortem state.

**nir't**, *n.* A scar. *Obs.*

**Nir-wa'na** (ní'r-vá'ná), *Var.* of **NIRVANA**.

**Nisquali** (niz'kwál-lé), n. An Indian of a Salishan tribe dwelling about the southern end of Puget Sound. They lived in communal houses, practiced head-flattening, and kept slaves. They are now citizens of the United States.

**nissus** (niz'sus), n. [L., fr. *niti*, p. *nissus*, to strive.] 1. A striving; an effort; conative state or character.

A *nissus* or energizing towards a presented object. *Hickok*.

**2. Physiol.** a The periodic procreative desire manifested in the spring by birds, etc. b The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles to evacuate feces or urine.

**nit** (nit), n. [AS. *nit*; akin to D. *neel*, G. *niss*, OHG. *niz*; cf. G. *novis*, *novibus*, Icel. *gnit*, Sw. *gnit*, Dan. *gnid*, Russ. & Pol. *gnida*, W. *nedd*.] 1. The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the insect itself when young; — formerly applied also, contemptuously or jocosely, to persons. See *LOUSE*.

**2.** A small fly or gnat. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**Nit-tel'ia** (ni-tél-é), n. [NL., fr. *L. nitella* splendor.] *Bot.* A large genus of characeae plants consisting of delicate branching aquatic with whorled leaves. They differ from *Chara* in not having a corticated stem. See *CHARACEÆ*.

**Nit'er, nit're** (ni-tér, n. [F. *nitre*, L. *nitrum* native soda, *natron*, Gr. *νίτρον*; cf. Heb. *nether* *natron*, Ar. *nitrûn*, *natrûn*, *natron*. Cf. *MATRON*.] 1. *Natron*. *Obs.*

Though thou wash thee with *nitre*. *Jer.* ii. 22.

**2. Chem.** a Potassium nitrate (saltpeter). b Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter); — called also *cubic*, or *soda*, *nitre*.

**3.** A supposed nitrous substance or element, occurring esp. diffused through the air. *Obs.*

**4.** = *NITRATE*, 1. *Obs.* & *R.*

**5.** = *SUGAR SAND*. *U. S.*

**Nit'er, nit're**, v. t.; *NIT'ERED*, *NIT'ERED* (-tér'd); *NIT'ER-ING*, *NIT'ER-ING* (ni-tér'ing). To treat with nitric acid.

**Nit'er, or nit're, bush.** Any thorny zygophyllaceous shrub of the genus *Nitraria*, esp. *N. tridentata* of Asia Minor.

**Nit'id** (nit'id), a. [L. *nitidus*, fr. *nitere*. See 3d *NEAT*.] *Rare*. 1. Bright; lustrous; shining.

**2.** Gay; spruce; fine; — said of persons.

**Nit'ron** (nit'ron), n. [From its phosphorescent properties; prob. fr. *L. nitere* to shine + *-on* as in *argon*, *neon*.] *Chem.* A colorless gas resembling argon; radium emanation. See *RADIUM*. *Symbol*, *Nt*; *at. wt.*, 222.4.

**Nit-tram'din** (ni-trám't-dín) n. [See *NITRIC*; AMI-TRAM'DINE (-dín; -dén; 184)] *DIN*. An explosive formed by action of nitric acid on starch, paper, etc., similar chemically to gun cotton, which it preceded.

**Nit-tram'ine** (ni-trám'in; ni-trá-mén'; 184), n. Also *-in*. [*Nitro-* + *amine*.] *Org. Chem.* A compound containing an amino group one of whose hydrogen atoms is replaced by the nitro group.

**Nit-tra-nit'ic** (ni-trá-nit'ik), a. [*Nitro-* + *chloranil*.] Designating a golden-yellow crystalline acid,  $C_6(NO_2)_2(OH)_2O_2$ , produced by action of sodium nitrite on chloranil.

**Nit-tran'iline** (ni-trán'in; -lén; 184), n. Also *-lin*. [*Nitro-* + *amine*.] *Chem.* Any of three isomeric nitro derivatives (called *ortho*-nitraniline, *meta*-nitraniline, and *para*-nitraniline) of aniline,  $C_6H_5(NO_2)NH_2$ , got by nitration of aniline in presence of sulphuric acid, and in other ways. They are weakly basic yellow crystalline compounds.

**Nit'trate** (nit'trát), n. [Cf. F. *nitrate*.] 1. *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitric acid. The nitrates of the metals are, as a class, soluble crystalline salts.

**2.** Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer.

**nitrate of iron.** *Dyeing*, a dark red liquid, chiefly ferric sulphate, made by oxidizing a solution of ferrous sulphate with nitric acid. It is a mordant. — *n. of silver*. See *SILVER NITRATE*, — *n. of sodium*. See *CHILE SALTPETER*.

**Nit'rate**, v. t.; *-TRAT-ED* (-trát-éd); *-TRAT-ING* (-trát-ing). 1. *Chem.* To treat, impregnate, or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate; to convert into a nitro compound or a nitrate.

**2. Photog.** To prepare with silver nitrate; — chiefly in *p. p.*

**Nit-tran'shin** (ni-trán'shín), n. *Act.* or process of nitrating.

**Nit'tra-ry** (nit'trá-ri), n. *Pl.*; *-RIES* (-ri-z). [F. *nitrière*. See *NITRE*.] An artificial bed of refuse animal matter, etc., for the manufacture of niter by nitrification.

**Nit'ric** (nit'rik), a. [Cf. F. *nitrique*. See *NITRE*.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; specif., designating compounds in which, as contrasted with *nitrous* compounds, the element has a higher valence; as, nitric oxide, acid, nitric acid, a monobasic acid,  $HNO_3$ , composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and formed by the action of sulphuric acid on nitrates, by the passage of the electric spark through moist air, and in other ways; aqua fortis. The pure acid is a colorless, fuming, corrosive liquid, which has a sp. gr. of 1.54 and boils at  $86^\circ C.$  ( $187^\circ F.$ ) with partial decomposition, forming some gaseous nitrogen peroxide. The fuming nitric acid of commerce contains this gas in solution, is red or brown in color, and is more active than the colorless acid. Ordinary commercial nitric acid is yellowish in color, contains about sixty per cent of the anhydrous acid, and has a sp. gr. of about 1.37. Ordinary aqua fortis is not so strong. Nitric acid is very active,

dissociating readily in water and having also strong oxidizing properties. It attacks most metals and certain other elements, and yellows and corrodes various organic matters, as the skin, hair, and dyestuffs. In some cases the products are nitrates or nitro compounds. The chief source of nitric acid is the presence of cyanogen (diamidogen) in nitric anhydride, white crystalline oxide of nitrogen,  $N_2O_5$ . It combines with water with evolution of much heat to form nitric acid. — *n. bacteria*, any of various soil bacteria which oxidize nitrites to nitrates. — *n. oxide*, a colorless poisonous gas,  $NO$ , obtained by reduction of nitric acid, as by treatment with copper. On contact with the air or with oxygen, it becomes reddish brown from the formation of nitrogen dioxide, or peroxide,  $NO_2$ .

**Nit'ride** (nit'rid; -trid; 184), n. Also *nit'rid*. [From *NITROGEN*.] *Chem.* A compound of nitrogen with a more positive element, as boron, silicon, and many metals.

**Nit-tri'er-ous** (ni-trí-ér-ús), a. [*Nit'er* + *ferous*.] Containing, or yielding, nitric.

**Nit-tri-fi-a-ble** (ni-trí-fí-á-bl), a. Capable of nitrification.

**Nit-tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fí-ká'shún), n. [Cf. F. *nitrification*. See *NITRIFY*.] *Chem.* Act or process of nitrifying; specif., a process of oxidation by which ammonia is converted into nitrites and nitrates, esp. by the agency of bacteria. Such oxidation can be produced in the laboratory directly, but it usually occurs in nature, and hence is of great importance to agriculture, air, moisture, and alkalinity allow the nitrobacteria to act, as in all productive soils, in the heaps of waste organic matter formerly used in manufacturing saltpeter, etc. The process is: conversion of the ammonia (derived usually from decomposed vegetable or animal matter) into nitrites, and the further oxidation of nitrites to nitrates. See *NITRIC BACTERIA*, *NITROUS BACTERIA*.

**Nit'ri-fy** (ni-trí-fí), v. t.; *-FIED* (-fí-d); *-FY-ING* (-fí-ing). [*Nit'er* + *-fy*; cf. F. *nitrifier*. See *NITRE*.] *Chem.* To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid or their salts; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification. — *Nit'ri-fier* (-fí-ér), n.

**Nit'rilis** (nit'ríl; -tril), n. [See *NITRO-*.] *Org. Chem.* A compound of the general formula  $RCN$ , which may be regarded as ammonia whose hydrogen is replaced by a trivalent hydrocarbon radical, or as an ester of hydrocyanic acid, or as an acid in which carboxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On saponification the nitriles yield their corresponding acids, with elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia, and hence are placed among nitrile (or methyl cyanide,  $CH_3CN$ ), benzotriole (or phenyl cyanide,  $C_6H_5CN$ ), etc. They are in general colorless liquids of agreeable odor or, in case of the higher members of the series, solids.

**Nit'rilic base.** *Org. Chem.* A tertiary amine. See *AMINE*.

**Nit'rite** (nit'rit), n. [Cf. F. *nitrite*. See *NITRE*.] *Chem.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

**Nit'ro** (nit'ró), n. [*L. nitrum* native soda, *natron*, Gr. *νίτρον*.] 1. A combining form denoting the presence of nitro.

**2. Chem.** A combining form (used also adjectively), nitro designating: (1) certain compounds of nitrogen or of its acids, as nitrohydrochloric, nitrocalcite; (2) the group or radical  $NO_2$ , or its compounds; as, nitrobenzene (benzene in which the nitro group replaces a hydrogen atom), nitro cotton, gun cotton. — *n. explosive*, any explosive, as nitroglycerin or gun cotton, made by nitrating organic materials. — *n. group, Chem.*, the univalent radical  $NO_2$ , a group of strongly acidic nature; — called also *nitroxy*. — *n. powder*, any explosive powder made from nitrated organic materials. See *gunpowder*, *nitro powder*. — *n. substitution compound or product, Chem.*, a substance formed by the substitution of the nitro group,  $NO_2$ , esp. for hydrogen.

**Nit-ro-bac'te-ri-a** (-bák'té-ri-á), n. *pl.* [NL.] *Bacteriol.* The soil bacteria concerned in nitrification. They are of two classes: the *nitric* and the *nitrous* bacteria. By some authorities *nitrobacteria* is restricted to the former class, the latter being called *nitrosobacteria*. See *NITRIC BACTERIA*, *NITROUS BACTERIA*.

**Nit-ro-ben'zene** (-bén'zén; -bén-zén), n. [*Nitro-* + *benzene*.] *Chem.* A pale yellow, poisonous liquid,  $C_6H_5NO_2$ , produced by action of nitric acid on benzene, and called from its odor *artificial oil of bitter almonds*, and *oil*, or *essence*, of mirbane. It is used in perfumery, and is made in large quantities in the preparation of aniline.

**Nit-ro-form** (nit'ró-fórm), n. [*Nitro-* + *formyl*.] *Chem.* A trinitro derivative of methane,  $CH(NO_2)_3$ , analogous to chloroform. It is a white, crystalline, acidic explosive.

**Nit-ro-gel'a-tin, or -tine** (-jél'á-tín), n. *Blasting gelatin*.

**Nit-ro-gen** (nit'ró-jén), n. [F. *nitrogène*. See *NITRO-*; *-GEN*.] *Chem.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths (78.06 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume; — called *azote* by French chemists, because incapable of supporting life. *Symbol*, *N*; *at. wt.*, 14.008. Free nitrogen is very inactive. Except for the action of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, it combines only at high temperatures, and then only with a limited number of elements. Once combined, however, it may take part in various transformations. It forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric oxide, nitric acid, the nitrides, the cyanides, etc., and a host of organic sub-

stances, as the azo compounds, alkaloids, and proteids. It is a constituent of all organized living tissues, animal or vegetable. Pure nitrogen may be obtained by heating ammonium nitrite. Its sp. gr. is 0.967, on liter weighing 1.251 g. It can be reduced to a colorless liquid boiling at  $-195.8^\circ C.$ , and to a colorless crystalline solid melting at  $-220.5^\circ C.$  Processes of **nitrogen fixation** (combination of the free nitrogen of the air) have become important; nitric acid, calcium cyanamide, and ammonia are among the products so obtained. Chemically, nitrogen is chiefly trivalent and pentavalent.

**Nitrogen chloride.** *Chem.* A thin, yellowish, volatile, violently explosive oil,  $NOCl_2$ , made by passing chlorine into a warm solution of ammonium chloride, and by other methods.

**Nitrogen-fix'ing, a. Bacteriol.** Designating, or pert. to, any of certain soil bacteria having the power of causing free nitrogen to combine with other elements in the soil, forming compounds available for plant food. A few species, as the nitrobacteria, apparently act independently; others, as *Bacillus radicicola*, live symbiotically within the roots of various leguminous plants, forming nodules, or root tubercles, and storing up nitrogen. It is this property which renders leguminous crops valuable in improving impoverished soils.

**Nitrogen iodide.** *Chem.* A brown or black powder, obtained by the action of ammonia on iodine and by other methods. It is violently explosive when dry.

**Nit-ro-g'e-nize** (ni-tró-jén-íz; ni-tró-jén-íz; 277), v. t.; *-IZED* (-í-zd); *-IZ-ING* (-íz-ing). To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds.

**Nit-ro-g'e-nous** (ni-tró-jén-ús), a. *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; as, a *nitrogenous* principle.

**Nitrogenous equilibrium.** *Physiol. Chem.*, equilibrium of the animal body characterized by equality of income and output of nitrogen. — *n. foods*. See *FOOD*, 1.

**Nitrogen peroxide.** *Chem.* A compound of powerful oxidizing properties got as a reddish brown sublimating, poisonous gas by mixing nitric oxide and oxygen, by heating lead nitrate, etc. At  $150^\circ C.$  it corresponds to the formula  $N_2O_4$  (nitrogen dioxide). On cooling it becomes lighter in color, condensing to a yellow liquid,  $N_2O_4$  (nitrogen tetroxide), which at  $0^\circ C.$  becomes nearly colorless and at  $-20^\circ$  changes to a colorless crystalline solid.

**Nit-ro-glyc'er-in, nit-ro-glyc'er-ine** (ni-tró-glí-sér'in), n. [*Nitro-* + *glycerin*.] *Chem.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid,  $C_3H_5(NO_2)_3$ , colorless when pure, obtained by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and called more properly *glyceryl trinitrate*. It is poisonous and has a sweet burning taste. Nitroglycerin burns quietly in the open air, but is exploded by percussion or by heating in a closed vessel. It produces by detonation about ten thousand times its own volume of gas. Compared with gunpowder it is eight times as powerful, weight for weight, or thirteen times, volume for volume. It is a common explosive, but usually mixed with absorbents. See *DYNAMITE*. In medicine it is often called *glonin*.

**Nit-ro-hy'dro-chlo'ric** (-hí-dró-kló'rik; 201), a. [*Nitro-* + *hydrochloric*.] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitric and hydrochloric acids; — in the phrase, *nitrohydrochloric acid* (aqua regia). See *AQUA REGIA*.

**Nit'rol-amine** (ni-tról-á-mín; -á-mén'; 184), n. Also *-in*. [G. *nitrolamin*; *nitroso-* + *hydroxylamine*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed by the action of amines either on nitrosites or on nitroschlorides, resulting in the substitution of the group  $NHR$  or  $NRR'$  — in the former case for  $ONO$ , in the latter for  $Cl$ .

**Nit'rol'ic** (ni-tról'ik), a. *Chem.* Pert. to or designating any of a series of acids of the general formula  $RC(NO_2)OH$ , formed by action of nitrous acid on nitroparaffins containing the group  $-CH_2NO_2$ , corresponding to the primary alcohols. The intense blood-red color of solutions of their salts makes the formation of these acids a convenient test for the primary alcohols. Cf. *PSEUDONITROLE*.

**Nit-ro-man'ite** (ni-tró-mán'it), n. [*Nitro-* + *mannite*.] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline compound,  $C_7H_8(NO_2)_6$ , made by treating mannite with nitric and sulphuric acids; mannite hexanitrate. It is used as an explosive.

**Nit-rom'e-ter** (ni-tróm'é-tér), n. [*Nitro-* + *meter*.] *Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis; *Common* an azotometer. It usually consists of some form of form of gas burette for measuring evolved nitrogen gas or nitric oxide.

**Nit-ro-mu'ri-ate** (ni-tró-mú-ri-át), n. [*Nitro-* + *muriate*.] A substance obtained by dissolving a metal in nitrohydrochloric acid; as, *nitromuriate* of tin (a solution of stannic chloride used by dyers as a mordant).

**Nit'rine**, a. *Nitrous*. *Obs.*

**Nit'rish** (ni'trish), a. *Characterized by nitre*. *Obs.*

**Nit'ro** (nit'ró), n. Short for *NITRO POWDER*. [2.]

**Nit-ro-a-liz-a-rin**, n. See *NITRO-*.

**Nit-ro-am'line** (ni-tró-ám'in; -á-mén'; 184), n. Also *-in*. *Nitraniline*. [*NITRANILINE*.]

**Nit-ro-an'iline**, n. Also *-lin*.

**Nit-ro-bac'ter** (ni-tró-bák'tér), n. [NL.] *Bacteriol.* A genus established to include the nitric bacteria, now commonly classed under *Bacillus*.

**Nit-ro-ba-rite** (-bá-rit; -bár'it), n. *Min.* Native barium nitrate,  $Ba(NO_3)_2$ .

**Nit-ro-ben'zo'ic**, a. *Chem.* Designating any of three crystalline acids,  $C_6H_5(NO_2)CO_2H$ , got by nitrating benzoic acid and in other ways.

**Nit-ro-ben'zol** (-bén'zól; -zól), n. *Nitrobenzene*.

**Nit-ro-ben'zole** (-bén'zól; -zól), n. *Nitrobenzene*.

**Nit-ro-cal'cite**, n. *Nitro-calcite*. *Min.* Native calcium nitrate,  $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ , occurring as an efflorescence on old walls, in limestone caves, etc.

**Nit-ro-car'bol** (-kár-ból; -ból), n. [*Nitro-* + *carbon* + *-ol*.] *Nitromethane*.

**Nit-ro-cel'lulose**, n. See *CELLULOSE NITRATE*.

**Nit-ro-chlo'ro-form**, n. [*Nitro-* + *chloroform*.] *Chloroform*.

**Nit'ro-cu'mene**, n. See *NITRO-*.

**Nit'ro-cu'mide**, a. *Nitric oxide*. See *NITROGEN PEROXIDE*.

**Nit'ro-g'e-nous** (ni-tró-jén-ús), a. *Nitrogenous*.

**Nit'ro-gen'ic** (-jén'ik), a. *Nitrogenous*. [*oxide*.]

**Nit'ro-gen-ic**, n. *Nitrogen peroxide*. *Nitric anhydride*. [*ANHYDRIDE*.]

**Nit'ro-gen-tetroxide**, = *NITROUS*.

**Nit'ro-glu'cose**, n. An explosive substance got by nitrating glucose.

**Nit'role**, *nit'rol* (ni'tró-l), n. [*Nitro-* + *al-* + *-ole*.] A nitrolic acid.

**Nit'ro-leum** (ni-tró-lé-úm), n. [*Nitro-* + *lead* + *-um*.] *Nitroglycerin*.

**Nit'ro-lin** (ni'tró-lín), n. *Nitroline* (*-lín; -lén*). An explosive made by treating sugar with nitric acid and mixing the product with nitrobenzene and cellulose.

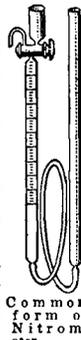
**Nit'ro-mag'né-site**, n. [*Nitro-* + *magneite*.] *Min.* Native magnesium nitrate,  $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ , occurring as an efflorescence in limestone caverns.

**Nit'ro-mane**, n. [*Nitro-* + *mane*, of uncertain origin.] *Bacteriol.* Any soil microorganism effecting nitrification; one of the nitrobacteria.

**Nit'ro-meth'ane**, n. *Chem.* A mobile liquid,  $CH_3NO_2$ , got by treating methyl iodide with silver nitrate, and otherwise.



Nitrogen-fixing Bacteria.





No'bert's lines (nɔ'βɛrts). [After F. A. Nobert, German manufacturer in Pomerania.] Fine lines ruled on glass in a series of groups of different closeness of line, and used to test the power of a microscope.

no-bil'i-ary (nɔ-bil'i-ā-ri; -yā-ri; 7), a. [F. nobiliarie. See NOBLE.] Of or pert. to the nobility.—nobiliary particle, a preposition, as F. de or G. von, in a title of nobility.

no-bil'i-rings (nɔ'βɛ-ljɛz). [After Leopoldo Nobili, an Italian physicist who first described them in 1826.] Physics. Colored rings formed upon a metal plate by the electrolytic deposition of copper, lead peroxide, etc. They may be produced by touching a silver plate, which is a solution of copper sulphate, with a pointed zinc rod.

no-bil'i-tate (nɔ-bil'i-tāt), v. t.; -TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [L. nobilitatus, p. p. of nobilitare.] To make noble; to ennoble; exalt.—no-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. Both Obs. or Archaic.

no-bil'i-ty (nɔ-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-ti). [L. nobilitas: cf. OF. nobilité. See NOBLE.] 1. Quality or state of being noble; specif.: a Quality of possessing characteristics or properties of a very high kind or order; superiority in excellence, value, or the like; as, the nobility of gold. Now Rare. b Superiority of mind or of character; commanding moral worth or excellence; eminence.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it. — King Arthur and his noble knights. — Sir T. Malory. 2. Possessing the power of transmitting by inheritance some acknowledged preëminence founded on hereditary succession; of high birth or exalted rank or station, whether inherited or conferred; of, pertaining to, belonging to, or constituting, the nobility (see NOBILITY c & d); distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title; highborn; high; aristocratic; exalted; as, noble blood or birth; a noble personage or family.

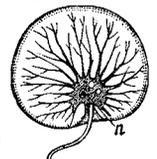
3. Distinguished for genius or skill. Obs. Ozf. E. D. 4. Possessing, characterized by, arising from, or indicating, superiority or commanding excellence of mind or character, or high ideals or morals; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable; magnanimous; lofty; great; as, a noble nature or action; a noble heart. Status, with winding ivy crowned, belong To nobler poets for a nobler song. — Dryden. 5. Grand, esp. in appearance; stately; magnificent; splendid; impressive; imposing; as, a noble edifice. 6. Possessing very high or excellent qualities or properties; as, noble metals (see below); noble hawks or falcons (see IGNOBLE 3); noble fir or pine (see below). 7. More generally, exceedingly good or excellent; splendid; fine; as, a noble estate. 8. Notable; remarkable. Obs. & R. Syn. — Honorable, dignified, exalted, sublime, eminent, renowned; magnanimous, generous, liberal. noble art or science (of defense or self-defense), boxing; Obs., fencing. — n. fr. a tall handsome fir of the western United States (Abies nobilis), attaining a height in the Cascade Mountains in Oregon of 250 feet. Its wood is similar to spruce. — n. metals, metals which are permanent in air, showing no tendency to oxidation, as gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, mercury, aluminum, etc.; — sometimes limited to the first three mentioned and sometimes extended to include certain metals, as copper, which are relatively resistant. Cf. BASER METALS. — n. opal. See OPAL. — n. pine, the pipsissewa.

no'ble, n. 1. A person of noble rank or birth; one belonging to the nobility; a nobleman; in Great Britain, a peer (which see). Cf. COMMONER, 2. 2. A person of noble or superior nature; a worthy. Obs. 3. A former English gold coin, which till 1461 was current at 6s. 8d.; hence, this sum as a money of account. The original noble of Edward III. had a value of about \$5.96, which was reduced by Richard II. to \$5.14. Under Edward IV., in 1465, the royal (called also rose noble from the rose stamped on it) was issued. See RYAL. The George noble of Henry VIII. had a value of about \$3.05 and was current at 6s. 8d. A silver coin issued by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d. 4. The lyrie (fish).

no'ble, v. t.; NOBLED (-b'ld); NOBLING (-bl'ing). To make noble; to ennoble. Obs. NOBLE comb. [After James Noble, English inventor.] A circular wool-combing machine provided with three circles studded with pins or teeth which pull out the long-fiber wool into continuous slivers and deliver separately the short-fiber wool, or noil. no'ble-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer; one who has a preëminence of rank or station over a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by patent. 2. pl. Chess. The pieces, as distinguished from the pawns. no'ble-mind'ed, a. Having a noble mind; honorable; magnanimous; — no'ble-mind'ed-ness, n. no'ble-ness, n. 1. Quality or state of being noble; specif.: a Nobility; greatness; dignity; magnanimity; elevation of mind, character, or station; high excellence. "His purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity." — Jer. Taylor. b Splendor; grandeur; a grand occasion. Obs. 2. A noble; collectively, nobility. Obs. no-blesse' (nɔ-b'les'), n. [OF. noblece, F. noblesse. See NOBLE.] 1. Noble birth or condition; nobility. Obs. or R. 2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. no'ble-wom'ān (nɔ'b'l-wōm'ān), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wīm'ēn; -in; 15f). A woman of noble rank; a peeress. nob'ly (nɔ'b'li), adv. of NOBLE. Specif.: a With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; gallantly; as, a deed nobly done. b Splendidly; magnificently. c Of noble extraction; in or befitting noble station; as, nobly born. Syn. — Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, heroically, worthily, eminently, grandly. no'body (nɔ'bɔd-i), n.; pl. -BODIES (-īz). [no, a. + body.] 1. No person; no one; not anybody. 2. Hence: A person of no influence, importance, or social standing; an insignificant person. no'cent (nɔ'sent), a. [L. nocens, p. pr. of nocere to hurt. Cf. NUISANCE, NOXIOUS.] Now Rare. 1. Doing hurt or harm, or having a tendency to harm; hurtful; harmful; mischievous; noxious; as, nocent qualities. I. Watts. 2. Guilty; criminal; — the opposite of innocent. Fore. nock (nɔk), n. [ME. nocke; cf. Sw. dial. nok notch, D. nok tip, as of a sail or yard on a boat. G. nock.] 1. Archery. a Orig., either of two tips of horn fastened at the ends of a bow and having notches for holding the string; later, either of the notches cut in these or in the bow itself. b A horn tip in the butt end of an arrow having a notch for the bowstring; also, the notch itself. He took his arrow by the nock. — Chapman. c The notch in a crossbow for holding the string when the bow is bent. Cf. NUT, 6. Obs. 2. The cleft in the posterior; the fundament. Obs. 3. Naut. a The end of a yardarm. Obs. Scot. b The upper fore corner of a boom sail or staysail when cut with a square tack. nock, v. t.; NOCKED (nɔkt); NOCK'ING. Archery. a To furnish (an arrow or bow) with a nock or nocks; — usually in p. p. b To fit (an arrow) to the string. — Chapman. Noctes Am-bro-si-a-næ (nɔkt'ez ām-brɔ'zī-ā-nē; -zī-ā-nē). [NL.] Lit., Ambrosian Nights; — title of a long series of papers in dialogue, on various subjects, written chiefly by John Wilson ("Christopher North") and published in "Blackwood's Magazine," 1822-35. They purport to be verbatim reports of the conversations at meetings held chiefly at Ambrose's Tavern, Edinburgh. noct'i- (nɔkt'i). Combining form from Latin nox, noctis, meaning night. noct'il'u-ca (nɔkt'i-lū'kə), n. [L. noctiluca something that shines by night; nox, noctis, night + lucere to shine, luz light.] 1. [L. c.] Old Chem. Phosphorus. 2. Zool. A genus of marine flagellate protozoans, remarkable for their unusually large size and complex structure, as well as for their phosphorescence. The brilliant diffuse phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of these animals. The genus constitutes a family, Noctiluca-cladæ (-lū'sī-dē). See CYSTOPHLAGELLATA. noct'iv-a-gant (nɔkt'iv-ā-gānt), a. [nocti- + L. vagans, p. pr. of vagari to wander about.] Going about in the night; night-wandering. — n. One who wanders by night. Rare. noct'am-bu-lis'tic (-lī's'tik), a. Of or pert. to walking by night. noct'am-bu-lo, n. A noctambulist. Obs. noct'am-bu-lous (nɔkt'ām'bū-lūs), a. Of or pert. to, or given to, walking by night. noct'es co-næ-que de-o-rum (nɔkt'ez kō-næ-que dē-ō-rum cō-næ-que dē-ūm). [L.] See NOCTES CŒNŒQUE DEŪM. noct'id'ial (nɔkt'id-i-āl), a. [nocti- + L. dies-day.] Comprising a night and a day. Rare. noct'iv'er-ous (-tīv'ēr-ūs), a. [L. noctifer; nox, noctis + ferre to bring.] Bringing night. Obs. noct'iv'ous (nɔkt'iv-ūs), n. Zool. A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats having no nose leaf, separate ears, and a pair of very large upper incisors. It is often made the type of a separate family, Noctulionidae (-nɔkt'ul-i-ō-nī-dē). noct'iv'ous (-tīv'ūs), a. Phosphorescent. noct'iv'ous-ness (nɔkt'iv-ūs-ness), n. The phosphorescence of Noctiluca or of any other small marine organisms. See NOCTILUCA. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which their phosphorescence is attributed. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. Of or

noct'iv-a-ga'tion (nɔkt'iv-ā-gā'shūn), n. A roving or going about in the night, a practice formerly unlawful. Obs. noct'o-graph (nɔkt'ō-grāf), n. [L. nox, noctis, night + graph.] 1. A kind of writing frame for the blind. 2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. noct'u-l-dæ (nɔkt'ul-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. noctua a night owl.] Zool. A very large and almost cosmopolitan family of moths comprising a great variety of forms, but not easily subdivided. It includes the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and their allies, containing a majority of the moths which fly into houses at night, attracted by lights. They are mostly dull-colored, stout-bodied, and of medium size; some, however, have bright colors on the hind wings and attain considerable size. The antennæ are usually filiform and fringed with hairs or are brushlike, and there is usually a pair of ocelli. The species are known as noctid moths. Their larvae are in most cases naked; many of them are well-known pests to agriculture, boring into plants or feeding on their leaves or fruit. See UNDERWING, COTTON WORM, BOLLWORM, DAGGER MOTH. — noct'ul-id (nɔkt'ul-id), a. & n. — noct'u-l'iform (-i-fōrm), n. noct'urn (-tūrn), n. [F. nocturne, fr. L. nocturnus, a. See NOCTURNAL; cf. NOCTURNE.] Eccl. a R. C. Ch. One of the divisions, usually three, into which the nocturnal office, or matins, is divided. b Any of seven portions into which the Psalter was formerly divided. Obs. noct'ur'nal (nɔkt'ūr-nāl), a. [L. nocturnalis, nocturnus, fr. nox, noctis, night. See NIGHT; cf. NOCTURN.] 1. Of, pert. to, done, held, or occurring in, the night; as, nocturnal darkness, cries, trappings, etc. — opposed to diurnal. 2. Having a habit of seeking food or moving about at night; as, nocturnal birds and insects. 3. Music. Of the nature of a nocturne. Syn. — See NIGHTLY. nocturnal arc, the arc described by a celestial body at night. Cf. DIURNAL ARC. — n. signs, Astron., the zodiacal signs in the opposite half of the zodiac from the diurnal signs. Called also cold, feminine, or unpropitious, signs. Obs. noct'urne (nɔkt'ūr-nē), n. [F. See NOCTURN.] 1. Music. A night piece, or serenade; esp., a dreamy, pensive instrumental composition, expressive of sentiment appropriate to evening or night. 2. Paint. A night piece; night scene. noct'u-ous (nɔkt'ūs), a. [L. nocuus, fr. nocere to hurt.] Hurtful; harmful; poisonous; noxious. — noct'u-ous-ly, adv. — noct'u-ous-ness, n. nod (nɔd), v. i.; NODDED; NODDING. [ME. nodden, orig. uncert.; cf. OHG. hnōðon, gewuōðon, to shake.] 1. To incline the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to make a quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep; as, to nod at one. 2. To be for the moment inattentive, inaccurate, or careless; to make a slip or error. Cf. ALIQUANDO BONUS DORMITAT HOMERUS. 3. To incline or sway from the vertical, as a wall. 4. To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion; as, nodding plumes. nod, v. t. 1. To incline or bend downward or forward, as the head or top; specif., to make a quick downward motion of (the head) as a sign of assent, salutation, or command, or involuntarily because of drowsiness or sleep. 2. To signify by a nod; as, to nod approbation. 3. To bring, invite, or send by a nod; as, to nod one back. 4. To cause to bend. Zool. nod (nɔd), n. Act of one that nods, esp. of one who nods the head; hence, a nap or a slip or lapse. A look or a nod only ought to correct them [the children] when they do amiss. — Locke. Nations obey my word and wait my nod. — Prior. nod'al (nɔd'āl), a. Of the nature of, or relating to, a node. nodal cell, Bot., in the Characeæ, one of a group of cells from which the oogonium is developed. It is borne on the extremity of the stalk cell, and supports the large apical cell which becomes the body of the oogonium. — n. line, plane, point, Physics, a node. See NODE, 7. — n. point of a lens, the point at which rays passing through the optical center would have converged, but for refraction; also, the point from which the same rays, after emerging, seem to the observer to have proceeded. These two points are called respectively the nodal point of incidence and the nodal point of emergence. nodat'ed (nɔdāt-ēd), a. [L. nodatus, p. p. of nodare to make knotty, fr. nodus knot.] Knotted. Rare. — nodated hyperbola, Geom., a certain curve of the third order having two branches that cross each other, forming a node. nod'ding (nɔd'ing), n. pl. & v. n. of NOD. Specif.: p. a. Bot. Ceruous. — nod'ding-ly, adv.

noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which their phosphorescence is attributed. noct'iv'ous-ness (-sēnt), a. Of or

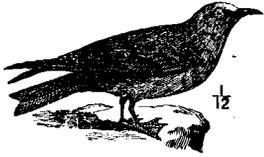


Noctiluca (N. viridaris) x 40. Nucleus.

nod'dle (nɒd'ɪl), n. [ME. nodūl, noddle; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. nod; cf. E. dial. nod the nape of the neck.] 1. Of the head, the back; absolutely, the back of the head. Obs. For occasion... turneth a bald noddle, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken. Bacon. 2. Of the neck, the back; absolutely, the back or nape of the neck. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 3. The head; pate; brain. Colloq. or Jocosely. Come, master, I have a project in my noddle. L'Estrange.

nod'dle (nɒd'ɪl), v. l. & i.; nod'DLED (-'lɪd); nod'DLING (-'lɪŋ). [Freq. of nod.] To nod quickly, slightly, or frequently; to bring or mark by this action.

nod'dy (nɒd'ɪ), n.; pl. -DIES (-'zɪ). [Perh. fr. nod to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness; or cf. HODDYPEAK, HODDYFOLL.] 1. A simpleton; fool; noodle. L'Estrange. 2. A any of several stout-bodied terms of the genera Anous and Micropus, chiefly of tropical and subtropical seas; esp., the widely distributed A. stolidus, common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States; — so called from their tameness and stupidity, esp. when on their nests, which are usually in bushes. They are uniform sooty brown with more or less gray or white on the head. b The ruddy duck. North Carolina.



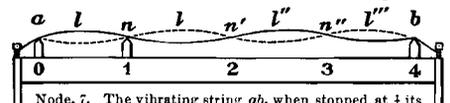
Noddy (Anous stolidus).

3. [Orig. uncert.] Card Playing. a An old game resembling cribbage. Obs. or Dial. Eng. b The knave, or jack. Obs. 4. [Cf. nod, v. or n.] a A small two-wheeled one-horse hackney vehicle, formerly used in Ireland and Scotland. b An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for detecting and measuring slight horizontal vibrations of a body to which it is attached.

nod'dle (nɒd'ɪ), n. [L. nodus. Cf. NEWEL, NODD.] 1. A knot, complication, or difficulty, as in a drama. 2. A knot, knob, protuberance, or swelling. 3. Bot. The joint of a stem; the point of insertion of a leaf or leaves. 4. Med. A protuberance or knotty swelling, as on bones attacked by syphilis, or in the neighborhood of a joint affected by rheumatism or gout. 5. Astron. Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or where the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. The node passed as the body goes north is called the ascending node (♋), that passed in going south, the descending node (♊). See DRAGON'S HEAD.

6. Dialing. A hole, or point, in the gnomon of a dial, the light or shadow from which marks the hour, the parallels of the sun's declination, the sun's place in the ecliptic, etc.

7. Physics. A point, line, or plane of a vibrating body marked by absolute or relative freedom from vibratory motion; — contrasted with antinode, loop, ventral segment. A stretched string, vibrating as a whole, has nodes only at the ends, and gives its fundamental tone; if, however, the middle point be restrained, as by touching with the finger, it becomes a node, and the string vibrates in two segments, producing the octave. If a point at one third of its length be touched, the interference of waves produces another node at the two-thirds point, and the string then vibrates in three segments, giving the fifth above the octave. These segmentary vibrations may occur simultaneously with the simpler vibration (see HARMONIC). Vibrating columns of air, as in organ pipes, have similar nodes, which are places of maximum condensation and rarefaction (see PIPE). The nodes of a vibrating plate are illustrated by sonorous figures (which see). Node is used not only in acoustics, but also in light, electricity, etc. 8. Geom. a A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point, at which, therefore, there is more than one tangent line or tangent plane, real or imaginary; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points; a conjugate point; a a Node, 8a.



Node, 7. The vibrating string ab, when stopped at 1/4 its length, forms Nodes or Nodal Points n, n', n'', respectively at 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 ab; l, l', etc., are the Loops or Ventral Segments.

8. Geom. a A double point, which in regard to intersections counts as more than one point, at which, therefore, there is more than one tangent line or tangent plane, real or imaginary; the coincidence of two nonconsecutive points of a curve regarded as a system of points; a conjugate point; a a Node, 8a. b A point of a surface considered as a node of the intersection of the surface with the plane tangent at the point (Cayley).

nod'dle, v. l. & i. [Cf. NODDLE the head.] To strike with the fist; to beat. Obs. nod'dle, n. A quick or slight nod. Obs. nod'dle-bone, n. The occipital bone. Obs. nod'dle-case, n. A wig. Obs. nod'dle, n. A midtick. Obs. nod'dy, a. Inclined to nod; drowsy; sleepy. nod'dy, a. [See NODDY a fool.] Foolish. Obs. nod'dy, v. l. To make a fool of. Obs. nod'dy-peak, n. [See NODDY a fool; cf. HODDYPEAK.] A simpleton. Obs. — nod'dy-peaked, a. Obs. nod'dy-poll, n. [See NODDY a fool; cf. HODDYFOLL.] A simpleton. Obs. nod'dy-poop, n. & v. t. Fool. nod'dy (nɒd'ɪ), a. Having, or divided into, nodes. node-head' (nɒd'hɛd'), nod'-head' (nɒd'hɛd'). Vars. of KNOT-HEAD. noddle. + NODDLE. nodder. + NODDER. nodcombe, nodgacomb, n. A simpleton. Obs. [Obs.] nodgocock', n. A simpleton. nod'dle, n., pl. of NODDUS. nod-di-ak (nɒd'ɪ-ɪk), n. The

9. Anat. & Zool. A swelling; some part likened to a knot (cf. LYMPH NODE); specif.: a One of the small abdominal segments of an ant immediately behind the thorax. b A somewhat swollen spot near the middle of the front margin of a dragon fly's wing. 10. Mech. The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions. nodes of Ranvier' (rænz'vɪə) [after Louis Ranvier (b. 1835), French histologist], Anat., in medullated nerve fibers, points where the medullary sheath is interrupted and the neurilemma and axis cylinder are in contact. See NERVE. nod'dial (nɒd'ɪ-əl); nɒd'ɪ(-), a. Astron. Of or pert. to the nodes; measured from node to node; as, the nodical revolution of the moon. — nodical month. See MONTH, 1b. Nod'do-sa'ri-a (nɒd'ɒ-sə'ri-ə); 115), n. [NL., fr. L. nodosus knotty.] Zool. A genus of Foraminifera having the shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or gently curved line. — nod'do-sa'ri-an (-ən), nod-dos-a'rine (nɒ-dɒs-ə'ri-n); nod'do-sa'rin; -rin), a. & n. — nod'do-sa'ri-form (nɒd'ɒ-sə'ri-fɔrm), a. nod'dose (nɒd'ɒs; nɒ-dɒs'; 277), a. [L. no-c. n. radícula dosus, fr. nodus knot.] Knotty; knobbed; x 12. having numerous or conspicuous nodes, or protuberances; specif., Bot. & Zool., having distinct nodes or nodelike partitions, as the leaves of certain species of Juncus; knotted or swollen at intervals.

nod'do-si'li (nɒd'ɒ-sɪ'li), n.; pl. -TIES (-'ti:z). [L. nodositas.] 1. Quality or state of being nodose; knottiness. 2. A knot; a node. nod'du-lar (nɒd'ɒ-lər), a. Pertaining to, characterized by, or in the form of, nodules or nodes; as, nodular structure or concretions. nod'du-lat'ed (-læt'ɛd), a. Characterized by, covered with, having, or in the form of, nodules; nodulose. nod'du-lat'ion (-læt'shūn), n. Process of becoming, or state of being, nodular or nodulated; a nodule. nod'dule (nɒd'ɒl), n. [L. nodulus, dim. of nodus knot.] A rounded mass of irregular shape; a little knot or lump; specif.: a Old Pharm. A small quantity of medicine in a bag. Obs. b Geol. & Mining. A small roundish lump of some mineral or earth; as, a nodule of ironstone. c Bot. (1) A tubercle, as on the roots of certain leguminous plants. (2) A thickening of the valve in diatoms. d Anat. A prominence on the inferior surface of the cerebellum forming the anterior end of the vermis. e Med. A small knot or knottlike protuberance, as those formed in the liver in carcinoma of that organ. f Astron. A small but brilliant and highly illuminated part of a facula; a lucule; also, one of the solar willow leaves (which see).

nod'dule (nɒd'ɒl), a. Having, or in the form of, nodules. nod'du-lize (nɒd'ɒ-lɪz), v. t.; -IZED (-'zɪd); -IZING (-'zɪŋg). To convert into nodules, as finely divided ores. nod'du-lose (nɒd'ɒ-lɒs; nɒd'ɒ-lɒs'), a. Having nodules, or small knots or knobs. nod'dus (nɒd'ɒs), n.; pl. -DI (-'di). [L., knot.] Knot; node; as: a Med. = node, 4. Obs. b Dialing. = NODE, 6. Obs. c Math. A base. E. d Old Pharm. = NODULE, 6. Obs. e Music. An enigmatical canon. f Zool. The node of a dragon fly's wing. g A knot, complication, or difficulty; node. Under all roots of this district City is the nodus of a Drama, not untragic, crowding toward solution. Cavell.

nod'dus (nɒd'ɒs), n. [Fr. Noël, N. natalis birthday, fr. natalis natal. See NATAL.] 1. A Christmas carol; also, the shout of Noel, made as a sign of joy. See 2d NODUL, 1. Zip-zip, huzza, Noel! Noel! A health to me, a health to thee. J. Hunter-Duvar. 2. [cap.] (pron. nɒ'ɛl) Lit., Christmas; born on Christmas Day; — masc. proper name. F. Noël (nɒ'ɛl); It. Natale (nā-tā'la); Sp. & Pg. Natal (nā-tāl'). no'e-mat'ic (nɒ'ɛ-māt'ɪk), no'e-mat'ic-al (-kəl), a. [Gr. νόημα the understanding. See NOETIC.] Of or pertaining to the understanding. — no'e-mat'ic-al-ly, adv. no-em'ics (nɒ'ɛm'ɪks; -ɛm'ɪks), n. [Gr. νόημα the understanding.] The science of the understanding. Rare. no'e-sis (nɒ'ɛ-sɪs), n. [Gr. νόσις. See NOETIC.] Psychol. Operation of intelligence only. no'e-tian (nɒ'ɛ-shān), n. Eccl. Hist. One of the followers of Noetus (3d century) of Smyrna. He denied the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, being a Patripassian. — no'e-tian, a. — no'e-tian-ism (-ɪz'm), n. no'e-tic (-ɛt'ɪk), a. [Gr. νοητικός, fr. νοεῖν to perceive, νοεῖς mind.] Of or pert. to the intellect or reason, esp. apart from sensation or sense reference; involving cognition; intellectual. nog, or nogg (nɒg), n. [Orig. uncert.] 1. A kind of strong ale, formerly brewed in Norfolk. Dial. Eng. 2. Short for ZEGNOC.

nog (nɒg), n. [Orig. uncert.] A wooden peg, pin, or block, of the size of a brick; as: a A small block built into a wall, as a hold for nails. b One of the square logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine; a

not get that glitters. No-et'ic (nɒ'ɛt'ɪk), a. [L. Noe Noah.] Noachian. no'e-tic, or no'e-t'ic, n. The logical doctrine of axioms, or of the laws of thought. — no'e-t'ic-al, a. [noed (nɒ), n.; pl. NOEDS (F. nɒ).] [F.] A bow; a knot. no'e-ye' pea. The pigeon pea. Jamaica. [Obs.] no. Contr. of ne of, nor of, nog, n. [Cf. NOGGIN.] A small drinking vessel; a noggin. Scot. & Dial. Eng. no-ga'da (nɒ-gā'dā; 146), n. [Amer. Sp. cf. Sp. nogada a sauce containing nuts, fr. L. nuc, nucis, nut.] Pecan candy. Southern Texas. No-gah (nɒ-gā), Bib. No-gal, No-gay (nɒ-gā), n. See URBAL, METRIC LANGUAGES. no-gal' (nɒ-gāl'), n. [Sp., walnut tree.] The pecan. Southwestern U. S. no-gate (nɒ-gāt), no-gait, adv. Also, Obs., no-gates. [See no, a. GATE a way.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. a Nowhere. b In no way. no-gin (nɒ-gɪn), a. [Prop. made of hemp, fr. E. dial. nogs hemp.] Hemp; hence, clum-

sy; rough. Obs. or Dial. Eng. no-gin'gar. Var. of SUGGAR. no-g'head' (nɒ-g'hɛd'), n. A blockhead; noodle. Dial. — no-g'head'ed, a. Dial. noght (nɒkt). Obs. or Scot. var. of NOUGHT. noghted, n. [See NOUGHT; -HOOD.] Badness. Obs. nogt. + NOUGHT. no-gwer. + NOWHERE. No-hah (nɒ'hā), Bib. no-hay' cer-ta'ra don'de es o'ro la gan-dā' (nɒ'hā'thɛr-ri-thɒn'ɛr don'dā es ɔ'ro lā gān-thɒn'ɛr; 134, 146, 288). [Sp.] There is no lock where gold is the picklock. nobody. + NAKHODA. no-how' (nɒ'hoʊ), adv. [no, a. + how, adv.] Chiefly Dial. I. In no manner or way; not at all. 2. In no special way or condition; without distinction or interest; with all, out of sorts. noht. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT. nohted. + NAKHODA. nohut. + NOUGHT. nohwere. + NOWHERE. no'noce. + NOYANCE. nole, etc. + NOY, etc. noik. + NOOK.

noil'age (nɒil'ɪdʒ), n. Amount of noil separated in combing. noil'ry (nɒil'ri), n. Resulting in some waste (noil) in combing; designating wool that is open and fuzzy, or weak, webby, or frothy. noil'ty, v. t. To noil; beat; thrash. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. — v. i. To hasten or run away. Dial. Eng. noint, noint'ed, noint'-noil' (nɒint'noil'), n. Aftonic forms of ANOINT, etc. noint'me, n. Ointment. [no'lo-nɒ'ɛ-ɔ], n. [Hawaiian.] A noddy tern. Hawaii. noise, nois'om, nois'ous. [noiz' (nɒɪz), a. [F.] Black. no'ho' (nɒ'hoʊ), adv. [no, a. + how, adv.] Chiefly Dial. I. In no manner or way; not at all. 2. In no special way or condition; without distinction or interest; with all, out of sorts. noht. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOUGHT. nohted. + NAKHODA. nohut. + NOUGHT. nohwere. + NOWHERE. no'noce. + NOYANCE. nole, etc. + NOY, etc. noik. + NOOK.

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noil'age (nɒil'ɪdʒ), n. Amount of noil separated in comb

noisy (noiz'i), a.; nois'Y-ER (-i-er); nois'Y-EST. [From noise.] 1. Making, or given to making, a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, the noisy crowd.

2. Full of, or characterized by, noise; as, the noisy town. No-la-na (nō-lā'nā), n. [NL., perh. fr. LL. nola a small bell.] Bot. A genus of spreading or prostrate herbs typifying the family Nolanaceae, natives of Chile and Peru. They have mostly blue flowers with a white center, the broadly campanulate angled corolla inclosing a basililar style.

No-la-na-ce-ae (nō-lā'nā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of South American herbs or shrubs (order Polemoniales), related to the Solanaceae, but having a plicate corolla and lobed fruit. There are three genera.—no-la-na-ceous (-shūs), a.

no'lli me tan'ge-ro, or no'lli-me-tan'ge-ro (nō'li-mē-tān'jē-rō), n. [L., touch me not.] 1. Med. Any of several varieties of ulcerous cutaneous diseases of the face; esp., lupus exedens, an ulcerative affection of the nose. 2. Bot. A any plant of the genus Impatiens; specif., the European touch-me-not (I. noli-me-tangere). b The squinting cucumber.

3. A person or thing not to be touched, or meddled or interfered with. 4. A warning against touching or interference. 5. A painting representing Christ's appearance to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection;—so called for the Latin form of his warning to her. John xx. 17.

no'lli-ton (nō-līsh'ūn), n. [L. nolle not to will, to be unwilling; ne + velle to will, to be willing.] Adverse action of will; unwillingness;—opposed to volition. Rare. A nollition and a direct enmity against the lust. Jer. Taylor

nolle pro-se-qui (nō'lē-prōs-ē-kwi), [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] Law. An entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit, either as a whole, or as to some count, or as to one or more of several defendants. In a criminal suit a nolle prosequi can be entered without the defendant's consent until the jury is impaneled, but not afterward.

nol'o con-ten-de-re (nō'lō-kōn-tēn-dē-rē), [L., I do not wish to contend.] Law. A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to a judgment of conviction as in case of a plea of guilty, but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding. The form when used in the third person singular is non vult con-ten-de-re.

no'l-pros' (nō'l-prōs'), v. t.; -PROSS-ER' (-prōs'ēr'); -PROSS-ING. To discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi; to decline to prosecute.

no-m (nōm), n. [F. See NOUN.] Name.—nom de guerre (dōm gār'), lit., war name; hence, a fictitious name; pseudonym.—n. de plume (plūm') [an Eng. formation], lit., pen name; hence, a name assumed by an author as a signature; pseudonym.

no-ma (nōmā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. νομα, lit., a feeding.] Med. Gangrenous stomatitis occurring oftenest in debilitated children, esp. after exhausting diseases, and marked by a sloughing ulcer affecting the mouth and cheek.

nom'ad (nōm'ād; nōm'ād; 277: the leading dictionaries prefer the first pron., but the second apparently prevails, at least in present American use), n. [L. nomas, -adis, Gr. νομάς, -άδος, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. νομός a pasture, allotted abode, fr. νέμω to distribute, allot, drive to pasture; prob. akin to AS. niman to take, and E. nimble: cf. F. nomade. Cf. ASTRONOMY, ECONOMY, NIMBLE, NEMESIS, NUMB, NUMBER.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game.

nom'ad, a. Roving; nomadic. no-mad'ic (nō-mād'ik), a. [Gr. νομαδικός. See NOMAD.] Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, nomads or their way of life; wandering; moving from place to place for subsistence; as, a nomadic tribe.—no-mad'i-cal-ly (-i-kāl'i), adv.

nom'ad-i-zā-tion (nōm'ād-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. Act of making nomadic, or state of being nomadic.

nom'arch (nōm'ārk), n. [Gr. νομαρχία a district + -arch.] The chief magistrate of a nome, or nomarchy.

nom'arch-y (-gr-kī), n.; pl. -ARCHIES (-kīz). A province of the modern kingdom of Greece; a nome.

nome (nōm), n. [Gr. νόμος, fr. νέμω to divide.] In ancient Greek music, a solo hymn in honor of a god, divided into parts according to a traditional scheme.

nome (nōm), n. In Greek form νόμος (nōmōs). [Gr. νόμος, fr. νέμω to deal out, distribute.] A province of modern Greece or of ancient Egypt; a nomarchy.

Each nome (of ancient Egypt) had its own god (and totem) and its own capital, and kept its distinct frontiers, its coat of arms, etc., down to very recent times. Encyc. Brit.

nom'en-cla-tur (nō'mēn-kla-tūr), n. [L.; nomen name + calare to call. See NAME; CALENDAR.] 1. A book containing collections or lists of words, a vocabulary. Obs. 2. A compiler of vocabularies or dictionaries. Obs. & R.

not. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOTE, n. & v. [SCOT.] not. v. & n. Var. of NOT.

not'her. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of NOTHER.

no'te (nōt), n.; pl. NOISES. [F., lit., walnut.] Cuckery. A lymphatic gland near the shoulder joint, esteemed as a delicacy; a pope's eye; as, no'te de veau (of veal).

not. + NOCK, NOOK. nokaday. + NAKHODA. nokefish. + NOCAKE. nokehole. + NOCAKE. noke-tree. [OD. noker, noke-tree, fr. LL. nocarius, fr. L. nocus, nut.] A walnut tree.

notes. A Ninny. Obs. Nokes, John o' or John of the (nōks). Var. of NOAKES, etc. no's'kin, a. or no's'kins'. Of no kind; not any. Obs. no'kkē. + NOCK. No-ko'mia (nō-kō'mīa), n. In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the grandmother and nurse of Hiawatha.

no'k'ta (nōk'tā), n. Math. A mark (⊙), in a table of logarithms, indicating a change of the figure in a certain decimal place.

no'kill, v. + NILL, v. NOLL. No-lan (nō-lān), a. Of or pert. to the ancient city of Noia, in

3. One who calls persons or things by their names; specif.: a In ancient Rome: (1) A slave who attended a candidate for office to tell him the names of influential persons whom they met. (2) A slave who told his master the names of the other slaves. b Antig. An officer, as at the Roman imperial court of Constantine, charged with inviting guests to banquets. c In modern use, one who tells or announces the names of guests or of persons generally. d A recount-er or reckoner up. Obs. & R.

4. One who gives names to, or invents names for, things, or who settles and adjusts the nomenclature of any art or science; a classifier of objects under appropriate names.

nom'en-cla-tur'al (nō'mēn-kla-tūr'al), a. Pertaining to, or connected with, nomenclature; nomenclatorial.

nom'en-cla-ture (nō'mēn-kla-tūr; 277), n. [L. nomenclatura: cf. F. nomenclature. See NOMENCLATOR.] 1. A name; designation. Rare. Bacon. 2. A list, catalogue, or register, as of names or particulars. Rare. b A vocabulary, dictionary, or glossary. Obs.

3. The system of names in a particular branch of knowledge or art, or by any school or individual; esp., the names used in classifications as distinguished from other technical terms (see TERMINOLOGY). Thus, in Bot. & Zool., nomenclature designates the Latin names of species, genera, and other groups, adopted that the same name may be intelligible to scientists of all nationalities; terminology designates names of organs, functions, processes, and all other technical terms of these sciences. The binomial system of nomenclature is now almost universally adopted; the first works in which it was systematically employed were Linnaeus' "Species Plantarum" (1753) for botany and the tenth edition of his "Systema Naturae" (1758) for zoology. In binomial nomenclature the first word (generic name) is that of the genus to which the species belongs, and is always treated as a Latin noun; the second (specific name) is that peculiar to the species. Subspecies and other categories lower than species are often indicated by a third name (as Branta canadensis hutchinsii). When (as is often the case) more than one name has been applied to the same genus, or used as the specific name of the same species, the earliest published of the names in dispute are adopted, and all later ones regarded as synonyms, not to be used (if generic names) for any other genus in the same kingdom (animal or vegetable), or (if specific names) for any other species of the same genus. There is much less uniformity of usage in regard to names of groups of higher categories than the genus, and the law of priority is less strictly adhered to, but in recent classifications names of families and subfamilies (and, in Bot., also orders) are formed according to definite rules (see FAMILY, 7, SUBFAMILY).

nom'i-al (nōm'i-āl), n. [Cf. BINOMIAL.] Alg. A single name or term.

nom'ic (nōm'ik), a. [Gr. νομικός, fr. νόμος a law, custom.] Characterized by a voluntas or a customary procedure having the general force of a natural law; in accord with the routine or normal tenor of experience; hence, customary, ordinary, or conventional;—often applied to the usual English, as distinguished from phonetic, spelling.—n. Nomic spelling.

I shall, for convenience, . . . speak of natural law in the old sense, or, as a mere routine of perceptions, as law in the nomic sense. Law in the nomic sense is thus no product of the reason, but a pure order of perceptions. Karl Pearson

nom'ic (nōm'ik), a. Music. Of or pertaining to a nome.

nom'ic (nōm'ik), a. Of or pertaining to a nome, or province.

nom'i-nal (nōm'i-nāl), a. [L. nomenclator, fr. nomen, nominis, name. See NAME.] 1. Gram. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a noun or nouns; nominal; substantival. 2. Of or pertaining to the nominalists. Rare.

3. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting in, a name or names. 4. Existing in name only; not real or actual; merely named, stated, or given, without reference to actual conditions;—often with the implication that the thing named is so small, slight, or the like, in comparison to what might properly be expected, as scarcely to be entitled to the name; as, a nominal difference; a nominal price. "Nominal attendance on lectures." Macaulay.

5. Consisting of, containing, or giving, names, as of a ship's company or of the soldiers of a regiment; mentioning by name; bearing the name of a person, as shares.

nominal damages, Law, the damages given for a violation of a right where no actual loss has accrued. n. definition, Logic, an expression of the essential meaning of a term without necessarily giving the whole idea which it is intended to convey.—n. horse power. See HORSE POWER, 2, a.—n. par. See PAR, n., 2.—n. partner. See PARTNER.—n. price. See PRICE.—n. ratio of expansion. See RATIO OF EXPANSION.

nom'i-nal-ism (nōm'i-nāl-iz'm), n. Metaph. The doctrine of the nominalists. It arose in Scholastic philosophy, and became a center of dispute first in the time of Roscellinus (11th century, a. d.), who held that universal terms such as individual or species, and all general collective words such as animal, man, horse, tree, air, cloud, rock, ship, city, nation, wagon, etc., have no objective, real existences corresponding to them, but

are mere words, names, or terms, mere vocal utterances, "flatus vocis"; only particular individual things and events exist. The historical occasion of this doctrine is found in Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's Categories, translated into Latin by Boethius in the 6th century: "Mox de generibus et speciebus. . . sive in solis nudis intellectibus posita sint, sive substantia corporalia sint. . . utrum separata a sensibus, dicere recusabo." According to nominalism the truth could be understood only as three gods, denying the unity or oneness. The great Schoolmen were able to silence the nominalists for a long period, but Occam, three centuries after Roscellinus, was able to make a theological defense, discriminating between the logical, real, and grammatical meanings of words and setting up the principle: "Entities must not be multiplied unnecessarily. The existence, unity, infinity of God, Creation, and Incarnation are factitious unities and cannot be supported on rational grounds, although there is a safe place for them as religious dogmas in the Christian faith in Divine revelation, according to Occam. He held that to our intellects everything real must be some particular individual thing: "quælibet res est hæc res." For an explanation of the grounds of the refutation of nominalism in the early times and the return to realistic views in recent times, see REALISM W. T. Harris.

nom'i-nal-ist (nōm'i-nāl-ist), n. Metaph. An adherent of nominalism.—a. Pert. to nominalists or nominalism.

nom'i-nal-ist'ic (-ist'ik), a. Like, or pertaining to, nominalists or nominalism.

nom'i-nate (nōm'i-nāt), v. t.; NOM'I-NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); NOM'I-NAT'ING (-nāt'ing). [L. nominatus, p. p. of nominare to nominate, fr. nomen name. See NAME.] 1. To call; entitle; denominate; name; designate. Obs. or R. Spenser. 2. To furnish with a name or names; to name. Obs. 3. To mention by name or expressly; specify. Obs. or R. Is it so nominated in the bond? Shak. To nominate them all, it is impossible. Shak.

4. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place. 5. Billiards, etc. = CALL, v. t., 20. Brit.

nom'i-nate (-nāt), a. 1. Of the nature of a descriptive name. Obs. & R. 2. Having a special or certain name; specif., Rom. Law, designating the contracts that fell within the recognized formal contracts for the enforcement of each of which a special form of action existed;—disting. from innominate. 3. Appointed to an office;—chiefly used in Scots law of a tutor appointed by a father in his will. See TUTOR, n.

nom'i-nat'ed (-nāt'ēd), p. a. 1. Named (for an office); appointed. 2. Noted; renowned. Obs. Nominated Parliament. = LITTLE PARLIAMENT.—n. passages, assisted passages granted to immigrants on the nomination of persons resident in a State, the nominator assuming certain obligations towards the immigrants. Australia.

nom'i-na-tion (nōm'i-nā'shūn), n. [L. nominatio: cf. F. nomination.] 1. A nominating, or state of being nominated; as, a mentioning by name. Obs. b Naming; appointing; specifying; state of being appointed. Obs. c Act or right of designating by name for an office or duty; appointment. d Designation or proposal of a person as a candidate for office; state of being proposed or named as a candidate. e Rom. Law. See FORMLA, 6. f The giving or assigning of a name or names. Rare. g Horse Racing. The preliminary entry of a horse by name. 2. Name; designation; denomination. Obs.

nom'i-na-tion (-nāt'ēd), p. a. 1. Gram. Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, a noun word in apposition with either, or one in certain absolute constructions. Also, the relation of subject, etc., denoted by it. 2. Named for an office; nominated. 3. Denominative. Rare. 4. Bearing a person's name; nominal, as shares.

nom'i-na-tive (nōm'i-nā-tiv), n. The nominative case, or a word in it. nominative absolute, Gram., a construction consisting of a nominative noun or pronoun with a participle (sometimes with an infinitive) standing apart in syntax from the rest of the sentence, but adding a qualification as of time, cause, or attendant circumstance. "The falling in her promise, I have been diverting my chagrin." Sheridan. "The caul was put up in a raffle, the winner to pay five shillings." Dickens. Cf. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.—n. of address, Gram., the vocative.

nom'i-na-tor (-nāt'ēr), n. [L.] One who nominates or makes a nomination.

nom'i-nee' (-nē), n. [See NOMINATE; -EE.] 1. The person named, as the recipient in an annuity or grant. 2. A person named, or designated, by another or others, for any office, duty, or position.

nom'i-nee'-ism (-iz'm), n. [nominee + -ism.] The practice of appointment (as disting. from election) to office.

no-mis'tic (nō-mis'tik), a. [Gr. νόμος law.] Of, pert.

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Norn (nörn), n. [Icel. norm, pl. normir: cf. Dan., G., & F. norme.] Teut. Myth. & Folklore. One of the demigoddesses or divine giantesses who preside over and determine the fates of both men and gods. Orig., there appears to have been but one Norn, called by the Anglo-Saxons Wyrd and by the Norse Urth, and her character was conceived in a gloomy light, making her name often equivalent to death doom (cf. HEL). Later, two others were added, making the Norse trio Urth, Verthand, and Skuld, or Past, Present, and Future, in Eddic representations by the weird sisters of Macbeth. Two of these give the blessings, the third the ill, of life. Sometimes the Norns were conceived as more numerous, in the legend of Sleeping Beauty being represented as thirteen wise women. In late Norse sagas they were represented as dwelling beside a fountain under a root of Yggdrasil; usually they were conceived as spinners, weaving the fabric of fate. Cf. FATE, n., 4.

Norse (nôrs), a. [Dan. Norsk, fr. Nord north: cf. D. Noorsch Norwegian. See NORTH.] Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants.

Norse, n. 1. Obs. & R. a Scandinavian. b The king or the people of Scandinavia. 2. Collectively, Scandinavians.

3. The Norse, or Scandinavian, language; specif., the language of Norway. See OLD NORSE.

Norseman (nôrmân), n.; pl. -MEN (-mên). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

North (nôrt), n. [See note below, n.] [AS. norð; akin to D. noord, G., Sw., & Dan. nord. Icel. norðr. Cf. NORMAN, NORSE.] 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place (except the poles), which lies in the plane of the true meridian, and on the left hand of a person facing due east; the direction opposite south.

2. Any country or region situated farther to the north than another; the northern section of a country.

3. [cap.] Specif.: a That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River. b That part of England or of Great Britain north of the Humber; the north country.

4. The north wind. Chiefly Poetic.

5. A northerly wind, esp. in the West Indies.

north by east, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', east of due north; N. 11° 15' E. See COMPASS CARD. — n. by west, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', west of due north; N. 11° 15' W. See COMPASS CARD. — n. northeast. See NORTH-NORTHEAST.

northward, n. In compounds, as northeast, northwest, etc., the pron. nôr-, chiefly nautical, is an accepted colloquialism.

north, a. 1. [cap.] Designating the northern division of a race or nation, the northern part of a country, or the more northern of two places bearing the same name; — used in proper names; as, North Germany; North Germans; North Carolina.

2. Northern; specif.: a Lying toward the north; situated at the north, or in the northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning. b Proceeding or facing toward the north. c Of the wind, blowing from the north; coming from the north.

North Atlantic Drift. Phys. Geog., a northeastward drift of water in the northern Atlantic Ocean, aside from the Gulf Stream proper. The N. Pacific Drift is a similar drift in the Pacific Ocean. — N. Britain, Scotland; — sometimes so called. — N. Briton, a Scot. — N. Carolina bay or bay tree, one of the umbrella trees of the southern United States (*Magnolia fraseri*) distinguished by the large, prominently serrated leaves. — n. country, the north of a country. See NORTH, n., 3. Hence: north-county, n. — north-countryman, n. — n. following, Astron. See FOLLOWING, a., 3. — N. German Confederation. See GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

— n. polar distance, Astron., the angular distance of a heavenly body, measured along its hour circle, from the north celestial pole. — n. pole of a magnet, that pole which lies toward the north when the magnet is free to move and comes to rest. — n. country, the north of a country. See NORTH, n., 3. Hence: north-county, n. — north-countryman, n. — n. following, Astron. See FOLLOWING, a., 3. — N. German Confederation. See GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

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2. The north-east wind. Chiefly Poetic. northeast by east, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', east of due northeast; N. 56° 15' E. See COMPASS CARD. — n. by north, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', north of due northeast; N. 33° 45' E. See COMPASS CARD.

north-east (nôrt'êst'; see NORTH), a. Of or pertaining to the northeast; specif.: a Situated in or toward the northeast. b Proceeding toward the northeast. c Of the wind, blowing from the northeast.

North-east Passage, a passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of Europe and Asia.

north-east'ly, adv. [AS. norðeast.] Toward the northeast; or gale, coming from the northeast.

north-east'er-ly, a. Pert. to, or situated toward, the northeast; of the wind, blowing from the northeast.

north-east'er-ly, adv. Toward or from the northeast.

north-east'ern (-têrn; see NORTH), a. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the northeast; northeasterly.

north-east'ward (-êst'wêrd; see NORTH, -WARD), adv. Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — a. Situated in or toward the northeast. — n. The northeast.

north-east'ward-ly, a. Situated or leading toward the northeast; blowing from the northeast. — adv. Northeasterly.

north'er (nôrt'hêr), n. A wind from the north; esp., a strong and cold north wind in Texas and the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico which, like the blizzard, follows in the wake of a cyclone, or area of low pressure.

north'er, v. t.; NORTH'ERED (-thêrd); NORTH'ER-ING. To turn, veer, or shift to the north; — said chiefly of the wind.

north'er-ly, a. Of or pert. to, or situated toward, the north; northern; of the wind, blowing from the north. — adv. Toward the north. — north'er-ly-ness (-lî-nês), n.

north'ern (-thêrn), a. [AS. norðerne.] 1. Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north. 2. [cap.] Of or pert. to the North, or Northern States. U. S. 3. Directed toward the north; as, a northern course; coming or blowing from the north; as, a northern wind.

4. Peculiar to, characteristic of, occurring in, or produced in, the north.

Northern Athens. = ATHENS OF THE NORTH. — n. barracuda, a small barracuda (*Sphyrna borealis*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Fear to Cape Cod. — N. Bear, Russia; — a nickname. — N. Car. Charles's Wain. — N. Cross, the constellation Cygnus. — N. Crown. = CORONA BOREALIS. — N. Fly, the minor constellation *Musca borealis*, just north of Arcturus. — n. glance, the aurora borealis; — sometimes so called by sailors. — N. Hemisphere. See HEMISPHERE, 2. — N. He-rod-o-tus (hê-rôd'ô-tûs), Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241), a native of Iceland, famous as a poet, lawgiver, and historian. — n. lights. See AURORA BOREALIS. — n. phalarope. See PHALAROPE. — n. pickerel, the pike *Esox lucius*. U. S. — n. race, *Ethiops*. — NORDIC RACE. — n. spy, a peculiar American apple, of round or oblate form, green color striped with yellow and red, and firm, subacid flesh of fine quality. — N. Star, the North Star; Polaris. — n. sucker, a sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*) widely distributed over northern North America. It reaches a length of two and a half feet, and from the Great Lakes northward is a valuable food fish. — N. Union football. See FOOTBALL, 2. — n. whiting, the kingfish *Menticirrhus saxatilis*.

north'er-er (nôrt'hêr-er), n. One born or living in the north; specif. [cap.] U. S., a native or inhabitant of the Northern States.

north'ing (nôrt'hîng; -thîng; 277), n. 1. Surv. & Navig. Difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning; — opposed to southing. 2. Astron. North declination.

north'land (nôrt'hând), n. [AS. norpland.] Land in the north; the north of a country, etc. — north'land-er, n.

north'man (nôrt'hmân), n.; pl. -MEN (-mên). [Cf. AS. norðman. See NORTH, MAN; cf. NORMAN.] One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., one of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norseman.

north-north-east', a. Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northeast; blowing or coming from that direction. — adv. Toward or from a point in that direction. — n. A direction or point halfway between north and northeast; two points, or 22° 30', east of due north; N. 22° 30' E. See COMPASS CARD.

north-north-west', a. Lying or situated in, or leading to, a direction or point halfway between north and northwest; blowing or coming from that direction. — adv. Toward or from a point in that direction. — n. A direction or point halfway between north and northwest; two points, or 22° 30', west of due north; N. 22° 30' W. See COMPASS CARD.

North Sea. 1. See the GAZETTEER. b The Baltic Sea. Obs. & R. c The sea or ocean of the Northern Hemisphere; — usually in pl. Cf. SOUTH SEA.

north-umb'ri-an (nôrt'h-ûm-brî-ân), a. Of or pert. to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which comprised eastern England and Scot-

land between the rivers Humber and Forth, and was the foremost of the Anglo-Saxon powers from about 500 to 750 A. D. — n. a A native of Northumberland or of Northumbria. b The Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Northumbria (see ANGLO-SAXON, n., 3); also, the modern English dialect of Northumberland. — Northumbrian burr. See 3d BURR, 13.

north-ward (nôrt'hwêrd; naut., nôrt'hêrd), adv. [AS. norðward.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

north'ward, a. Situated, directed, looking, or extending, northward.

north'ward, n. The northward direction, point, or part.

north'ward-ly, a. Having a northern direction or situation; of the wind, blowing from the north.

north'ward-ly, adv. In a northern direction.

north'wards (nôrt'hwêrdz), adv. & n. Northward.

north-west' (-wêst'; see NORTH), n. [AS. norðwest.] The point of the horizon or direction between the north and west at an equal distance from each; the northwest part or region.

northwest by north, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', north of due northwest; N. 33° 45' W. See COMPASS CARD. — n. by west, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', west of due northwest; N. 56° 15' W. See COMPASS CARD.

north-west', a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in or in the direction of, the northwest; being in the northwest; proceeding toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.

Northwest Boundary Dispute or Question, Amer. Hist., the boundary dispute between the United States (claiming under a cession in 1824 by Russia of all her claim to territory south of 54° 40') and Great Britain (claiming under a quitclaim in 1819 by Spain, who claimed Oregon on the ground of discovery, of her title to the region north of 42°), which was finally settled in 1846 by a treaty making the 49th parallel the boundary from the Lake of the Woods as far west as the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, this parallel having been accepted by both in 1818 as the boundary as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Called also Oregon Question. — N. Passage, a passage by sea between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans along the north coast of America, long sought for by navigators. — N. Territory, U. S. Hist., a region northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the Federal Government by the States owning it, or claiming to own it. A bill for its organization was passed by Congress in 1787, but its actual organization did not take place until 1799. See WESTERN RESERVE.

north-west'ward (-wêst'wêrd; see NORTH), adv. Toward the northwest; in or from an northwest direction.

north-west'er (-wêst'êr; see NORTH), n. 1. A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind. 2. = NORTHWESTER, 2. Rare.

north-west'er-ly, a. That is toward the northwest; of the wind, blowing from the northwest.

north-west'ern (-têrn), a. Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; extending or going toward the northwest; northwesterly; as, a northwestern course.

Northwestern race, Ethnol., a tall subdolichocephalic race with chestnut hair, often almost brown, found chiefly in the northwest of Ireland, in Wales, and the east of Belgium; — so called by Deniker.

north-west'ward (-wêst'wêrd), adv. Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction. — n. The northwest.

north-west'ward-ly, a. Situated or leading toward the northwest; blowing from the northwest. — adv. North-westward.

Nor'way (nôr'wâ), n. A country of northern Europe.

Norway haddock, the rosefish. — N. itch. Med. See ITC, n., 1. — N. lobster, a lobster (*Neophros norvegicus*) of European seas, resembling the American lobster but much slenderer. — N. maple, a handsome European maple (*Acer platanoides*), much planted for shade in the United States. It has dark green leaves; there are also numerous garden varieties with colored foliage. — N. pine, the red pine *Pinus resinosa*. — N. rat, the common brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*, syn. *M. decumanus*). See RAT. — N. spruce, a well-known spruce (*Picea abies*), native of northern Europe, but widely cultivated. It is pyramidal, with spreading branches, dark foliage, and long pendulous cones.

Nor-we-gian (nôr-wê'jân; -jî-ân), a. [Cf. F. norvégien, Icel. Norveg, Norveg, Norway. See NORTH; WAX.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language.

Norwegian fish, Norway ick. See ITC, n., 1. — N. stove, a felt-lined box in which a vessel, the contents of which are raised to the boiling point, is left until the food in it is cooked.

Nor-we-gian, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Norway. The Norwegians are mostly typical Teutons, tall, blond, and dolichocephalic, though in the north there is a considerable Lapp population, and among those in the southwest brunt traits indicate intermixture with a dark race. 2. The language of the Norwegians, which belongs to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic languages. In its literary form it is practically the same as Danish. In its spoken form it possesses three main dialects, the eastern, resembling Swedish, the western, nearer Icelandic, and a coast dialect similar to Danish. Cf. ICELANDIC.

Nor-thum'ber (nôr-thûm'bêr), n. [AS. Norðþymbre, N. pl. Northmen. b Northern cloth. c Inhabitants of ancient Northumbria; — usually in pl. Rare. d A native or inhabitant of the North. e A north wind. Rare. f A north wind. Rare. g To become more northerly. h To be more northerly. i To be more northerly. j To be more northerly. k To be more northerly. l To be more northerly. m To be more northerly. n To be more northerly. o To be more northerly. p To be more northerly. q To be more northerly. r To be more northerly. s To be more northerly. t To be more northerly. u To be more northerly. v To be more northerly. w To be more northerly. x To be more northerly. y To be more northerly. z To be more northerly.

Nor-thum'ber, n. 1. The aurora borealis; — usually in pl. 2. Light from the north. 3. A north wind. Rare. 4. A north wind. Rare. 5. To become more northerly. 6. To be more northerly. 7. To be more northerly. 8. To be more northerly. 9. To be more northerly. 10. To be more northerly. 11. To be more northerly. 12. To be more northerly. 13. To be more northerly. 14. To be more northerly. 15. To be more northerly. 16. To be more northerly. 17. To be more northerly. 18. To be more northerly. 19. To be more northerly. 20. To be more northerly. 21. To be more northerly. 22. To be more northerly. 23. To be more northerly. 24. To be more northerly. 25. To be more northerly. 26. To be more northerly. 27. To be more northerly. 28. To be more northerly. 29. To be more northerly. 30. To be more northerly. 31. To be more northerly. 32. To be more northerly. 33. To be more northerly. 34. To be more northerly. 35. To be more northerly. 36. To be more northerly. 37. To be more northerly. 38. To be more northerly. 39. To be more northerly. 40. To be more northerly. 41. To be more northerly. 42. To be more northerly. 43. To be more northerly. 44. To be more northerly. 45. To be more northerly. 46. To be more northerly. 47. To be more northerly. 48. To be more northerly. 49. To be more northerly. 50. To be more northerly. 51. To be more northerly. 52. To be more northerly. 53. To be more northerly. 54. To be more northerly. 55. To be more northerly. 56. To be more northerly. 57. To be more northerly. 58. To be more northerly. 59. To be more northerly. 60. To be more northerly. 61. To be more northerly. 62. To be more northerly. 63. To be more northerly. 64. To be more northerly. 65. To be more northerly. 66. To be more northerly. 67. To be more northerly. 68. To be more northerly. 69. To be more northerly. 70. To be more northerly. 71. To be more northerly. 72. To be more northerly. 73. To be more northerly. 74. To be more northerly. 75. To be more northerly. 76. To be more northerly. 77. To be more northerly. 78. To be more northerly. 79. To be more northerly. 80. To be more northerly. 81. To be more northerly. 82. To be more northerly. 83. To be more northerly. 84. To be more northerly. 85. To be more northerly. 86. To be more northerly. 87. To be more northerly. 88. To be more northerly. 89. To be more northerly. 90. To be more northerly. 91. To be more northerly. 92. To be more northerly. 93. To be more northerly. 94. To be more northerly. 95. To be more northerly. 96. To be more northerly. 97. To be more northerly. 98. To be more northerly. 99. To be more northerly. 100. To be more northerly.

Nor-thum'ber, n. 1. The aurora borealis; — usually in pl. 2. Light from the north. 3. A north wind. Rare. 4. A north wind. Rare. 5. To become more northerly. 6. To be more northerly. 7. To be more northerly. 8. To be more northerly. 9. To be more northerly. 10. To be more northerly. 11. To be more northerly. 12. To be more northerly. 13. To be more northerly. 14. To be more northerly. 15. To be more northerly. 16. To be more northerly. 17. To be more northerly. 18. To be more northerly. 19. To be more northerly. 20. To be more northerly. 21. To be more northerly. 22. To be more northerly. 23. To be more northerly. 24. To be more northerly. 25. To be more northerly. 26. To be more northerly. 27. To be more northerly. 28. To be more northerly. 29. To be more northerly. 30. To be more northerly. 31. To be more northerly. 32. To be more northerly. 33. To be more northerly. 34. To be more northerly. 35. To be more northerly. 36. To be more northerly. 37. To be more northerly. 38. To be more northerly. 39. To be more northerly. 40. To be more northerly. 41. To be more northerly. 42. To be more northerly. 43. To be more northerly. 44. To be more northerly. 45. To be more northerly. 46. To be more northerly. 47. To be more northerly. 48. To be more northerly. 49. To be more northerly. 50. To be more northerly. 51. To be more northerly. 52. To be more northerly. 53. To be more northerly. 54. To be more northerly. 55. To be more northerly. 56. To be more northerly. 57. To be more northerly. 58. To be more northerly. 59. To be more northerly. 60. To be more northerly. 61. To be more northerly. 62. To be more northerly. 63. To be more northerly. 64. To be more northerly. 65. To be more northerly. 66. To be more northerly. 67. To be more northerly. 68. To be more northerly. 69. To be more northerly. 70. To be more northerly. 71. To be more northerly. 72. To be more northerly. 73. To be more northerly. 74. To be more northerly. 75. To be more northerly. 76. To be more northerly. 77. To be more northerly. 78. To be more northerly. 79. To be more northerly. 80. To be more northerly. 81. To be more northerly. 82. To be more northerly. 83. To be more northerly. 84. To be more northerly. 85. To be more northerly. 86. To be more northerly. 87. To be more northerly. 88. To be more northerly. 89. To be more northerly. 90. To be more northerly. 91. To be more northerly. 92. To be more northerly. 93. To be more northerly. 94. To be more northerly. 95. To be more northerly. 96. To be more northerly. 97. To be more northerly. 98. To be more northerly. 99. To be more northerly. 100. To be more northerly.

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**no'tate** (nô'tât), *v. t.* [L. *notatus*, p. p. of *notare* to mark. See *NOTE*, *n.*] *Bot. & Zool.* Marked with spots or lines.

**no'tate** (nô'tât), *v. t.* To put into notation.

**no'tation** (nô-tâ'sh'ân), *n.* [L. *notatio* a marking, etymology, fr. *notare* to mark, notal mark: cf. *F. notation*. See *NOTE*, *n.*] 1. Literal or etymological signification. *Obs.* 2. An annotation; a note. *Now Rare.* 3. Act of noting; observation; a taking note. *Rare.* 4. A mark or indication. *Obs. & R.* 5. Act, process, or method of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters; any particular system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science, to express briefly technical facts, quantities, etc.; specif.: a The system of figures, letters, and signs used in arithmetic and algebra to express number, quantity, or operations. *b Music.* Act, process, or system of recording music or musical details by means of notes or symbols; musical notes and symbols collectively. Notation has been devised to indicate pitch, metrical length, rhythm, tempo, accent or force, harmonic combinations, style, and specific directions about performance. The oldest system known is the alphabetical notation of the Greeks, in which the tones of a melody were represented by letters, variously written, as upright, inverted, etc., to denote naturals, sharps, etc., and to which certain time and accent signs were added. Letters were used to denote fixed pitch in the later medieval tabatures, and are still so used as under *pitch* and elsewhere in this book. The next important step, however, was in the early medieval *neumes*, denoting relative pitch, and in the transient system of Hucbald (10th century), who wrote syllables to be sung between parallel lines, marking the spaces T or S for "tone" (step) or semitone. The addition of lines denoting fixed pitch to the neumes resulted in the modern staff system, in which a clef gives to lines and spaces their pitch, which may be chromatically altered by accidentals. Notation of time values was developed in the system of mensurable music with ligatures, which gave rise to time signatures, while metrical accent came to be marked throughout by the bar. Rhythm may be represented by special symbols (see *RYTHM*); force, by such signs and abbreviations as *λ*, *<*, *f*, *p*, etc.; and special directions as to manner of performance, by the staccato mark, slur, repeat, pedal sign, etc. Harmony has a kind of numerical shorthand in the system of thorough bass.

**not'-be-ing**, *n.* 1. Nonbeing; nonexistence. 2. A nonexistent thing; a nonbeing. *Rare.*

**notch** (nôch), *n.* [Prob. for *notch*, an *otch* giving a notch; cf. *OF. oche, asche, F. choche, OF. ochier, ochier, to notch, nick, Fr. oscure*.] 1. A V-shaped indentation or hollow, as in a surface or edge; a nick, as one cut in a tally stick. And on the stem of ten equal notches makes. *Swift.* 2. *Cricket.* A run. *Obsolète. Cant.* 3. A narrow passage between two elevations, as mountains; a deep, close pass; a defile; — esp. common in proper names in New England; as, the Crawford Notch. *U. S.* 4. Act of notching, or cutting notches. 5. *Logging.* UNDERCUT.

**NOTCH**. — See *DINT*.

**notch**, *v. t.*; **NOTCHED** (nôcht); **NOTCH'ING**. 1. To cut (the hair) unevenly or poorly. *Obs.* 2. To cut or make notches in, as a stick; to indent; also, to score, mark, record, or tally by or as if by notches. 3. To fasten or insert by notches. 4. To cut or chop; as, to notch off the hands. *Rare.* 5. To fit (the arrow) to the string; to nock. 6. *Logging.* To make an undercut, or notch, in (a tree). 7. *Forestry.* To plant (a tree) by making a T-shaped cut or notch in the sod, folding it back, inserting the roots, then replacing and tramping the sod firm.

**to notch up**. *Mach.* = TO LINK UP.

**notch**, *v. i.* 1. To make notches. 2. To become notched, or indented. *Rare.*

**notch/board** (nôch'bôrd'; 201), *n.* *Carp.* The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

**notched** (nôcht), *pret. & p. p.* of *NOTCH*. — notched falcon, any of several South American falcons (genus *Harpagus*) having the maxilla doubly toothed; esp., *H. bidentatus*.

**notching**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *NOTCH*. *Specif.*: *vb. n.* 1. Act of making notches; act of cutting into small hollows. 2. The small hollow, or hollows, cut; a notch or notches. 3. *Carp.* A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions; also, a joint so formed. 4. *Engin.* A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side. See also *OUTLETTING*.

**note** (nôt), *n.* [F. *note*, L. *nota* mark.] 1. *Mus.* A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp., in modern staff notation, one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. Notes now have from one to three parts: the *head*, the *stem*, and the *hooks*, or penmans, which may run together between two or more notes. These parts distinguish the following notes in present general use: *semibreve*, or *whole note*,  $\text{♩}$ ; *minim*, or *half note*,  $\text{♪}$ ; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*,  $\text{♫}$ ; *quaver*, or *eighth note*,  $\text{♬}$ ; *semiquaver*, or *sixteenth note*,  $\text{♭}$ ; *demisemiquaver*, or *thirty-second note*,  $\text{♮}$ ; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*,  $\text{♯}$ . Their time value may be modified by various marks, as the *dot*, *tie*, *hold*, and *staccato*. Their pitch value is taken from the staff degree — with its modifying sharp, flat, etc. — on which they are placed. In Gregorian music the older *large*, *long*, *breve*, and *semibreve* are still sometimes used. See *MOTATION*, 5 b.  $\text{♩}$  Inaccurately, a key of a pianoforte or similar instrument.

2. A musical sound; specif.: a A melody or strain; tune; song. *Now Poetical.* b The song or musical call of a bird. c A tone of definite pitch, as of a musical instrument or the human voice in singing. Consonant chords that shiver to one note. *Tennyson.* 3. A cry, call, or sound, esp. of a bird; as, the note of the crow. Also, fig.: as, a note of preparation or war. *Shak.* That note of revolt against the eighteenth century, which we detect in Goethe, was struck by Winckelmann. *W. Pater.* 4. A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a sign; indication; character; distinctive mark or feature; characteristic quality. Such depreciation is an infallible note of shallow and careless thinking. *Glaustone.* 5. Stigma; brand; reproach. *Now Rare.* Once more, the more to aggravate the note, With a foul traitor's name stuff thy throat. *Shak.* 6. A mark, or sign, made to identify, distinguish, call attention, point out something to notice, or the like; a visible sign, or token, proving or giving evidence. *Now Rare.* 7. A sign or character, excluding letters, used in printing or writing, as *or* ?; as, the note of exclamation. 8. *Law.* a An abstract of certain particulars which was recorded in the conveyance by fine (see 6th FINE, 3 b). *b Scots Law.* A short and concise statement used as a pleading in a case, esp. one drawn by counsel stating the pleas in law on which an action or defense is to be maintained. 9. A brief writing intended to assist the memory or to serve as a basis for fuller statement; a memorandum; a minute; also, usually in *pl.*, a record of impressions, incidents, etc.; as, Dickens's "American Notes." 10. *pl.* Hence, a writing intended to assist in public speaking; memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis or the full text of what is to be said; as, to preach from notes; also, a reporter's memoranda; the original report of a speech or of proceedings. Rarely in *sing.* 11. A brief remark by way of explanation or additional information; a comment or explanation, as in the margin or at the foot of a page; an annotation on a text or author; a critical, explanatory, or illustrative observation. 12. A remark or observation, esp. one worth notice. *Obs.* 13. A list of items or charges, or of particulars; *Obs.*, an account or bill. "The smith's note for shoeing." *Shak.* 14. A written communication; specif.: a A short informal letter. *b* A formal diplomatic or official missive. 15. A written acknowledgment; a receipt. *Obs. & R.* 16. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; a written promise to pay; as, a promissory note; a note of hand; a negotiable note; a bank note (note being often used alone for any of these phrases). 17. Reputation; fame; distinction; eminence. There was scarce a family of note which had not poured out its blood on the field or the scaffold. *Prescott.* 18. Observation; notice; heed. Give orders to my servants that they take No note at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.* 19. Notification; information; intelligence. *Obs. or R.* The king . . . shall have note of this. *Shak.* **SYN.** — See *REMARK*. **note of addition.** See *POINT OF ADDITION*. *Obs.* — *n.* of admiration. = EXCLAMATION, 3. — *n.* of hand, a promissory note. **note** (nôt), *v. t.*; **NOTED** (nô'têd; -îd; 151); **NOT'ING** (nô'ting). [F. *noter*, L. *notare*, fr. *nota*. See *NOTE*, *n.*] 1. To notice or observe with care; to take notice of or observe; remark; heed; attend to; perceive. *Pope.* No more of that; I have noted it well. *Shak.* 2. To make a separate or special mention of from among various items or matters; as, he noted the man's optimism. 3. To record or set (down) in writing; to make a note or memorandum of. Every unguarded word . . . was noted down. *Macaulay.* 4. In *Obs.* or *Rare* senses: a To set or put down in or as in writing; as, he was noted an ass. *Obs.* b To denote; to designate; signify. *Obs.* c To indicate, as by pointing; to point out; to show forth. *Rare. & Music.* To set down in, or provide with, notes, or musical characters. *Rare.* e To distinguish by a note or mark, as of reference; to mark so as to distinguish, call attention to, or the like. *Obs.* f To annotate; also, to make notes in. *Rare. W. H. Dixon.* g To charge or accuse, as with some fault or crime (usually with *for*, *or* *with*); to brand. *Obs. Shak. H. Com.* To make a memorandum of nonpayment of (a negotiable bill) on presentation; — said of a notary public. *Eng.* **note**, *v. i.* To make or produce musical notes. *Obs. or R.* **note/book** (nô't'bôok'), *n.* 1. A book in which notes or memorandums are written. 2. A book in which promissory notes are registered. **not'ed** (nô'têd), *pret. & p. p.* of *NOTE*. *Specif.*: *p. a.* A specially marked, observed, or noticed; hence, well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; famous; as, a noted author, or traveler. *b* Provided with musical notes or score. — **not'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **not'ed-ness**, *n.* **Not'e-lâ'sa** (nô't'e-lâ'sâ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *vônos* the south, southwest + *λαία* olive tree.] *Bot.* A small genus of chiefly Australian oleaceous trees or shrubs having axillary 4-merous flowers with broad petals, the stamens coherent, and a 1-seeded drupeaceous, often edible, fruit. Most of the species have very hard wood, whence they are known as *ironwoods*. See *AXBREAKER*, *IRONWOOD*, *BLUE PLUM*. **note/less** (nô't'lês), *a.* 1. Without note; not attracting notice; unmarked; undistinguished; inconspicuous. *Scott.* 2. Devoid of musical notes; unmusical; voiceless. **note/less-ly**, *adv.* — **note/less-ness**, *n.*

**note/let** (nô't'let), *n.* A little or short note.

**note paper.** Writing paper of the various sizes usually employed in correspondence. See *PAPER*.

**note/wor'thy** (nô't'wôr'thî), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable; notable. — **note/wor'th-ly** (-thî-lî), *adv.* — **note/wor'th-ness**, *n.*

**not'ing** (nô'ting), *n.* [From *no*, a. + *thing*.] 1. Not any thing; no thing (in the widest sense of the word thing); nought; partively (now rare with an adjective), no share, element, part; — opposed to anything and something. *Shak.* Yet had his aspect nothing of severe. *Dryden.* 2. That which is or may be taken or considered as nonexistent; what is of no significance; as, it is nothing to me. *Shak.* Why, then, the world and all that's in 't is nothing. *Shak.* 3. *Arith.* Absence of all magnitude or quantity, however small; also, a cipher; a zero. 4. That which does not exist; a nonentity. *Shak.* To quite consume us, and reduce To nothing this essential. *Milton.* 5. A thing that may be taken as nonexistent; a thing of no account, value, note, or the like; specif., a person of no importance; a nobody. One that lies three thirds and uses a known truth to pass a thousand nothings with. *Shak.* 6. Nothingness; utter insignificance. *Obs.* 7. *Hegelianism.* That which is characterized by utter absence of determination; perfect indistinguishableness. all to nothing, by all odds; to the fullest extent. *Rare.* — for *n.*, a By no means; in no wise. *Obs.* b To no purpose; in vain. c For no reason; groundlessly. d Without cost; free. — *n. much*, not a great deal; very little. — *n. off*, *Naut.*, an order to the steersman to keep the vessel close to the wind. **not'ing, adv.** In no degree; not at all; in no wise; — now chiefly used with verbs; as, this differs nothing from that. The influence of reason in producing our passions is nothing near so extensive as is commonly believed. *Burke.* **nothing like.** See *LIKE*, *a. Note*. **not'ing-a-ri-an** (-rî-ân; 115), *n.* One of no religious belief or political creed, one belonging to no particular sect. *Humorous.* — **not'ing-a-ri-an-ism** (-îz'm), *n.* **not'ing-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being nothing; as: a Nonexistence; nihility. *b* Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like. c Unconsciousness; insensibility. 2. A thing that is, or is as if, nonexistent; a nothing. 3. *Hegelianism.* The state or quality of utter indistinguishableness; total absence of determination or particularity. **Not'h-o-lâ'na** (nô't'h-ô-lâ'nâ), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *vônos* spurious + *L. laena* cloak.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of poly-podiaceous rock-inhabiting ferns of very diverse habit. The fronds are pinnate, bipinnate, or tripinnate, and silky-hairy, tomentose, or farinose. The marginal sori are without indurium. **Not'h-o-sau'rus** (-sô'rîs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *vônos* spurious + *-saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the order Saurpterygia from the Triassic of central Europe, resembling the Plesiosauria, but having longer and more slender limbs less completely modified for swimming. It is the type of a family, *Not'h-o-sau'ri-îdæ* (-rî-dê), or of a higher group *Not'h-o-sau'ri-î* (-rî), containing also the genus *Lariosaurus* and allied forms. *N. marabitis* from the Muschelkalk of southern Germany became ten feet long. — **Not'h-o-saur** (nô't'h-ô-sô'r), — **not'h-o-sau'ri-an** (-sô'rî-ân), *a. & n.* **not'ice** (nô'tis), *n.* [F., fr. L. *notitia* a being known, knowledge, fr. *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See *KNOW*.] 1. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; information; intimation or warning, esp. of a formal nature; announcement; specif., notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of the intention of terminating it at a specified time, as by a tenant to a landlord or an employee to an employer. I . . . have given him notice that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here. *Shak.* 2. A written or printed sign, or the like, communicating information or warning; as, to put a notice on a door. 3. Knowledge; also, an idea; notion. *Obs.* 4. Act of noting, remarking, or observing; observation; heed; cognizance; notice; attention. How ready is envy to mingle with the notices we take of other people's good. *J. Watts.* 5. Polite or favorable attention; favor; respect; civility; as, the notice paid to a belle. 6. An announcement or written mention, often accompanied by comments or remarks; specif., now, a paragraph or article of the nature of a review; a critique; as, book notices; theatrical notices. **notice of honor or dishonor, Com.** a notice to the drawer or an indorser of a negotiable bill or note by a subsequent party that it has been dishonored. Failure to duly give such notice in general discharges the obligation of the prior parties. **SYN.** — Attention, regard, remark, note, heed; consideration, respect, civility; intelligence, advice, news. **not'ice**, *v. t.*; **NOTICED** (nô'tis't); **NOTIC'ING** (nô'tis-ing). 1. To notify; to give notice of; to intimate. *Obs.*, exc. in legal usage. 2. To show that one has observed; to make mention of; remark upon; refer to; point out; as, to notice a book. Another circumstance was noticed in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Sir W. Hamilton.* 3. To take notice or note of; to observe; perceive; mark; heed; pay attention to. 4. To pay polite or favorable attention to; to treat with attention and civility; to recognize; as, to notice strangers.

**5.** To give a formal notice or notification to; to serve a notice on, as a tenant. See **NOTICE**, n., 1.  
**Syn.**—Remark, observe, perceive, see, mark, note, mind, regard, heed; mention, comment on.  
**no'tice-a-ble** (nō'tis-ā-b'l), a. Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract attention; conspicuous.  
**no'tice-a-bil'i-ty** (nō'tis-ā-b'il-i-ti), n. — **no'tice-a-bly**, adv.  
**no'ti-fi-ca-tion** (nō'ti-fī-kā'sh'zhn), n. [F. *notification*. See **NOTIFY**.] 1. Act of notifying; act of making known; an intimation or notice; esp., act of giving official notice or information by words, by writing, or by other means.  
**2.** The written or printed matter which gives notice; an advertisement, citation, etc.  
**no'ti-fy** (nō'ti-fī), v. t.; **no'ti-fied** (-fid); **no'ti-fy-ing** (-fī-ing). [F. *notifier*, L. *notificare*; *notus* known (p. p. of *noscere* to know) + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See **KNOW**; -**FY**.] 1. To give notice of; to make known; to declare; to publish; as, to notify a fact to a person.  
No law can bind till it be notified or promulgated. South.  
**2.** To take notice of; to observe. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*  
**3.** To denote; indicate; point out. *Obs.*  
**4.** To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprise; as, the constable notified the citizens to meet at the city hall.  
**5.** To annotate. *Rare.*  
**no'tion** (nō'sh'zhn), n. [L. *notio*, fr. *noscere* to know; cf. F. *notion*. See **KNOW**.] 1. Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or notes.  
Few agree in their notions about these words. Chayne.  
That notion of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, etc. Watts.  
*Notion*, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signifying, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*  
**2.** In *Obs.* senses: a A form, character, or "sense," in which a thing exists or is taken. b Of a word, signification; denotation. c A term or phrase. d Mind; intellect; understanding; also, fancy; imagination; thought.  
His notion weakens, his discernings  
Are lethargied. Shak.  
**3.** A view, theory, belief, or the like; an opinion.  
A perverse will easily collects together a system of notions to justify itself in its obliquity. J. H. Newman.  
**4.** Inclination; fancy; as, I have a notion to do it.  
**5.** A fancy or fondness (for one of the opposite sex). *Scot. & Dial.*  
**6.** An invention. *Obs.* or *R.* exc. specif., *U. S.*: An ingenious device; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; a knickknack; — usually in *pl.*; as, Yankee notions. *Colloq.*  
**7.** Short for Winchester notion, a word, expression, or usage peculiar to Winchester College. *Local, Eng.*  
**Syn.**—See **IDEA**.  
**no'tion-al** (-āl), a. 1. Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; speculative; as, *notional* sciences; also, formerly, of persons, given to speculation or holding speculative views.  
**2.** Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary; unreal.  
Discourses of speculative and notional things. Evelyn.  
**3.** Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man; also, *Vulgar*, predictively, of the opinion (that); as, he's a *notional* that he'll win. *U. S.*  
**4.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a notion or idea.  
**5.** Gram. Designating, or pertaining to, a verb that carries a full meaning of its own, as distinguished from one that is merely auxiliary. Thus *has* is a *notional* verb in "he has luck;" an auxiliary, in "he has gone."  
**no'tion-al-ly**, adv. In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.  
**Not-ke-ri-an** (nōt-kē-ri-ān), a. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, any of several Notkers, Benedictines of St. Gall, Switzerland; as, a Notker Balbulus (c. 840-912), composer and writer on music, who developed and popularized the sequence. b Notker Laabeo (c. 952-1022), a teacher and translator into Old High German.  
**no'to** (nō'tō), n. Combining form from Greek *νότος*, back.  
**no'to-centrous** (-sēn'trūs), n. [See **NOTO-**; **CENTRUM**.] *Zool.* Designating a vertebra whose centrum is formed exclusively of interdigital arcualia. See **ARCUALIA**.  
**no'to-chord** (nō'tō-kōrd), n. [*noto* + **CHORD**.] *Zool.* A longitudinal elastic rod of cells which in the lowest vertebrates (as *Ampioxus* and the lampreys), and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates, forms the supporting and stiffening axis of the body; the chorda dorsalis. It represents in function and position the future backbone of the higher forms, and serves as a structural basis around which

the bodies of the vertebrae are formed. The notochord develops typically from the hypoblast at a very early stage, as a median longitudinal dorsal outgrowth of the wall of the primitive alimentary tract. In the adult of the higher vertebrates it becomes almost obliterated as the bodies of the vertebrae develop. See **SPINAL COLUMN**. A well-developed notochord is present in the caudal region of larval ascidians, and a structure possibly homologous occurs in the Adelochorda. Both of these groups are placed with the Vertebrata in a phylum, *Chordata*, largely for this reason.  
**no'to-chor'al** (nō'tō-kōr'āl), a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the notochord; having a notochord.  
**no'to-don'ti-dae** (-dōn'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL; *noto* + Gr. *δόντος*, *δόντος*, tooth.] *Zool.* An extensive family of moths similar to the Noctuidae, from which they are distinguished chiefly by the venation of the fore wings. The larvae are usually naked and often of grotesque form, having hump-like spines, or fleshy processes. Cf. **RUSS MOTH**, **LOBSTER MOTH**. — **no'to-don'ti-an** (-sh'ān), **no'to-don'ti-id** (-tīd), **no'to-don'toid** (-tōid), a. & n.  
**no'to-ga'a** (-jē'ā), n. [NL; Gr. *Nototidæ* *νότης* the south + *γαία* the earth.] *Zoogeog.* A certain realm, or primary terrestrial division. It includes (according to those recognizing only two such realms) the *New Zealand*, *Australian*, and *Neotropical* regions, or (according to those recognizing three) the *New Zealand* and *Australian* regions. Cf. **ARCTOGAEA**, and **NEOGAEA**. — **no'to-ga'an** (-gā'an), **no'to-ga'al** (-gā'al), a. — **no'to-ga'i-an** (-gē'ī-an), **no'to-ga'i-id** (-pō'dī-an), n.; *L. pl.* -*id* (-ā). [NL; *noto* + Gr. *νότος*, dim. of *νότος*, *νότος*, the foot.] *Zool.* The dorsal lobe or branch of a parapodium. See **PARAPODIUM**. — **no'to-po'di-al** (-āl), a.  
**no'to-ri-ety** (nō'tō-ri-ē-ti), n.; *pl.* -*eties* (-tīz). [Cf. F. *notoriété*.] See **NOTORIOUS**. 1. Quality or state of being notorious, or generally or publicly known; — commonly in an unfavorable sense; as, the *notoriety* of a crime.  
**2.** A well-known, noted, or famous person.  
**no'to-ri-ous** (nō'tō-ri-ūs; 201), a. [LL. *notorius*; cf. L. *notoria*, -*rium*, information; fr. L. *noscere*, *notum*, to know. See **KNOW**.] 1. Generally known and talked of; well, widely, or commonly known; forming a part of common knowledge; noted; universally recognized; — usually unfavorable in sense; as, a *notorious* thief, vice, fact.  
**2.** Evident; manifest; conspicuous. *Obs.*  
**Syn.**—Conspicuous, noted, notable. See **FAMOUS**, **NOTORIOUS CONVEYANCE**, **Law**. See **CONVEYANCE**. — **no'to-ri-ous-ly**, adv. — **no'to-ri-ous-ness**, n.  
**no'tor-nis** (nō'tōr'nīs), n. [NL; Gr. *νότος* the south + *οπίς* bird.] *Zool.* A genus of flightless birds allied to the gallinules. *N. manelli* of New Zealand was first known as a fossil bird, but later a few individuals of a closely allied, if distinct, species (*N. hochstetteri*) were found living on the South Island. *N. albus*, a white species, inhabited Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands.  
**no'to-ri-um** (nō'tō-ri-ūm), n. [NL; Gr. *νότος* the south + *θηριον*.] *Paleont.* A genus of gigantic herbivorous diprotodont Notornis (*N. hochstetteri*). Marsupials, of the Pliocene of Australia.  
**no'to-tre'ma** (-trē'mā), n. [NL; *noto* + Gr. *τρήμα* a hole.] *Zool.* The genus consisting of the marsupial frogs.  
**no'tour** (nō'tōr), a. [F. *notoire*. See **NOTORIOUS**.] Open; notorious; — now used only in *notour* bank and *notour* *Scots Law*, the bankruptrupt but at crimes under certain circumstances which are particularly defined by statutes and which make the bankrupt liable to involuntary sequestration or imprisonment.  
**no'tre Dame** (nō'trē dām'), n. [Fr.] Our Lady; the Virgin Mary; — used esp. in names of French churches;  
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2. To grow; cultivate, as plants; let grow, as hair. Obs. 3. To furnish or sustain with nutriment, or, fig., with means of support and increase; to supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc., or keeps in good health; to feed; to foster; to maintain; support; sustain; as, to nourish rebellion; to nourish the virtues.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it. Is. xlv. 14. Nourished up in the words of faith. 1 Tim. iv. 6. Whiles I in Ireland nourish a mighty band. Shak. Syn.—Cherish, feed, supply. See NURSE.

nour'ish (nūr'ish), v. t. 1. To be nurtured or nursed. Obs. 2. To promote growth; to furnish nutriment.

Grains and roots nourish more than their leaves. Bacon. 3. To gain nourishment; to be fed. Obs.

nour'ish-ing, p. pr. & v. n. of NOURISH. Specif.: p. a. Promoting growth; nutritious.—nour'ish-ing-ly, adv.

nour'ish-ment (-mēt), n. [OF. nourissement.] 1. That which nourishes; nutriment; food; sustenance.

Learn to seek the nourishment of their souls. Hooker. 2. Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished.

3. Nutritiousness; nutritiveness. Obs.

nous (nōs; nous), n. [NL, fr. Gr. nous mind.] 1. Philos. The reason; the highest intellect; God regarded as the World Reason. Anaxagoras was the author of the doctrine of reason or nous as principle, though he conceived it as the principle of the order of nature, hence as an objective quality, rather than as reason in a psychological sense. In Plato (Timæus) the human reason is represented as participating in the divine reason, and Plato was the first to free the conception from materiality, making it purely teleological, although it still possessed the objectivity attaching to the nature of ideas. In Aristotle (De Anim., III.) the passive reason (νοῦς παθητικός) includes sense perception, memory, imagination, and reflection; but the poetic, or creative, reason (νοῦς ποιητικός), the agent intellect of the Scholastics, is the pure reason whose activity is theoretic (i. e., beholding what is divine) (Metaph., XI. 7, Θεωρεῖν of God always and of man sometimes (when thinking "first philosophy" or "theology"). The most important conception of the Nous was that of the Neoplatonists who distinguished in the One, the divine being, a One above Reason or Mind, from the divine reason. This divine reason, the first emanation or first creation of the Supreme Being, was identified by some of the Gnostics with Christ, as the first-born of the unbegotten Father, his human form being taken not as real, but only as appearance. W. T. Harris.

2. Mental quickness or cleverness; ready wit; intelligence. Humorous or Colloq.

It requires an eye quick at discovering a weak point, and "nous" to calculate and decide the chances of a successful passage.

nour'veant' riche' (nūr'vānt' rīsh'), masc., Rarely, || nou'vella' riche' (nūr'vél' rīsh'), fem.; pl. masc. NOUVELLES RICHES (nūr'vél' rīsh'), fem. NOUVELLES RICHES (nūr'vél' rīsh'). A person newly become rich.

nov'a (nō'vā), n.; pl. L. NOVÆ (-væ), E. NOVAS (-vāz). [L., fem. sing. of novus new.] Astron. A new star, usually appearing suddenly, shining for a brief period, and then sinking into obscurity. Such appearances are supposed to result from cosmic collisions, as of a dark star with interstellar nebulosities. The most important modern novæ are:—

|| No'va Co-ro-nae Bo-re-a-lis (kō-rō-nā hō-rē-ā-lis) [1849]; || No'va Cyg-ni (sīg-ni) [1850]; || No'va And-rō-me-dæ (And-rō-mē-dæ) [1865]; || No'va Per-sei (pēr-sē-i) [1867]. There are two novæ called Nova Per-sei. They are: a. A small nova which appeared in 1847. b. An extraordinary nova which appeared in Perseus in 1901. It was first sighted on February 22, and for one night (February 23) was the brightest star in the sky. By day it had almost disappeared, after which faint surrounding nebulosities were discovered, apparently moving radially outward from the star at incredible velocity.

nov'a-u-lite (nō'vā'ū-lit), n. [L. novacula a sharp knife, razor.] Petrol. A very hard, fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones. It is thought to be of sedimentary origin.

nov'ate' (nō'vāt'), v. t. & i. t. [L. novatus, p. p. of novare to make new.] To put something new in place of; specif., Law, esp. Civil Law, to grant or dispose of by novation; to make a novation; to make a novation of.

Nov'a-tian (nō'vā-shi-ān), n. Eccl. Hist. One of a sect founded by Novatian (L. Novatianus), a presbyter of Rome, who, representing the sterner portion of the congregation, was elected by them bishop when Cornelius was elected bishop in 251, thus starting a schism, which lasted until the 6th or 7th century. The Novatians, calling themselves "The Pure," held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and later that second marriages are unlawful. —Nov'a-tian, a.

Nov'a-tian-ism (nō'vā-shi-ān-iz-m), n. —Nov'a-tian-ist, n. The Novatians made a distinction between forgiveness by God and reception into the communion of the church. The one might take place without the other. The church must guard its purity with sedulous care. G. P. Fisher.

nov'a-tion (-shān), n. [L. novatio.] 1. Innovation. Now R. 2. Renewal. Obs.

Nov'us (nō'vūs), n. The substitution of a new obligation for an old one, by substituting either: (1) a new obligation between the same parties; or (2) a new debtor in place of the old

one (then specifically called a delegation); or (3) a new creditor in place of the old one. The two latter forms are usually called an assignment in English law. The term novation is used chiefly by civilians.

nov'el (nōv'el), a. [OF. novel, F. nouvel, nouveau, L. novellus, dim. of novus new. See NEW.] 1. New; not old or ancient; of recent origin or introduction; newly made, acquired, etc. Obs. "His novel crown." Marlowe.

2. New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; hence, out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange. Syn.—See NEW.

novel assignment, Pleading, a new assignment or specification of the cause of action set forth in a previous assignment, as where more certainty or particularity is required. —a. dissol'n. or, in full, assize and novel disseizin, Eng. Law, a real action (abolished by 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 21, 1833) granted by Henry II., prob. in 1166, for the recovery of land from which the possessor had been recently disseized. It was brought by a writ bidding the sheriff to summon a jury of twelve men to declare whether the defendant had unjustly disseized the plaintiff. It had a large influence on the development of common-law civil procedure.

nov'el, n. [OF. novele, F. nouvelle. See NOVEL, a.] 1. That which is new; novelty; innovation. Obs.

2. pl. News; fresh tidings; simg., a piece of news. Obs. Some fame of curiosity to hear some novels. Latimer.

3. [It. novella.] A novella; — usually in pl.; as, the novels of Boccaccio. Now Rare.

4. [F. nouvelle a short story, or It. novella.] A fictitious prose tale or narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions professing to represent those of real life are portrayed in a plot; also, now generically with the type of literature constituted or exemplified by such tales; prose fiction of this sort. Novels usually deal with the passions, esp. love, and are typically of sufficient length to fill one or more volumes. Cf. ROMANCE.

5. pl. [cap.] Rom. Law. Certain ordinances of Justinian which were the last issued of those constituting the Corpus Juris Civilis (which see). They were mostly issued in Greek, but not officially compiled, and a Latin text, called the Liber Authenticum, became the authoritative one.

Syn.—NOVEL, ROMANCE were in earlier usage rather sharply contrasted with reference to subject matter, style, and length; as, "The novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the times in which it is written. The romance, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen" (Clara Reeve); "A novel is a kind of abbreviation of a romance" (Chesterfield). In more recent usage the distinction, though somewhat effaced, is occasionally met with, as stated in the citation below. See STORY, FICTION.

In a not very precise way the novel and the romance are still brought into an antithesis similar to Clara Reeve's. That prose fiction which deals realistically with actual life is called, in criticism and conversation, preeminently the novel. That prose fiction which deals with life in a false or fantastic manner, or represents it in the setting of strange, improbable, or impossible adventures, or idealizes the virtues and the vices of human nature, is called romance. W. L. Cross.

nov'el-ette' (nōv'el-ē-tē'), n. [Dim. of novel, n. See NOVEL.] 1. A little or short novel; a story of no great length having the construction of a novel.

2. Music. A kind of pianoforte piece of free form and typically of exuberant character, containing a considerable number of themes; as, Schumann's novellitas.

nov'el-ist, n. [Cf. F. nouvelliste, It. novellista.] 1. In Obs. senses: A an innovator; an assertor or favorer of novelty. b A novice or beginner. c A bearer of news; a newsmonger.

2. A writer of a novel or novels.

nov'el-ist'ic (-is'tik), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, novels. —nov'el-ist'ic-al-ly (-lī-kāl-ē-lī), adv.

nov'el-iz-a-tion (-ī-zā'shān; -ī-zā'shān), n. Act or process of novelizing; conversion into a novel.

nov'el-ize (nōv'el-ī-zē), v. t.; -ized (-ī-zd); -iz'ing (-ī-z'ing). 1. To make or render novel, or new. Obs.

2. To put into the form of a novel; to portray by novels; to convert into a novel. "To novelize history." Sir J. Herschel.

nov'el-ize, v. i. To innovate. Obs.

|| nov'el-iz'ing (-ī-z'ing), n.; pl. -iz'ings (-ī-z'ings). [It.] A kind of tale, narrative, or story, characterized by a compact plot with a point; — an Italian term often used in English to distinguish such a tale from a romance. The novella requires a simple subject matter and disdains episodes, differing further from the romance in concerning itself with the character of its heroes only so far as is revealed in the plot, in creating a greater interest in things than in persons, in having an elegant brevity of style, and in the plot itself being a work of art, not made so by the art of the writer. The stories of Boccaccio's "Decameron" are typical novelle. Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale" is a good English example of the novella.

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**3.** In technical senses: *a. Astron.* (1) The small, brighter, and denser portion of the head of a comet. It is sometimes lacking or invisible. See COMET, 1. (2) The central dark region, or umbra, of a sunspot. *Obs.* *b. Archæol.* See COME, 3. *c. Geol.* The interior of the earth; all of the earth below a shell of indefinite thickness called the crust. See CAUSE, 4. *d. Apiculture.* A small mass of bees and combs of brood, used in forming a center for a new colony or in rearing queens. *e. Bot.* (1) = NUCLEUS. *Obs.* (2) The hilum of a starch granule. (3) In lichens and ascomycetous fungi, the center of an apothecium or perithecium. (4) A bulblet. *Rare.*

**4. Biol.** An organ present in the protoplasm of most plant and animal cells, except in certain forms of low organization, and regarded as an essential factor in their constructive metabolism, growth, and reproduction and in the hereditary transmission of characters. It typically consists of a rounded or oval mass of protoplasm enclosed in a delicate membrane (the nuclear membrane) and composed of a hyaline ground substance containing besides one or more nucleoli a network of feebly staining material (linin). In this network are embedded granules of chromatin, which stains deeply with basic dyes, and is the most essential and characteristic substance of the nucleus (see CHROMATIN). During ordinary cell reproduction the nucleus undergoes more or less complex changes, in which the nuclear membrane disappears and the chromatin is distributed to the new cells (see MITOSIS). Many protozoans have two nuclei, of which the smaller (micronucleus) is especially concerned in mitotic reproduction. In many cases multiplication of the nucleus is not followed by division of the cell body, resulting in a multinucleate cell, or coenocyte. In low forms of cells (as bacteria and blue-green algae) no nucleus can be detected, but the essential nuclear materials may be distributed in the cell protoplasm.

**5. Zool.** *a.* The earliest formed part of a shell, operculum, or other similar structure. In univalve shells it is at the tip of the spire, in bivalve shells at the umboes. *b.* A visceral mass containing the stomach and other organs in certain Tunicata and mollusks. *c.* The madreporic body of an echinoderm.

**6. Anat.** A mass of gray matter, or group of nerve cells in the central nervous system, in the brain.

|| *nuc'le-us cau-da'tus* kô-dâ'tûs (NL), *Anat.*, the caudate nucleus. — *n. den-ta'tus* dên-tâ'tûs (NL), *Anat.* = CORPUS DENTATUM. — *n. len-ti-cu-laris* lên-tik'ûl-âr-is (155) (NL), *Anat.*, the lenticular nucleus. — *n. of Deit'ers* (dî-têr's) (NL), *Anat.*, the nucleus of Deiters, a nucleus on the inner side of the restiform body from which some of the fibers of the auditory nerve arise. Its outer portion is known as the *nucle-us of Bech'te-rew* (1 Ek'têr-êr). — *n. of Pan'der* (pân-dêr) (after C. H. Pander, 1794-1865), Russian zoologist, *Embryol.*, in a bird's egg, the expanded upper end of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk.

**Nuc'ula** (nû'kû-lâ), *n.* [L., little nut, dim. of *nux, nuxis*, a nut.] *Zool.* A genus of protobranchiate bivalve mollusks, having a small nutlike equivalent shell, very large labial palpi, the heart situated dorsal to the rectum and the foot with a flat ventral surface or sole. It is the type of a family, *Nuculidæ* (nû'kû-lî-dê). — **nuc'ul-ia** (nû'kû-lî-â), *nuc'ul-oid* (nû'kû-lî-ôid), *a. & n.*

**nuc'ul-ia-ni-um** (nû'kû-lî-ân-i-ûm), *n.* [L. pl. *nucula* little nut.] *Bot.* An indehiscent fleshy fruit resembling a berry except in being superior. The grape is an example.

**nude** (nûd), *a.* [L. *nudus*. See NAKED.] *1. Law.* Naked; without consideration or, in Roman and Civil law, without a cause (see CAUSE, 3); as, a *nude contract* (cf. *naked contract*). See NAKED, 7 b); a *nude pact*. See NUDUM FACTUM.

**2.** Bare; mere; naked; manifest. *Obs.*

**3.** Bare; naked; devoid of covering, as hair, investment, furnishings, adornment, or the like; barren; as, a *nude bud*, room, or mountain.

**4.** Naked; unclothed; as, a *nude person* or statue.

**5.** — See NAKED.

**nude, n.** *1. Paint. & Sculpt.* A nude or undraped figure.

**2.** With *the*. The undraped human figure, or a representation of it in art; as, the statue of being nude.

**nudge** (nûj), *v. t.*; *nudod* (nûj-d); *nudod'ing* (nûj'ing). [Cf. dial. *nug, nudge*, a lump, a block, *nog* a rough block, *nudge* a nudge, to nudge, *Norw. dial. nugga* to push, *nugga* to push.] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey an intimation.

**nudge, v. i.** To give a nudge, or gentle push.

**nudge, n.** A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

**nuc'ule** (nû'kû-lî), *n.* *Bot.* A nutlet. *b.* The oogonium in *Chlorea*.

**nuc'ul-um-ta'ceous** (nû'kû-lî-ûm-tâ'shî-ûs), *a. Bot.* Incorrect for NUCULENACEOUS.

**nud** (châl, nõd), *v. t. & i.* To move or butt with the head, as a sucking calf. *Obs. & Dial. Eng.* *nud' da pac'ta* Pl. of NUDUM FACTUM.

**nudate**, *v. t.* [L. *nudatus*, p. p. of *nudare* to make bare.] To denude. *Obs. or R.* — **nud-â-tion**, *n.* *Rare.*

**nudâ** (nûd-â), *n.* See LINDA.

**nud'le** (nûd'le), *n.* See LINDA.

**nud'le** (nûd'le), *n.* To snout with the nose; to curry the nose; to snout the ground; gravel; nuzzle. *Obs.*

**2.** To hang the head in walking. *Dial. Eng.*

**3.** To huddle; nestle. *Dial. Eng.*

**nud'le, v. t.** To snout with the nose; to curry the nose; to snout the ground; gravel; nuzzle. *Obs.*

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**Nu'di-bran'chi-a'ta** (nû'dî-brân'ki-â'tâ), *n. pl.* [NL. See NUDE; BRANCHIA.] *Zool.* An extensive division of marine episthobranch gastropods having no shell except when very young. It comprises a great variety of forms, generally having a sluglike body, but many of them having handsomely colored, often branching processes (*cerata*) on the back, which are often provided with stinging cells and are believed to function as gills, true ctenidia being absent. The animals are hermaphroditic, and the nervous system is concentrated. — **nu'di-bran'ch** (nû'dî-brân'k), *a. & n.*

**nu'di-bran'chi-ate** (brân'ki-â't), *a. & n.* **nu'di-ty** (nû'dî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [Cf. F. *nudité*.] *1.* Quality, state, or fact of being nude, or naked; nakedness.

**2.** That which is nude; as: *a.* A nude figure, esp. as represented in art. *b. pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

**nu-ga'cious** (nû-gâ'shî-ûs), *a.* [L. *nugax, nugaxis*.] Trifling; trivial. — **nu-ga'cious-ness**, *n.*

**nu-ga'cious-ty** (nû-gâ'shî-û-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [L. *nugacitus*, fr. *nugax, axis*, trifling.] Triviality; futility; trifling talk or behavior; also, a trivial idea; a frivolity; a futility.

**nu-ga-to-ry** (nû-gâ-tô-ry), *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, fr. *nugari* to trifle, *nugare* jests, trifles.] *1.* Trifling; of little or no consequence or value; insignificant; worthless.

**2.** Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual; invalid; futile; as, the law was *nugatory* because without a sanction.

**Syn.** — See VAIN.

**nug'et** (nû-gê't; -ÿt; 151), *n.* [Prob. fr. dial. *nug* a lump, a block.] *1.* A lump; a mass, esp. a native lump of a precious metal; as, a *nugget* of gold.

**2.** A thickest young beast. *Obs. or R. Australia.*

**nuisance** (nû'sân-s), *n.* [OF. *nuisance*, fr. L. *nucentia* guilt, fr. *nocere* to hurt, harm; akin to *nuocere* to kill. Cf. NOCENT, NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS.] *1.* Hurt; harm; injury; annoyance; as, to do a thing with *nuisance* to others.

**2.** That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious; "anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage" (*Blackstone*); an offensive, annoying, unpleasant, or obnoxious legal, practice, or person; a cause or source of annoyance. When anything works legal damage it becomes a legal nuisance, which is defined by Sir Frederick Pollock as: "the wrong done to a man by unlawfully disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property, or, in some cases, in the exercise of a common right." A nuisance affecting the public or a community in general is a public nuisance; one affecting some particular person or persons, a private nuisance; one both affecting the public and doing special individual damage, a mixed nuisance.

**3.** Equivalent or amounting to nothing or nil; nonexistent.

**4.** Math. Having the properties of 0; as, the *null element*.

**null, v. t.** [From *null*, *a.*, or perh. abbr. fr. *annul*.] *1.* To make negative; also, to nullify; destroy. *Obs.*

**2.** To annul; to make void. *Now Rare.*

**null'ah** (nû'â), *n.* [Hind. *nâ-â*, fr. Skr. *nâ-â* tube.] A watercourse, esp. a dry one; ravine; gully; gorge. *Anglo-Ind.*

**null'a-null'a, null'ah-null'ah** (nû'â), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of hardwood club used by the Australian aborigines; — often called simply *nulla* or *nullah*.

**nuel, a.** [AS. *nuwol, nuwol*.] Prostrate. *Obs.*

**nues**, + NEWS.

**nu'fa** (nû'fâ), *n.* A thickset, irregularly formed acropneid nudibranch (*Vermetidae*) of Polynesia. Its dorsal spines are venomous, but its flesh is wholesome. *Guan.*

**nu'g** (nû'g), *n.* [Cf. *nugax*.] A kind of tuberance lump; block. *Dial. Eng.*

**nu'ga** (nû'gâ), *n.* [L. *nugax*.] Trifles. — **nu'ga ca-no-ry** [L. *nugax*, trifles or nonsense.] Melancholy trifles or nonsense. *Horace (Ars Poetica, 322).*

**nu'gal, a.** [L. *nugalis*.] Trifling; frivolous. *Obs.* — **nu'gal-ty**, *n.* *Obs.*

**nu'gal-a-ta-ry, a.** [L. *nugalis*, trifles or nonsense + *ary*.] Pertaining to pugnation. *Obs.*

**nu'ga-ment, n.** [L. *nugamenta* trifles.] A trifle. *Obs.*



One of the Nudibranchiata (*Corphidia rotata*) Nat. size.

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**nu'ga-ment, n.** [L. *nugamenta* trifles.] A trifle. *Obs.*

**nu'li-fi-ca'tion** (nû'lî-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.* [Cf. L. *nullificatio* contempt. See NULLIFY.] A nullifying, or state of being nullified; as: *a.* Reduction to nothing; destruction. *Obs.* *b.* A rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specif. [often cap.], *U. S. Hist.*, action of a State impeding, or attempting to prevent, the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the United States. The right of nullification was maintained by those who held the extreme theory of the sovereignty of the States, as by John C. Calhoun, and was at one time popular in the South. — **nu'li-fi-ca'tion-ist**, *n.* — **nu'li-fi-ca'tor** (nû'lî-fî-kâ'tôr), *n.*

**nu'li-fi-d'i-an** (-fîd'î-ân), *a.* Of no faith or religion; unbelieving; skeptical. *Feltham.*

**nu'li-fi-d'i-an**, *n.* [L. *nullus* none + *fides* faith.] *1.* A person of no faith or religion; a skeptic; an unbeliever. *B. Jonson.*

**2.** A person lacking in faith; a disbeliever.

**nu'li-fi'er** (nû'lî-fî-êr), *n.* One who nullifies; specif. [often cap.], *U. S. Hist.*, one who maintained the right of nullification.

**nu'li-ty** (-fî), *v. t.*; *NU'LI-FIED* (-fîd); *NU'LI-FY'ING* (-fî-ing). [L. *nullificare*; *nullus* none + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See NULL, *a.*; -FY.] *1.* To make null; specif., to make or render legally null or void; to render invalid; to annul; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

**2.** To make or render of no value, consequence, or efficacy; to reduce to nothing; to destroy.

Such correspondence would at once nullify the conditions of the probationary system. *1. Taylor.*

**Syn.** — Annul, neutralize, counteract, avoid. See ABOLISH.

**nu'li-p'a-ra** (nû-lî-pâ-râ), *n.* *pl.* NULLIPARÆ (-î-ê). [NL.; L. *nullus* none + *parere* to bring forth.] *Med.* A woman, esp. one not a virgin, who has never borne a child. — **nu'li-p'a-rous** (-rûs), *a.* — **nu'li-par'i-ty** (nû'lî-pâ-rî-tî), *n.*

**nu'li-ty** (nû'lî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). [L. *nullitus*, fr. L. *nullus* none; cf. F. *nullité*. See NULL.] *1.* Quality or state of being null; specif.: *a.* State or fact of being legally null or void; invalidity; also, a case of it; a nullifying or invalidating fact or circum stance. In English law, nullity imports total absence of legal effect or existence; but in the English law nullity may be absolute the same as that of English law) or relative, where it exists only in favor of particular persons. *b.* State of being null, or nothingness; nothingness; nullity; want of efficacy or force.

**2.** That which is null; as: *a.* Any act or proceeding void of legal effect, either absolutely (as in English law) or relatively (as sometimes in the Civil law).

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in the state, and yet a nullity? *Macanlay.*

**b. A cipher; a zero. *Obs.* *c.* A nothing; a nonentity.**

**3.** Act of nullifying; nullification. *Obs.*

**nu'ma Pom-pi-li-us** (nû'mâ pôm-pî-lî-ûs). In Roman legendary history, the second king of Rome, successor to Romulus. He was regarded as the author of the whole religious worship of Rome.

**numb** (nûm), *a.* [ME. *nume*, prop. seized, taken, p. p. of *nimen* to take, AS. *niman*, p. p. *nimmen*. See NIMBLE, NOMAD; cf. BENUMB.] *1.* Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible; benumbed or deadened; as, his fingers are *numb* with cold. "A stony image, cold and numb." *Shak.*

**2.** Helpless; weak; incapable. *Rare.*

**3.** Benumbing. *Obs. & R.* "The numb cold night." *Shak.*

**num hand**, an inexperienced or awkward person.  *slang, Eng.* — *n. palsy*, paralysis. *Obs.*

**numb, v. t.**; *NUMBED* (nûm-d); *NUMB'ING* (nûm'ing). To make numb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or inert; to deaden; benumb.

For lazy winter numbs the laboring hand. *Dryden.*

Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. *Tennyson.*

**num'ber** (nûm'bêr), *n.* [ME. *numbre*, *numbre*, F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*; akin to Gr. *numeros* that which is dealt out, fr. *numeros* to deal out, distribute. See NUM; cf. NUMERATE, NUMERO, NUMEROUS.] *1.* The or a total, aggregate, or amount of units (whether of things, persons, or abstract units); arithmetical aggregate; as, odd or even numbers. The number of the men was about five thousand. *Acts* iv. 4. Bring me just notice of the numbers dead. *Shak.*

**2. pl. [cap.]** The fourth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the census of the Hebrews. See OLD TESTAMENT.

**3. pl.** The study or science of abstract units and their computation; arithmetic; as, skill in numbers.

**4.** A character or symbol, as a figure or word, or a group of figures or words, representing graphically an arithmetical

**5.** *pl.* [cap.] The fourth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the census of the Hebrews. See OLD TESTAMENT.

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**10.** A character or symbol, as a figure or word, or a group of figures or words, representing graphically an arithmetical

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cal sum; a numeral; as, the number 45; four is a number. A number is sometimes used, as in cabalistic or apocalyptic writings, as a symbol to be interpreted by the word or words the numerical values of whose letters make up its sum. Cf. BEAST, 5.

Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast; for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred threescore and six. Rev. xiii. 18.

6. A particular numeral by which a thing or person is designated in a series or collection; as, a conductor's or a policeman's number; a house number.

6. A single member of a series designated by consecutive numerals; as: a) Esp., one of the separate issues of a periodical or of a book issued in parts; as, the May number of the Atlantic Monthly; hence, without designation by numerals, one of a collection, as of poems; a distinct part; as, the solo numbers of an opera. b) One of a group of persons, as a gun crew.

7. A the full count or complement (of a particular company or class of persons). Occasionally in pl. He, to be avenged, And to repair his numbers thus impaired. Milton.

b Cotton Mather. Of year, a count.

8. Obs. A the count or reckoned constituents (of a specified class or category); class. "The honor'd number." Shak. b The great body of people; the crowd or multitude.

9. An aggregate, collection, or company; an assemblage; with adjectives, such as great, small, considerable, etc.

10. A certain indefinitely large aggregate, collection, or company, as of persons, not actually or accurately counted; a considerable number; many; as, a number of people were killed; the measure was advocated by a number; — also pl. with intensive force; as, they arrived in numbers.

11. Quantity, as made up of units; the category of discrete quantity; as, the difference between the notions "many" and "few" is one of number.

12. Possibility of numbering; — commonly in negative expressions; as, times without number.

Of whom came nations, tribes, people, and kindreds out of number. 2 Esdras iii. 7.

13. Amount; deal; as, a number of money. Obs. & R. R.

14. Phren. The numbering or calculating faculty. See PHRENOLOGY, Illust.

15. Gram. Distinction of a word or words as denoting or referring to one, or to more than one (in some languages also to two), usually expressed by a difference in its inflected form; also, the distinctive form itself, or one of the groups of forms so distinguished. Thus, substantive, adjective, or verb is said to be in the singular number when its form denotes but one; in the dual number (as in Greek and Sanskrit) when it denotes two; and in the plural number when it denotes more than one (in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., more than two).

16. Poetry & Music. A metrical or rhythmical conformity, as to divisions by time, ictus, or syllables. Rare. b pl. Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verses or verse. I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. Pope.

Syn. — See SUM.

number one, one's self; one's own interests or welfare; as, to look out for number one.

number-ber (nūm'bēr), n. f. -BERED (-hērd); -BER-ING. [ME. nombren, nombren, F. nombrier, fr. L. numerare, numeratum. See NUMBER, n.] 1. To count; reckon; ascertain the number of; enumerate; — often with over (o'er), rarely up or, formerly, down. "His ransom . . . shall willingly be paid and numbered down." Milton. If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered. Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To compute; reckon; measure. Obs.

3. To fix the number or duration of; to reduce or limit in number, esp. to a small number; — chiefly in the passive; as, his days are numbered.

God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. Dan. v. 26.

4. To levy up to a fixed number. Obs. 1 Kings xx. 25.

5. To appoint, apportion, allot, or destine. Archaic.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Ps. xc. 12.

Therefore will I number [R. V. destine] you to the sword. Is. lxx. 12.

6. To reckon as one of a collection, company, or multitude. He was numbered with the transgressors. Is. liii. 12.

7. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to assign or designate the place of by a number or numeral; to mark or distinguish by a number; as, to number the houses.

8. To count as the number of one's years; to be at the age of. Rare. "When he numbered thirty." Shak.

9. To amount to; to equal in number; to have in number; contain; comprise; as, the army numbers fifty thousand. Thy tears cannot number the dead. Campbell.

10. To issue in numbers. Rare.

Syn. — Count, enumerate, calculate, tell.

num'ber, v. i. 1. To make an enumeration; to count; reckon. 1 Sam. xiv. 17.

2. To be reckoned as one of a company or collection. R.

3. To be equal in number. Rare. Tennyson.

num'ber-less, a. 1. Innumerable; countless. 2. Without metrical numbers; rhythmless. Rare.

num'ber/fish' (nūm'bē'fīsh'), n. A torpedo (ray) which numbs by the electric shocks which it gives.

num'bles, num'b'les (nūm'b'lez), n. pl. [F. nombles, fr. L. lumbulus, dim. of lumbus a loin. Cf. UMBLES, HUMBLEBS.]

num'ber-a-ble, a. 1. Numerable. [Cf. NUMBERS-ous.] Numerous; also, rhythmic; poetical. Obs.

num'ber-er, n. One that numbers.

num'ber-form, n. A mental plan, scheme, or partial arrangement in which numbers have definite imaginary localities or stations; a mental image of the numerical system, of letters of the alphabet, months of the year, etc.

num'ber-ful, a. Numerous. Obs.

num'ber-letter, n. See LOTTERY, 1.

num'ber-ous, a. [Cf. F. nombreux.] Numerous. Obs.

num'ber-some (nūm'bēr'sūm), a. Numerous. Rare.

num'ber-y, n. Numerous. Obs.

num'ber-ing (nūm'bē'ng), n. v. r. & sb. n. of NUMB-ING.

num'ber-ly (-lī), adv. of NUMB.

num'ber-ness (nūm'bēr'nēs), n. See-NESS.

num'ber-ble, a. [Cf. nombra-ble.] Numerable. Obs. — num'ber-ly-ness, n. [Obs.]

num'ber-y, n. Numeration. Obs.

num'bre, n. NUMBER.

Certain entrails, esp. of a deer, used for food, as the heart, lights, liver; umbles. Archaic. — num'ble (nūm'b'l), a. [L. numerabilis. See NUMBER, v. l.] 1. Capable of being numbered or counted.

2. Numerous. Obs. & R.

num'er-al (-āl), a. [L. numeralis, fr. numerus number: cf. F. numeral. See NUMBER, n.] 1. Expressing, denoting, or representing, number; as, numeral letters, words, or characters, as X or 10 for ten; a numeral adjective.

2. Of or pert. to number; consisting of number or numerals. "A long train of numeral progressions." Locke.

3. Regulated by number, or measure; rhythmical. Obs. Syn. — NUMERAL, NUMERICAL. NUMERAL applies chiefly to what expresses number, NUMERICAL to what is expressed in numbers, or what pertains to number; as, a numeral letter, character; a numeral value, numeral rules.

num'er-al, n. 1. A word expressing a number.

2. A figure or character, or group of either, used to express a number; as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, etc.; a cardinal number.

num'er-ant (-ānt), a. [L. numerans, p. pr. of numerare to number.] Counting, or used in counting. — numerant number, an abstract number; a word used to count with.

num'er-a-ry (nūm'bēr-ā-rī), a. [From LL. numerarius.]

1. Eccl. Belonging to the regular number.

2. Of or pertaining to a number or numbers.

num'er-ate (-āt), v. t. & -ATE (-āt'ed); -ATING (-āt'ing). [L. numeratus, p. p. of numerare to count. See NUMBER, v.] To number; enumerate; specify, Arith., to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to numerate a row of figures.

num'er-a-tion (-ā'shān), n. [L. numeratio a counting out: cf. F. numération.] 1. Act, process, or art of numbering; specif.: a) A method or process of numbering or computing. b) Counting; computation; calculation; giving or applying of a number or numbers to something.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. Locke

c) Act, process, or result of ascertaining the number; enumeration; census.

2. Math. A act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens by the Arabic method. For convenience in reading, numbers are usually separated by commas into periods of three figures each, as, 1,155,465.

According to the English and the German system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the preceding. According to the system of the French and most Continental nations, and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

b) Any system of expressing numbers in general through combinations (determined by some law) of a finite set of symbols of particular numbers.

3. Number. Obs. & R.

num'er-a-tive (nūm'bēr-ā-tīv), a. Of or pertaining to numeration; as, a numerative system.

num'er-a-tive, n. Chinese Gram. A noun with its meaning generalized to that of denoting a bare unit of certain things whose names have a relationship to it in sense, somewhat as, in English, head and tail in: twenty head of oxen; the fleet numbered fifty sail. Cf. the pidgin-English "one piece man," where piece renders the numerative kē. Also called a classifier.

num'er-a-tor (-ā'tēr), n. [L. numerator, in sense 2: cf. F. numérateur.] 1. Math. a) That which, in an expression or phrase denoting a number of persons or things of a named kind, denotes the number, as forty in the phrase forty slips. Obs. b) The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units taken. In a common, or vulgar, fraction the numerator is written above a line; thus, in the fraction 3/5 five ninths 5 is the numerator; in a decimal fraction it is the number that follows the decimal point.

2. One that numbers.

num'er-i-cal (nūm'bēr-ī-kāl), a. [Cf. F. numérique. See NUMBER, n.] 1. Belonging to, pert. to, or of the nature of, number; denoting number or a number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, numerical characters; a numerical equation, statement.

2. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, means absolute, or irrespective of sign; thus, — 5 is numerically greater than — 3, though algebraically less.

3. Particular; individual; identically the same; identical; as, the same numerical body or day. Obs.

Syn. — See NUMERICAL.

num'er-i-cal-ly, adv. A manifold in which every conceivable cut is defined by one of its own elements. See CUT, 19. — n. equation, Math., an equation whose coefficients are all numerical, not literal. — n. unity. See UNITY.

— num'er-i-cal-ly, adv. — num'er-i-cal-ness, n.

num'er-ic (nūm'bēr-īk), n. [It., or F. numérico; both fr. L. numerus number.] Number; — often abbr. No.

num'er-ic-ity (-ī-tē-tī), n. [L. numerositas.] 1. State of being numerous; numerosness.

2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. Now Rare.

The numerosity of the sentence pleased the ear. S. Parr.

num'is, num'ism. Abbr. Numismatic(s); numismatology.

num'is-ma-ri-an (nūm'is-mā-rī-ān), a. Numismatic. Obs.

num'is-mat'ic-al, a. Numismatic. Obs.

num'is-mat'ic-ally, adv. Numismatically.

num'is-mat'ic-ian (nūm'is-mā-tī-ān), n. Numismaticist.

num'is-mat'ic-ist (-īst), n. Numismaticist.

num'is-mat'ic-ology (-ō-jī), n. Numismaticology.

num'is-mat'ic-ous (-ē-ōs), a. Numismatic.

num'is-mat'ic-ly, adv. Numismatically.

num'is-mat'ic-ness (-nēs), n. Numismaticity.

num'is-mat'ic-ness, n. Numismaticity.

num'er-ous (nūm'bēr-ūs), a. [L. numerosus. See NUMBER.] 1. Consisting of numbers or metrical periods; rhythmical; measured; melodious; musical. Obs. or R.

Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. Milton.

2. Consisting of, comprising, including, or containing, a great number of units or individual things or persons; copious; being many; of or pert. to great number; crowded; as, a numerous army; numerous dangers.

3. Numerable. Obs.

— num'er-ous-ly, adv. — num'er-ous-ness, n.

Num'id-i-an (nūm'īd-ī-ān), a. [L. Numidānus.] Of or pert. to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of Africa, which once about corresponded to modern Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, but, after being reduced to a Roman province in the 1st century B. C., comprised only a part of modern Algeria. Cf. MAURETANIA. — Numidian crane, the demoiselle crane.

Num'id-i-an, n. One of the people of ancient Numidia; also, their language, which was written in a script representing the Punic (cf. TUAREG). See HAMITIC, a, b; cf. BERBER.

num'is-mat'ic (nūm'is-māt'īk); nūm'is-; 277, a. [L. numisma, numisma, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. νόμισμα anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. νόμιζεν to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. νόμος a custom, or usage, fr. νέμειν to distribute, assign: cf. F. numismatique. See NOMAD.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, coins; relating to numismatics.

num'is-mat'ic-ian (-ī-ān), n. [Cf. F. numismatique.] The science of coins and medals.

num'is-mat'ic-ist (-īst), n. [Cf. F. numismatique.] A specialist in numismatics.

num'is-mat'ic-ly, adv. — num'is-mat'ic-ness, n.

num'is-ma-tist (nūm'is-mā-tīst; nūm'is-; 277), n. [Cf. F. numismatiste.] A specialist in numismatics.

num'is-ma-tog'ra-phy (-tōg'rā-fī), n. [numismatic + -graphy.] The systematic description of coins and medals.

num'ma-ry (nūm'mā-rī), a. [L. nummarius, fr. nummus a coin.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, coins or money.

num'mu-lar (-ū-lār), n. [L. nummularius, fr. nummulus, dim. of nummus a coin.] 1. Of or pertaining to money.

2. Med. Coin-shaped; nummiform; as, nummular sputum.

num'mu-la-ry (-lārī), a. Nummular; nummular.

num'mu-la'tion (-lār'ā-shān), n. Physiol. The spontaneous arrangement in rouleaux, like piles of coins, of the red corpuscles in freshly drawn blood of mammals.

Num'mu-lin'ia (-līn'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. nummulus, dim. of L. nummus coin.] Paleont. & Zool. A family of foraminifers having a calcareous, symmetrical, usually lenticular or discoidal, shell composed of numerous chambers spirally or concentrically arranged. They are mostly extinct, and are especially abundant in Eocene and Oligocene deposits of eastern and southern Asia and the Mediterranean region, where in some places whole strata consist almost entirely of their remains. They vary from one tenth of an inch to two inches in diameter in the case of certain extinct forms. The large fossil species are mostly of the genera Nummulites and Orbitolites.

num'mu-lite (nūm'mū-līt), n. [L. nummus a coin + -lite.] Zool. & Paleont. Any member of the family Nummulinidae; esp., a fossil of that family. — num'mu-lit'ic (-līt'īk), a.

num'mu-lit'ic (nūm'mū-līt'īk), n. [numm + skull.] A dunce; dolt; blockhead; dullard; also, the head or skull of such a one. Colloq. "They have nummulate (Nummulate) a side talked like numskulls." Arbutnot.

num (nūn), n. [ME. numne, AS. exterior shell removed. numne, fr. L. numma num, fem. of nonnus monk; cf. Gr. νόμνα, νέμνος; of unknown origin. Cf. NUNNERY.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life under certain vows; commonly, a woman who lives in a convent, under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

2. A priestess or votress in a non-Christian religion. Rare.

3. A prostitute. Old Slang.

4. a) A breed of domestic pigeons. They are white, with colored head, tail, and wing tips, and have a semicircular crest of white feathers curving forward from the back of the head. b) The smew. Ireland. c) The European blue titmouse. See TITMOUSE. Local, Eng. d) The nun moth.

Nun of St. Kent. See HOLY MATH OF KENT. — Nuns of the Visitation. R. C. Ch., an order of nuns founded at Anney, France, in 1610. The official title is "Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The order has several houses in the United States. — Nuns of the Word Incarnate. R. C. Ch., an order of nuns founded in France in 1625, and approved in 1633. The order was instituted to do honor to the "Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God." It has been introduced into Texas.

num'ta-tak (nūm'tā-tāk), n.; pl. -TAKS (-tāks) (the pl. form NUNATAKKE is Swedish). [Eskimo numtatak.] In Greenland, an insular hill or mountain surrounded by an ice sheet.

nun bird, any of several South American puff birds of the genus Numenius. So called because dark-colored, with white around the face and throat.

|| Nunc Di-mit'tis (nūnk dī-mīt'tis). [L. nunc now + di-mittis thou lettest depart.] 1. Eccl. The song of Simeon (Luke ii. 29-32), used as a hymn or canticle in the public worship of many churches. It begins with these words in the Vulgate. In the Anglican churches it is sung or said after the reading of the Second Lesson in Evening Prayer.

2. [l. c.] Permission to depart; dismissal; demerit.

num'ci-ation (nūm'chū-ā-shān; dial. also nūm'ch'ā), n. Also -chion, etc. [ME. nonechenche, for noneschchenche, prop., a

skull'edness, n. Colloq.

num'kul-ism (-skūl'iz'm), n. See -ISM. Colloq.

num'ud (nūm'ūd), n. [Per. numud.] = NUMUDAH. [Joshua.]

nun (nūn), n. Bib. Father of nun. A child; top. Obs.

num'is-mat'ic (nūm'is-māt'īk), n. [NL.] See NUMULINIDAE.

num'mu-lit'ic (nūm'mū-līt'īk), n. pl. [NL.] Syn. of NUMULINIDAE.

num'mu-lit'oid (-līt'ōid), a. [Nummulites + -oid.] Like or pert. to the Nummulinidae.

num'mu-lol'dal (-lō'l'dāl), a. Shaded like nummulite.

num'my, a. Verging on being numb. Obs. [NUMDAH.]

num'nah (nūm'nā), n. Var. of numness + NUMENNESS.

num'nance, n. A nuncio. Obs.

Good, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, h; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in G.D.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

noon drink; none noon + schench a draft, fr. AS. *scenc* a draft, *scencan* to pour. See *NOON*; *SKINK*, v. 1. A portion of food and drink or a light refreshment taken after or on noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

**nun-ci-a-turo** (nūn'shī-d'ā-tū), n. [L. *nunciare*, *nunciare*, to announce, report, fr. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger; cf. F. *nunciature*, It. *nunciatura*. See *NUNCIO*.] The office or period of office of a nuncio.

**nun-ci-o** (-shī-ō), n. pl. *NUNCIOS* (-ōz). [It. *nunzio*, *nuncio*, fr. L. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger; prob. fr. *noventius*, *noventius*, fr. *novus* new, and *venire* to come. Cf. *NEW*, *COME*, *ANNOUNCE*.] 1. A messenger. *Rare.* *Shak.*

2. (The earliest sense in English.) The permanent official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government. Distinguished from a *legate a latere*, whose mission is temporary or for a special purpose. See *DIPLOMATIC AGENT*; cf. *INTERNUCIO*, 2, *APOSTOLIC DELEGATE*.

3. A member of the former Polish diet. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**nun-cle** (nūn'k'l; dial. also nūn'k'l), n. Uncle; — a form arising from combination with a preceding *n*, as of *mine* or *thine*. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**nun-cu-pa-tive** (nūn'kū-pā-tīv; nūn-kū'pā-tīv; 277), a. [L. *nuncupativus* nominal; cf. F. *nuncupatif*.] 1. Oral; not written; — said chiefly of wills.

2. Nominal; so-called. *Obs.*

3. Serving to name or designate; designative. *Rare.*

**nuncupative will or testament.** *Law.* A *Rom. Law*. A will consisting (as distinguished from the more formal one executed per *as et libram*) in the simple oral declaration of the testator's testamentary dispositions (originally in the presence of seven witnesses or water) before a magistrate.

**Hence**, in general, any will consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, the testator's oral declaration to one or more witnesses of his testamentary dispositions, as distinguished from one consisting in, and primarily evidenced by, a written disposition; specif., as in English law, such a will made by a person in extremis, that is, in his last sickness or in anticipation of death. Formerly nuncupative wills of persons of legal age were generally valid. In English law the Statute of Frauds deprived them of their validity, except in case of sailors and soldiers; in Scots law nuncupative legacies are valid up to £100 Scots; in Roman Dutch law nuncupative wills made by soldiers or other persons engaged in military service are good. Statutory regulations exist in many jurisdictions.

**nun-di-nal** (nūn'dī-nāl), a. [L. *nundinalis*, fr. *nundinae* the market day, the weekly market, prop., the ninth day, fr. *nundinus* belonging to nine days; *novem* nine + *dies* day; cf. F. *nundinal*.] Of or pertaining to a fair or market; pertaining to, or having to do with, the Roman *nundines*.

**nundinal letter**, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were used for each day in succession as are, now, the names of the days of the week.

**nun-dī-nal**, n. A nundinal letter.

**nun-dine** (-dīn; -dīn), n. [L. *nundinae*, pl.] *Rom. Antiq.* A market day, held every ninth (as we reckon, eighth) day.

**nun moth.** A European tussock moth (*Polystia monacha*) which in some places is very destructive to the leaves of various forest trees. It is closely related to the gypsy moth.

**nun-na-tion** (nūn-nā'shūn), n. [From *nūn*, Arabic name of letter *n*; cf. NL. *nunnatio*, F. *nunnation*.] *Gram.* The addition of a final *n* in declension of nouns, as in Arabic.

**nun-ner-y** (nūn'ēr-y), n.; pl. *NUNNERIES* (-īz). [ME. *nonnerie*; cf. F. *nonnerie*, fr. *nonne* nun. See *NUN*.] 1. A house or building in which a body or community of nuns reside; a convent for religious women.

2. A house of ill fame. *Old Slang.*

3. Religious life for women in a convent; nunhood. *Obs.*

4. A company of nuns. Chiefly fig.

**Syn.** — See *CLOISTER*.

**nun's cloth** (nūnz). A kind of fine bunting used for dresses.

**nun's cotton.** Fine white embroidery cotton; — so called because it was originally used by nuns in needlework.

**nun's veiling.** A soft, fine, thin, untwisted woolen fabric, used for making veils and dresses.

**nup'tial** (nūp'shūl), a. [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae* marriage, wedding, fr. *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry; cf. Gr. *νύμφη* bride, nymph; cf. F. *nuptial*.] 1. Of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony; done or used at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies.

2. Married; wedded. *Obs.* & *R.*

**Syn.** — See *MATRIMONIAL*.

**nuptial plumage**, breeding plumage.

**nup'tial**, n. 1. Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; — now usually in *pl.*

Celebration of that nuptial, which We two have sworn shall come. *Shak.*

2. Matrimony. *Obs.* & *R.*

**nup'tial-ty** (nūp'shī-ā'l-tī; nūp-shī-ā'l-tī), n.; pl. *-TIES* (-tīz). [From *NUP'TIAL*, a. + *ty*.] 1. *pl.* A couple about to be married. *Rare.*

2. *pl.* Nuptial ceremonies; a wedding.

3. Nuptial or conjugal quality or character.

4. The marriage rate (see *RATE*, n., 3).

**nu-ra-għ** (nū-rā-għ), n.; pl. *nu-rā-għ* (-għ). Also **nu'rāgh** (nū-rā-għ), etc. [It. dial. (Sardinia) *nuraghe*.] One of the prehistoric towerlike structures found in Sardinia.

The so-called *nuraghi*, conical monuments with truncated summits, 30-60 ft. in height, 35-100 ft. in diameter at the base, constructed sometimes of hewn, and sometimes of unhewn blocks of stone without mortar. They are situated either on isolated eminences or on the slopes of the mountains, seldom on the plains, and usually occur in groups. They generally contain two (in some rare instances three) concentric vaulted chambers, one above the other, and a spiral staircase constructed in the thick walls ascends to the upper stories. *Baudeker.*

**nurse** (nūrs), n. [ME. also *nors*, *nurice* *notice*, OF. *nurice*, *norrice*, *nourrice*, F. *nourrice*, fr. L. *nurticia* nurse, prop., fem. of *nurticus* that nourishes, fr. *nurtix*, *-icis*, nurse, akin to *nurtire* to nourish. See *NOURISH*; cf. *NURTURE*, *NUTRITIOUS*.] 1. Lit., one who nourishes: a woman (wet nurse) who suckles, and takes care of, an infant not her own; now, more usually, a woman (dry nurse) who has the care of a young child or children. b A person, esp. one trained for the purpose, who cares for the sick or infirm.

2. One that rears, takes care of, looks after, furnishes nutrition, causes to grow, fosters, or the like.

The nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise. *Burke.*

3. More fully **nurse tree**. *Forestry*. A tree planted to afford protection to other trees when young.

4. *Zool.* A peculiar larva of certain trematodes which asexually produces cercariae. b A worker ant or bee that cares for the young. c In certain ascidians, as *Doliolum*, an asexual oozoid which produces and carries the blastozooids.

5. *Billiards*. Act of nursing the balls; as, the rail nurse, at nurse, in or under the care of a nurse. — to *n*, at nurse.

**nurse**, v. t.; *NURSED* (nūrs't); *NURSING*. 1. Lit., to nourish; to act as a nurse: a To nourish at the breast, suckle, or feed and tend (an infant). b To take care of (a young child or children). c To take care of or tend, as a sick person or an invalid; to attend upon.

Sons wont to nurse their parents in old age. *Milton.*

2. To care or provide for tenderly or sedulously; to cherish; foster; specif.: a To bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition; to promote the growth, development, or progress of; to furnish with nourishment; to cultivate or manage carefully; as, to nurse a plant, constituency, business, or the national resources. "To nurse the saplings tall." *Milton.*

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore, And nursed his youth along the marshy shore. *Dryden.*

b To use, handle, drive, or the like, with especial care to conserve the energy of or avoid injury to; as, to nurse a weak ankle in walking; to nurse a horse in the early stages of a race; to nurse an automobile on rough roads.

3. To give curative care and treatment to (an ailment or ailment part of one's self); as, to nurse a cold or a sore finger.

4. *Slang*. a To cheat; cozen. *Old*. b To keep close to (an omnibus) so as to prevent its getting passengers. *Eng.* c To pocket in a race. *Eng.*

5. To hold between, or clasp in, one's hands, as the knees; to hold fondly; to caress; to fondle, as a nurse does.

6. *Billiards*. To keep (the balls) close together and in good position during a series of carous.

**Syn.** — *NURSE*, *NOURISH*, *NURTURE*. To nurse is to tend and care for (esp. that which is thought of as feeble or tender, or to cherish, or to brood over (feeding or ideal); to nourish is esp. to supply with sustenance or the means of growth; to NURTURE is to train up with fostering care; as, "For we were nursed upon the selfsame hill" (*Milton*); "nursing her wrath to keep it warm" (*Burns*); "Tell me where is fancy bred? . . . how begot, how nourished?" (*Shak.*); "I nourished a secret resentment" (*J. A. Symonds*); "By solemn vision . . . his infancy was nurtured" (*Shelley*). See *FOSTER*.

**nurse**, v. i. To suckle; of a child, to take the breast.

**nurse crop.** *Agric.* Any crop planted with another to shelter it or promote its growth.

**nursehound** (nūrs'hound), n. [See *NURSE SHARK*, *HOUND-FISH*.] European dogfish (*Scyliorhinus canicula*).

**nurs'er** (nūrs'ēr), n. One that nurses; a nurse.

**nurs'er-y** (-ī), n.; pl. *-ERIES* (-īz). [Cf. F. *nourricerie*.] 1. A nursing; fosterage. *Obs.* "Her kind nursery." *Shak.*

2. That which is nursed; a nursing. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. The place where nursing is carried on; as: a The place or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. b A place where something is fostered or has its growth or development promoted; a place for training, educating, developing, or the like, as formerly, a theater for training players. "Fair Padua, nursery of arts." *Shak.*

c A place where trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for transplanting or for use as stocks for grafting; a plantation of young trees or other plants. d A place where young animals are bred, cared for, developed, etc.; as: (1)

In fish culture, a pond, trough, or box in which the young fish are reared or cared for until the yolk sack is absorbed. (2) In poultry raising, a brooder or colony house.

4. That, as a practice or institution, which fosters, develops, or educates; as, commerce is the nursery of seamen.

5. *Horse Racing*. A race, esp. a handicap, for two-year-olds.

**nurs'er-y man** (nūrs'ēr-y-mān), n.; pl. *-MEN* (-mēn). One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for young trees shrubs, etc.

**nurse shark.** [Perh. fr. *nurs* dogfish; an *nurs* taken as a nurse. *Orf. E. L.*] a The Greenland shark. b The gata.

**nurs'ing**, p. pr. & v. b. n. of *NURSE*; specif.: p. a. Supplying or taking nourishment from, or as from, the breast; as, a nursing mother or father, a foster mother or father; a nursing infant, a sucking child. — **nurs'ing-ly**, adv.

**nurs'ing** (nūrs'ing), n. Also **nurs'e'ing**. [*nurse* + *ing* + *1st -ing*.] One that is nursed; the object of nursing; a child considered with reference to its nurse; a fondling.

I was his nursing once, and choice delight. *Milton.*

**nur'ture** (nūrt'ūr), n. [ME. *nurture*, *nurture*, OF. *nurture*, *norreture*, F. *nouriture*, fr. L. *nurtura* a nursing, suckling. See *NOURISH*.] 1. A nourishing or nursing; breeding; tender care; education; training; upbringing; rearing; fosterage; *Obs.*, moral training or discipline.

A man neither by nature nor by education brought them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. *Eph. vi. 4.*

2. That which nourishes; nourishment; food. *Spenser.*

**nur'ture** (nūrt'ūr), v. t.; *NURTURED* (-tūrd); *NURTURING* (-tūr-ing). 1. To feed; nourish; rear; foster; cherish.

2. To educate; to bring up or train.

He was nurtured where he had been born. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. To give moral training to; to discipline; chasten. *Obs.*

**Syn.** — Nourish, bring up, educate, tend. See *NURSE*.

**nut** (nūt), n. *Egypt. Myth.* The heavens personified as a goddess, consort of Seb, the earth, and mother of Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Set, Anubis, Shu, and Tehtu. Her image, winged, was painted on the outside of coffins.

**nut** (nūt), n. [ME. *nute*, note, AS. *hnutu*; akin to D. *noot*, G. *nuss*, OHG. *nuss*, Icel. *nut*, Sw. *nöt*, Dan. *nid*, Ir. *cnú*, *cnó*, W. *cnwem*.] 1. A hard-shelled dry fruit or seed having a more or less distinct separable rind or shell and interior kernel or meat; also, the kernel or meat itself; — loosely used, and including many kinds, as almonds, peanuts, Brazil nuts, etc., not botanically true nuts (see def. 2).

2. *Bot.* An indehiscent, polycarpellary, 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp developing from an inferior syncarpous ovary, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc.; a glans.

3. A drinking cup made of a portion of a coconut shell. Also in the *plur.* to crack a nut, to drain such a cup. *Obs.*

4. Something likened to a nut in the difficulty it presents, as a problem, undertaking, etc.; as, a hard nut to crack.

5. *Slang*. a The head. b Fellow; — used as a term of disparagement. c A type of native white youth, long, lank, lantern-jawed, and beardless. *Australia.*

6. [F. *noix*.] A pivoted piece, as of bone or steel, on the stock of a crossbow, with a notch to hold the string when the bow is bent. Cf. *NOCK*, 1 c. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

7. *Chiefly Horol.* A small gear wheel with few teeth, esp. one formed integral with a spindle.

8. A perforated block (usually a small piece of metal), with an internal, or female, screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for tightening or holding something, or for transmitting motion.

9. The tumbler of a gunlock.

10. *Naut.* A projection on the shank of an anchor for a chock, to secure the stock in place. *Bolt.*

11. *Music*. a In instruments of the violin type, a piece, commonly of ebony, at the upper end of, and raised slightly above, the finger board, to support the strings. b In the bow of the violin, etc., the movable piece at the lower end by which the hairs are tightened.

12. In *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* senses: a The glans penis. *Obs.* b In a leg of mutton, the pope's eye. *Obs.* c The pancreas, esp. of veal or lamb; a lump of fat meat. *Dial. Eng.* d The axle or hub of a wheel. *Dial. Eng.*

13. *Cookery*. A rounded cake or biscuit; — only in *doughnut*, and *gingerbread*, *ginger*, or *spice nut*.

14. The vertical axis of a potter's wheel. *Rare.*

**nuts to or for**, a source or cause of great pleasure or delight to. *Nov Slang*. — off one's nut, crazy; insane. *Slang*. — to be nuts on or upon, to be fond of, pleased with, or devoted to; to get great store upon. *Slang.*

**nut**, v. i.; *NUTTED*; *NUTTING*. To gather or seek nuts.

**nut**, v. t. To carry favor with; to pay court to. *Slang.*

**nut'tant** (nū'tānt), a. [L. *nutans*, p. pr. of *nutare* to nod, v. intens. fr. *nuere* (in comp.) to nod.] Nodding; having the top bent downward; drooping.

**nut'tate** (nū'tāte), v. i.; *-TATED* (-tāt-ēd); *-TATING* (-tāt-ing). [L. *nutare* to nod.] *Plant Physiol.* To exhibit nutation.

**nurse mother.** A foster mother.

**nurs'er-y** (nūrs'ēr-y), v. t. To cultivate carefully; to nurse.

**nursery carous or cannons.** *Billiards*. A series of carous made by nursing. *Eng.* [E. D. M.]

**nurs'er-y-dum** (-dūm), n. See *NURS'ER-Y-FUL*.

**nurs'er-y-ful**, n. See *-FUL*.

**nurse tree.** See *NURSE*, n., 3.

**nurs'y** (nūrs'y), n. Pet form of *NURSE*; — a child's word.

**nurs'le** + *nurs'le*. [E. D. M.]

**nurs'h**, n. & v. [See *NOURISH*.] *Nurse*. *Obs.* — **nurs'h** (v.), *Obs.*

**nurs'hemen**, n. Nourishment.

**nurs'hment**, n. Nourishment.

**Obs.**

**nursing bottle.** A bottle with a rubber nipple attached either directly to the bottle or to an intervening tube, used in supplying food to infants.

**nurs'le** (nūrs'le), v. t. [See *NURZLE* to nurse.] To nurse; rear; to bring up. *Obs.* or *R.* [*NURSED*.]

**nurs'le**, Poetic or ref. sp. for *nurs'le*.

**nurt**, v. t. To butt; gore.

**nurs'h**, n. Noise; murmuring. *Obs.*

**nurtour**. + *NURTURE*.

**nurs'ur-al** (nūrs'ūr-āl), a. Of or pertaining to nurture.

**nurs'ure-less**, a. See *-LESS*.

**nurs'tur-er** (nūrs'tūr-ēr), n. One who nurtures.

**nurs'tur-ship**, n. See *-SHIP*.

**nurs'vil**, n. [Cf. *Norw. dial. nurr*, Icel. *nurr*; *fill* a miser.] A dwarflike person. *Obs.*

**nū-sā'k'an** (nū-sā'k'an), n. [Said to be fr. Ar. *nusā'k'an*, name of the constellation.] See *STAR*.

**nusance**. + *NUISANCE*.

**nusant**, n. [F. *nusant*, p. pr. of *nusar* to harm.] Injurious. *Obs.*

**nus'ce-ous**, a. [Cf. L. *nuscitiosus*.] *Parbled*. *Obs.*

**Nus'ku** (nū-sū'kū), n. Assyrian god of fire, identified with *Girra*.

**nus'le**, n. *Obs.* *Nus'le*. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* vars. of *NUZZLE*.

**nū's'quam tu'ta f'ides** (nū's'kūm tū'tā f'ī-des) (nū's'kūm tū'tā f'ī-des). [L.] Nowhere (is there) safe confidence.

*Engl.Æneid*, IV. 373.

**Nusus** *baum* for *ma'tion*. *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation of the Great Plains, esp. on their western border in Colorado.

**nus'le** (nū's'le), n. [From the mine of *Nussiere*, near Beaujeu, France.] A local and impure polysphærite.

**nus'le**, *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of *NUZZLE*.

**nus'te**. + *NISTE*. *knw* not.

**nus'tle**. + *NUZZLE*.

**nus'tle**, v. Var. of *NASAB*.

**nusy**, v. i. [OF. *nuisir*.] To do harm. *Obs.*

**nus'ur**, n. [AS. *nūt*.] Useful. *Obs.* — n. [AS. *nūt*.] Use. *Obs.* var. not. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of *NOT*, adv. & n.

**Nus'ur** (nū's'ūr), n. One of a Colombian tribe of Indians of indigenous civilization.



A small illustration of a nut, showing its shell and kernel.

**nu-ta'tion** (nū-tā'shūn), *n.* [L. *nutatio* a nodding, fr. *nutare* to nod.] 1. Act of nodding, esp. of the head; specif., Med., habitual or constant involuntary nodding of the head. 2. Astron. A small inequality in the motion of precession; a libratory motion of the earth's axis, like the nodding of a top, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic varies, with a range of only a few seconds of arc, so that the celestial poles describe wavy parallels, not circular, round the poles of the ecliptic. Lunar nutation is a perturbation in the motion of the celestial pole round the pole of the ecliptic, due to the action of the moon. Solar nutation is such a motion due to change in the sun's declination. 3. Plant Physiol. A spontaneous more or less rhythmic change in the position of growing organs; an autonomic movement. Cf. CIRCUMNUTATION; CURVATURE, 3.

**nu-ta'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutation.

**nut-brown'**, *a.* Brown as a nut, such as a ripe hazelnut or chestnut; reddish brown. "Spicy nut-brown ale." Milton. Nut-brown maid, the heroine of an old ballad of the same name in Percy's "Reliques." Her lover represents to her that he is a banished man, etc., to test her love, and, failing that to shake her constancy, tells her he is an earl's son. Prior's "Henry and Emma" is founded on the ballad.

**nut-brown'**, *n.* 1. The color of brown nuts, as hazelnuts; reddish brown. 2. Ale of a nut-brown color; ale, in general.

**nut coal.** A size of anthracite. See COAL.

**nut crab.** Any crab of the genus *Ebaltia*, as *Ebaltia tuberosa* of Europe.

**nutcrack'er** (nūt'krāk'ēr), *n.* 1. Sing. or pl. An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. A European bird (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*) of the crow family. Its color is dark brown, spotted with white. It feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects. Also, any of several other Old World species of the same genus, or a bluish gray species (called Clark's crow or nutcracker), of western North America (*N. columbiana*), with black wings and black-and-white tail. b A nuthatch. 3. *pl.* Slang. a A sharp angular nose and chin. b The teeth. c The pillory. Obs. 4. One who cracks nuts; hence, allusively, a spectator in the cheaper seats at the old theaters. Obs.

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a yellow fat, called **nutmeg butter**, and an essential oil, called **nutmeg oil**. The fleshy part of the fruit is often preserved and eaten in the tropics. 2. A nutmeg seed, as the Santa Fé nutmeg (*M. otoba*). Several yield commercial products greatly inferior to the true nutmeg. b Any of several aromatic or moniliferous trees having aromatic fruit. 3. A nutmeg melon. *Coloq. U. S.*

**nutmeg flower.** A ranunculaceous herb (*Nigella sativa*) with small black aromatic seeds, used medicinally and for excluding moths from furs and clothing.

**nutmeg liver.** Med. A diseased liver or condition of the liver due to heart or lung disease, and characterized by congestion and pigmentation about the central veins of the lobules, giving it an appearance suggestive of a nutmeg.

**nut pine.** Any pine having edible seeds; specif.: a In Europe, the stone pine *Pinus pinea*. b In the United States, any of several western species, as *P. edulis*, *P. cembroides*, *P. quadrifolia*, *P. monophylla*, and *P. coulteri*.

**nut/ri-** (nūt'ri-), *n.* [Sp. *nutria* an otter, fr. *L. lutra*.] a The coypu. b The fur of the coypu. See COYPU.

**nut/ri-cism** (-sizm'), *n.* [L. *nutrix*, -icis, nurse.] Biol. Symbiosis in which one organism is nourished or protected by the other without apparently being of reciprocal benefit.

**nut/ri-ent** (nūt'ri-ēnt), *a.* [L. *nutriens*, pr. pr. of *nutrire*. See NOURISH.] Furnishing or conveying nourishment; nutritious; nourishing; promoting growth. — *n.* A nutritious substance; a nutritive ingredient (of food or a food).

**nutrient ratio.** = NUTRITIVE RATIO.

**nut/ri-ment** (-mēt), *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire* to nourish. See NOURISH.] 1. That which nourishes; anything that promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life; nourishment; food; aliment. The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and nutriment diffused into all parts of the body. South. 2. That which promotes development or growth. Syn. — See PABULUM.

**nut/ri-men'tal** (-mēt'āl), *a.* Nutritious; nourishing; conveying nourishment; nutrient.

**nut/ri-tion** (nūt'ri-shūn), *n.* [Cf. F. *nutrition*. See NUTRITIOUS.] 1. Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif.: Physiol. & Biol. The sum of the processes by which an animal or plant absorbs, or takes in and utilizes, food substances. Assimilation (which see) is the essential and final part of the process, but is preceded in man and the higher animals by digestion, absorption (accompanied by more or less chemical change) through the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and transportation of the absorbed nutritive matter by the blood and lymph to its place of utilization. The food may be in the form of fats, glycogen, etc., and stored up in the tissues for future use. In plant physiology the term *nutrition* is more generally restricted to translocative and assimilative processes by which the dissolved food materials are rendered fit for use in growth and development; it does not, therefore, include the purely preliminary processes of photosynthesis and absorption of crude materials, which are, in fact, entirely wanting in the case of saprophytes. Cf. FOOD, 1, METABOLISM. 2. Old Pharm. Gradual intermixture of moisture in preparing a medicine. Obs. 3. That which nourishes; nourishment; nutriment; food.

**nut/ri-tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nutrition. — **nut/ri-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**nut/ri-tious** (nūt'ri-shū), *a.* [L. *nutricius*, *nutritus*, fr. *nutrix*, -icis, a nurse. See NURSE, NOURISH.] Nourishing; promoting growth and repairing natural waste; nutritive; nutrient; also, rarely, conveying nourishment; alimental. — **nut/ri-tious-ly**, *adv.*

**nut/ri-tive** (nūt'ri-tiv), *a.* [Cf. F. *nutritif*.] Of, pert. to, or concerned in, nutrition; as, the nutritive functions; having the quality of nourishing; affording nourishment; nutritious: alimental; as, nutritive food or berries. nutritive person, polyp, or zooid. Zool., a gastrozoid. — *n.* plasma. Biol. = TROPHOBLAST, a. — *n.* ratio. Agric. The ratio of the protein, taken as one, to the carbohydrates plus water, fourth time as one, to the fat or oil, or, more accurately, to the digestible portion. — **nut/ri-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **nut/ri-tive-ness**, *n.*

**nut/ri-tive, n.** A nutritive substance; a nourishing food.

**nut/shell** (nūt'shēl'), *n.* 1. The shell, or hard external covering, in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed. 2. Hence, a thing of little or small compass, size, amount, length, or the like, or of little or no value. 3. Zool. A mollusk of *Nucula* or an allied genus. — *n.* a nutshell, in or within a small compass or limit; in a very brief statement; in a few words; as, the news in a nutshell. "The remedy lay in a nutshell." Macaulay.

**nut/ting** (nūt'ing), *n.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* of NUT. Hence: *vb.* *n.* Act of gathering nuts.

**nut'ty** (nūt'tī), *a.*; **nut'ty-er** (-ī-ēr); **nut'ty-est**. 1. Abounding in, or producing, nuts. 2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, nutty wine; hence, full of flavor; pleasant; Slang, spicy; piquant. 3. Slang. a Amatory; sweet; devoted; enthusiastic (over); — usually with *upon*. b Mentally unbalanced; crack-brained; queer. c Smart; spruce; "swagger"; fascinating.

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Nut Weevil (*Balanus nasicus*).

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**nut/hook'** (-hōōk'), *n.* A hook at the end of a pole to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts. The word was formerly often used as a term of contempt for a beadle, constable, sexton, or the like. Slang.

**nut/let** (-lēt), *n.* [nut + -let.] 1. Bot. Any small nutlike fruit or seed, as that of the Boraginaceæ. 2. The stone of a drupe.

**nut/meg** (-mēg), *n.* [ME. *notemuge*; *note* nut + OF. *mugie* musk, of the same origin as *E. musk*; cf. OF. *noiz muguette* nutmeg, F. *noiz muscade*. See NUT; MUSK.] 1. The seed of a tree (*Myristica fragrans*), native of the Molucca Islands, but widely cultivated in the East and West Indies and in Brazil; also the tree itself. The fruit, a nearly spherical yellow drupe of the size of a pea, opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, enclosing the nut surrounded by a fleshy arilode, which is *mace*. The nutmeg is strongly aromatic, and much used as a spice. It yields

species of *Pelargonium* (*P. odoratum*) with round, soft, hairy, very fragrant leaves, and small white flowers. **nutmeg grater.** A device for grating nutmegs. **nutmeg-y.** (nūt'mēg-y), *a.* *Med.* = NUTMEG, 2. See NUTMEG LIVER. **nutmeg hickory.** A hickory (*Hicoria misteciformis*) of the southern United States, having a nutmeg-shaped fruit. **nutmeg melon.** A type of muskmelon having a thin netted rind, and deep green, very sweet flesh. **nutmeg oil.** See OIL, Table I. **nutmeg pigeon.** Any of several pigeons of the genus *Myristicivora*, of the East Indies and Australia. The color is usually white, or cream-white, with black tips on the wings and tail. **Nutmeg State.** Connecticut; — a nickname alluding to the accusation, jokingly made, that in that State wooden nutmegs are manufactured and peddled off on purchasers as genuine. **nutmeg wood.** The wood of the palmyra palm. **nut mouse.** A dormouse. Obs. **nut palm.** An Australian cycad (*Cycas media*) the seed of which is eaten by the natives. **nut peck'er, n.** A nuthatch. **nut plum.** The variety of plum obtained by grafting on a nut tree. *Rare.* [Cant.] **nut quad.** Print. An enquad. **nut-tri-tive.** = NUTRITIVE. **nut-tri-bly** (nūt'ri-bly), *n.* Capability of being nourished. *Rare.*

**nut'ty** (nūt'tī), *a.*; **nut'ty-er** (-ī-ēr); **nut'ty-est**. 1. Abounding in, or producing, nuts. 2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, nutty wine; hence, full of flavor; pleasant; Slang, spicy; piquant. 3. Slang. a Amatory; sweet; devoted; enthusiastic (over); — usually with *upon*. b Mentally unbalanced; crack-brained; queer. c Smart; spruce; "swagger"; fascinating.

**nut weevil.** Any weevil, as of the genus *Balanus*, whose larva lives in nuts.

**nux vom'ica** (nūks vōm'ī-kā). [NL.; L. *nux* a nut + *vomere* to vomit.] 1. The poisonous seed of an Asiatic loganiaceous tree (*strychnos nux-vomica*). It contains several alkaloids, chiefly strychnine and brucine. It has the medicinal properties of strychnine. 2. The tree that yields these seeds. Its brownish wood, called *snakewood*, is used for various purposes. The bitter tonic bark is sometimes called *false angostura bark*.

**nuz'zle** (nūz'zle), *v. t.*; **nuz'zled** (-līd); **nuz'zling** (-līng). [Orig. uncert.; apparently not from *nurse* or *nestle*; possibly the same word as *nuzzle* from *nose*. *Orf. E. D.*] 1. Hunting. To accustom or inure (a hawk or dog) to going after or attacking the game or prey. Obs. 2. To train or bring up in habituation (with something) or in the practice (of something); to encourage or forward (in some habit, practice, or the like); to cherish; nurture. Obs. "The people had been nuzzled in idolatry." Milton. 3. To impose upon; cheat. *Obs.* & *R.* 4. To foster; nurse; make snug; nestle. *Rare.*

**nuz'zle** (nūz'zle), *v. i.* [Dim. or freq. fr. *nose*. Cf. *NOZZLE*.] 1. To work with the nose, as a swine does in the mud; to dig, root, thrust, poke, push, rub, or snuff with the nose. 2. By extension, to thrust or push with the fingers. 3. To nestle; to lie close or snug; to associate intimately. Morpheus takes his bed, and there nuzzles till Hesperus cramps him by the toes. Gayton. 4. To push, root, touch, or rub with the nose; to push or thrust in (the nose or head). *Kipling*. The gondolas settled down into a solid mass, as they always do, nuzzling their bows together. H. R. F. Brown. 2. To insert a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

