

Mür'ky, *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light.
Mür'mür, *n.* [L. *murmur*; Fr. *murmure*; Skr. *marmara*, a rushing sound; L. *murmurare*, to murmur; Gr. *μυρμυρ*, to rush and roar.—Cf. Drav. *murmuru*, *mormoru*, to grumble; imitative.] A low, continued noise:—a complaint; a grumble.—2, *n.* [pp. murmuring, murmured.] To make a low, continued noise:—to grumble; to mutter; to complain.
Mür'mür-ous, *a.* Exciting murmur:—murmuring.
Mür'rain, *n.* [O. Fr. *morine*, Sp. *morriña*, murrain; It. *moria*, contagion.—Cf. Fr. *moraine*, wool of dead sheep; L. *mori*, to die.] A plague among cattle.
Mürre, *n.* [Local E. *marrot*.—Cf. Fr. *maroton*, a wild duck.] A sea-bird; the razor-bill.
Müs'ca-dél, *n.* [It. *moscadella*; *moscado*, musk (*q. v.*.)] A kind of sweet grape:—a sweet wine:—a sweet pear.
Müs'ca-dine [See **MUSCADEL**.] A sweet grape; a sweet wine; muscadell.
Müs'cat, *n.* A sweet grape:—a sweet wine.
Müs'ca-tél, *n.* Same as **MUSCADEL**.
Müs'cle (*müs'sl*), *n.* [L. *musculus*,—literally, a little mouse; *mus*, a mouse.—Cf. Ger. *maus*, a mouse,—also, a muscle; Gr. *μῦς*, a mouse, a muscle.] The fleshy organ of motion in animals:—a shell-fish; a mussel.
Müs'cöl'ö-xy, *n.* [L. *musculus*, a moss, and Gr. *λόγος*, a treatise.] The science of mosses.
Müs'co-vá'dé, *n.* [Sp. *moscabado*; *mas*, more, and *acabado*, completed, advanced.] A raw or unfinished sugar.
Müs'co-vite, *a.* [From *Moscow*, a capital of Russia, whence *Muscovy*, an old name of the country.] Of or relating to Russia.—2, *n.* A Russian.
Müs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; composed of muscles; brawny; strong.
Müs'cu-lár'i-ty, *n.* State of being muscular.
Müs'cu-lóus, *a.* [L. *musculosus*.] Full of muscles; muscular.
Müse, *n.* [L. *musca*; Gr. *μύσκα*.] One of nine ancient sister goddesses, fabled to preside over the fine arts:—the power of poetry:—deep thought; abstraction.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *muser*; It. *musare*, to muse, to stare: akin to *muso*, the muzzle; it was at first applied to dogs in the chase.] [pp. musing, mused.] To think on; to meditate upon.—3, *v. n.* To think; to ponder; to meditate.
Müs'üm, *n.* [L.; Gr. *μουσείον*, a temple of the Muses.—See **MUSE**.] L. pl. **Müs'üm's**; Eng. **Müs'üm's**. A collection or repository of curiosities.
Müsh, *n.* [Ger. *mus*, A.-S. *mos*, pap.—Cf. Fr. *moussa*, a kind of pap or starch; *mousse*, froth, foam.] Food made of the flour of maize boiled in water; hasty pudding:—any thing soft.
Müsh'rödm, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*; from *mousse*, froth, moss (*q. v.*.)] A spongy plant:—an upstart.
Müs'ic, *n.* [L. *musica*; Gr. *μουσική*; *μουσικός*, belonging to the Muses.—See **MUSE**.] The art of combining sounds agreeable to the ear; the science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony; *melody*.
Müs'ic-al, *a.* Harmonious; melodious.—2, *n.* A musical entertainment or party.
Müs'ic-al-ly, *ad.* In a musical manner.
Müs'ic'ian (*mü-zish'an*), *n.* [Fr. *musicien*.] One skilled in music.
Müsk, *n.* [Fr. *musc*; L. *muscus*; Gr. *μύσχος*; Per. *mesk*; Arab. *mesk*, *misk*.] A strong perfume:—an animal that produces musk; musk-deer:—a musky flower.—2, *v. a.* [pp. musking, musked.] To perfume with musk.
Müsk'döer, *n.* A deer which produces musk.
Müs'ket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, a musket,—originally, a sparrow-hawk; from *mouche*, a fly,—referring to his small size. Fire-arms and other military weapons were often fancifully named from birds and animals.] A soldier's hand-gun.

Müs'ket-öer', *n.* [Fr. *mousquetaire*.] A soldier who uses a musket.
Müs'ket-öön', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*; It. *moschellone*: augmentative forms.] A short musket or gun.
Müs'ket-ry, *n.* [Fr. *mousqueterie*; It. *moschelleria*.] Muskets collectively.
Müs'ki-nöss, *n.* The state of being musky.
Müsk'mél-ön, *n.* A melon of musky odor.
Müsk'öx, *n.* A sheep-like ox of Canada.



Musk-rat.

Müsk'rät, *n.* The musquash:—the desman.
Müsk'y, *a.* Having the perfume of musk.
Müs'lin, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*; It. *mussolino*: named from *Mosul*, in Asiatic Turkey.] A fine, thin stuff made of cotton.
Müs'lin-de-laine, *n.* [Fr. *mousselin de laine*, muslin of wool.] A fabric of wool, or cotton and wool, of light texture.
Müs'quash (*müs'kwösh*), *n.* [Algonkin.] An American aquatic quadruped, valued for its fur.
Müs'quít'ö (*müs'két'ö*), *n.* See **MOSQUITO**.
Müss, *n.* [Fr. *mousse*, to puff, to froth; *mousse*, froth.—Cf. Fr. *mouche*, a fly,—also, a huff, a pet.] A scramble; a confused contest.—2, *v. a.* [pp. müssing, müssed.] To rumple; to disarrange.
Müs'sel, *n.* [L. *musculus*, a mussel,—literally, a little mouse; A.-S. *muscle*.—See **MUSCLE**.] A kind of mollusk.
Müs'sul-mán, *n.*; pl. **Müs'sul-män's**. [Per. *musulman*, Arab. *muslim*, a Moslem (*q. v.*.)] A Mohammedan, or Mahometan.
Müst, *v. auxiliary & defective*. [A.-S. *moeste*; Dut. *moest*; Ger. *muss*.—See **MAY**.] To be obliged.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [A form of **MOISIR**.—See **MUSTY**.] [pp. müssing, müssed.] To make or grow mouldy.—3, *n.* [L. *mustum*; A.-S. *must*; Ger. *most*; Fr. *moût*; L. *mustus*, fresh, new.—See **MOISIR**.] New wine not fermented; mouldiness; mouldy flavor or smell.
Müs'täche, *n.*; pl. **Müs'tä'ches**, or **Müs'tä'ches**, *n.* [See **MOUSTACHE**.] The hair on the upper lip:—written also *moistache*.
Müs'tä'chiö (*müs'tä'shö*), *n.* Mustache.
Müs'täng, *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, belonging to the *mesta*, or body of dogs in the wild American horse.
Müs'tard, *n.* [Fr. *moutarde*, It. *mostarda*.—properly, a condiment mixed with *must*, or new wine; It. *mosto*, *must* (*q. v.*.)] A plant and its seed, used as a condiment.
Müs'ter, *v. a.* [It. *mostra*, O. Fr. *mostrre*, *monstre*, a display; L. *monstrare*, to show.] [pp. müssering, müssered.] To bring together; to review.—2, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet together.—3, *n.* A review or a register of forces.
Müs'ter-röll, *n.* A register of forces.
Müs'ti-nöss, *n.* State of being musty; mould.
Müs'ty, *a.* [Probably a form of **MOISIR**.] Mouldy; spoiled with damp or age.
Müs'tä-bil'i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; incon-
Müs'tä-ble-nöss, *n.* stancy; instability.
Müs'tä-ble, *a.* [L. *mutabilis*; *mutare*, to change.] Subject to change; *changeable*; variable; fickle; unstable; inconstant.
Müs'tä'tion, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] Change; alteration.
Müte, *a.* [L. *mutus*, dumb.] Silent; speechless; dumb; not vocal.—2, *n.* One who is speechless:—a utensil to deaden sound:—a letter not vocal.—The mutes are *b, p, q, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.
Müte'ly, *ad.* Silently; not vocally.
Müs'ti-läte, *v. a.* [L. *mutillare*, *mutillatum*; *mutillus*, maimed; Gr. *μυτῖλος*, cut short.] [pp. mutilating, mutilated.] To deprive of an essential part; to cut off, as a limb; to maim.
Müs'ti-lä'tion, *n.* The act of mutilating.
Müs'ti-lä'tör, *n.* One who mutilates.
Müs'ti-nöer, *n.* One guilty of mutiny.
Müs'ti-noüs, *a.* [Fr. *mutin*, mutinous, stubborn.—See **MUTINY**.] Guilty of, or disposed to, mutiny.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

Müs'ti-noüs-ly, *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.
Müs'ti-noüs-nöss, *n.* Seditiousness.
Müs'ti-ny, *v. n.* [Sp. *motin*, Port. *motim*, a mutiny, an uproar; Fr. *se mutiner*, to mutiny; *mutinerie*, a mutiny; allied to Fr. *meute*, Late L. *mota*, a pack of hounds, and to L. *movere*, *motum*, to move, to strive.] [pp. mutinying, mutinied.] To rise against authority, particularly naval or military authority.—2, *n.* An insurrection against naval or military authority; sedition.
Müs'ter, *v. n.* [L. *mutire*; Ger. *muttern*: imitative.] [pp. muttering, muttered.] To murmur; to grumble.—2, *v. a.* To utter or speak indistinctly.—3, *n.* A murmur; obscure utterance.
Müs'ton (*müt'tn*), *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, Late L. *mutlo*, *mutlonis*, It. *montone*, a sheep; from L. *mutillus*, castrated.] The flesh of sheep when dressed for food:—a sheep.
Müs'tü-al (*müt'ü-al*), *a.* [L. *mutuus*, reciprocal, borrowed; *mutare*, to change, to exchange.] Each acting in return to the other; reciprocal; interchangeable.
Müs'tü-äl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being mutual.
Müs'tü-äl-ly, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.
Müs'tüle, *n.* [L. *mutulus*.] (Arch.) A square block, or sort of modillion of the Doric order.
Müs'zle, *n.* [Fr. *musseau*, O. Fr. *muselle*, *mosel*, It. *muzzo*, the muzzle or snout; from L. *morsus*, a bite; *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] The nose or mouth of an animal or of any thing:—a fastening for the mouth.—2, *v. a.* [pp. müssling, müssled.] To bind the mouth; to prevent from biting or from speaking.
Mý, or **Mý** (*mí* or *mè*:—*mí*, when distinct), *pron. poss. & a.* [Ger. *mein*.—See **MINE**.] Belonging to me.
Mý-cöl'ö-xy, *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] A treatise on the fungi.
Mý-dl'ö-xy, *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, *μῦός*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The doctrine of the muscles.
Mý'öpe, *n.* [Gr. *μύωπ*; *μύωπ*, to close, and *ὄψ*, the eye.] A near-sighted person; a myope.
Mý-ö'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *μυωπία*.] Short-sightedness.
Mý-ö'p'ic, *a.* Near-sighted.
Mý'r-i-ad, *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς*, a myriad, ten thousand; *μυρία*, countless.] Ten thousand:—a great number.
Mý'r-i-a-gräm, *n.* [Fr. *myriagramme*, ten thousand; and *GRAMME*.] A weight, equal to 22 pounds, 1 ounce, 2 drachms avoirdupois.
Mý'r-i-a-lit're, *n.* [Fr. for "ten thousand litres;" Gr. *μυριάς*, ten thousand, and *LITRE*.] A measure, equal to 2200 gallons, 7 pints, 13 fluid-ounces, 4 fluidrachms, 48 minims imperial.

Mýr-i-a-mé'tre (*mä'tur* or *mé'tur*), *n.* [Fr. *myriamètre*; Gr. *μυριάς*, ten thousand, and *ΜΕΤΡΕ* (*q. v.*.)] A measure of length, equal to 10,000 metres, or 6 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, 6 inches.
Mýr'i-a-pöd, *n.* [Gr. *μυρία*, ten thousand; *ποῦς* (pl. *ποδες*), a foot.] An articulate animal having many jointed feet.
Mýr'mi-dön, *n.* [One of an ancient people of Thessaly, fabled to have sprung from ants turned into men; Gr. *μυρμηδών*, an ant's nest; *μύρμηξ*, an ant.] A rough soldier; a ruffian.
Mý-röb'a-län, *n.* [Gr. *μυροβάλανος*; *μύρον*, an ointment, and *βάλανος*, a nut.] A dried fruit used in tanning.
Mýrrh (*mír*), *n.* [L. *myrrha*; Gr. *μύρρα*; Arab. *murr*, fr-m its bitterness; *mury*, bitter.] A strong aromatic gum.
Mýr'tle (*mír'tl*), *n.* [L. *myrtus*; Gr. *μύρτος*; Per. *murd*.] A fragrant tree or shrub.
Mý-sélf (*mè-sélf* or *mí-sélf*), *pron.* I or me, with emphasis; the reciprocal of **I**.
Mýs'té-ri-öus, *a.* Full of mystery; unexplained; inexplicable; obscure; secret; hidden.
Mýs'té-ri-öus-ly, *ad.* Obscurely; secretly.
Mýs'té-ry, *n.* [L. *mysterium*; Gr. *μυστήριον*; *μύσ-της*, an initiate; *μύειν*, to close the eyes.] Something secret, inexplicable, or above human intelligence; a secret; obscurity:—a kind of ancient drama:—[O. E. *mistera*, It. *mestiere*, Fr. *métier*, a trade; L. *ministerium*, a service] a trade.
Mýs'tic, *n.* One of a class of Christians; one who professes direct communion with God; one imbued with mysticism.
Mýs'tic, *a.* [Gr. *μυστικός*.—See **MYSTERY**.] Partaking of mysticism or of *mýs'tic*; obscure; secret; dark:—emblematical.
Mýs'tic-al-ly, *ad.* In a mystical manner.
Mýs'tic-ism, *n.* A belief in a direct intercourse between God and the human mind; the doctrine of the Mystics; quietism; enthusiasm.
Mýs'ti-fi-cä'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of mystifying or rendering mysterious.
Mýs'ti-fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *mystifier*.] [pp. mystifying, mystified.] To involve in mystery:—to bewilder.
Mýth, *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*, a fable.] A fable; a traditional narrative.
Mýth'ic, or **Mýth'ic-al**, *a.* Fabulous.
Mýth-ö-lög'ic-al [*mí-thö-löd'jé-käl*, S. P. Ja. K.], *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.
Mý-thöl'ö-gist, *n.* One versed in mythology.
Mý-thöl'ö-gy, *n.* [Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος*, a myth, and *λόγος*, a telling; *λέγειν*, to tell.] A system of fables; the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens.—*Classical mythology* is that of Greece and Rome.


N.

N is a liquid consonant or so-called semivowel, and a nasal letter. As an abbreviation it stands for *north* and *number*.
Näb, *v. a.* [Sw. *nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to catch.—Cf. NIP and SNAP.] [pp. nabbing, nabbed.] To catch suddenly; to seize.
Nä'böb, *n.* [Port. *nababo*; Arab. *nawwab*, a nabob, a deputy-governor,—properly the plural of *nabib*, a lieutenant.] The title of an East-Indian prince:—a man of great wealth and luxury.
Nä'cre (*nä'kür*), *n.* [Fr. *nacre*; Sp. *nacar*; Per. *nakar*.] Mother-of-pearl:—a pearly gleam or lustre.
Nä'cre-öüs, *a.* Having a pearly lustre; iridescent.
Nä'dir, *n.* [Arab. *nazir* or *nadir*, opposite, corresponding to.] The point opposite to the zenith.
Nä'vus, *n.*; pl. **Nä'vi**. [L.] A mole on the skin; a birth-mark.

Näg, *n.* [Dut. *negge*; Scot. *naig*; by some derived from an *hack*, which may have taken the form of a *nag*.—Cf. Ger. *nickel*, a nag.] A small horse; a horse.—2, *v. n.* [Sw. *nagga*, to pick, to nibble; Dan. *nage*, to gnaw.] [pp. nagging, nagged.] To scold in a petty, pertinacious way; to tease.
Nä'iqad (*nä'iqad*), *n.* [L. *naias*; Gr. *ναϊάς*, *ναϊάδος*; *ναίειν*, to flow.] L. pl. **Nä'iqad's**; Eng. **Nä'iqads**. A water-nymph.—(Conch.) A fresh-water shell-fish.
Näil (*näl*), *n.* [A.-S. *nægel*; Dut. & Ger. *nagel*; Dan. *nagle*; Skr. *nakha*: root of **GNAW**.] A horny substance on the human fingers and toes:—a claw; a talon:—an iron spike:—a stud or boss:—2, *v. a.* [pp. nailing, nailed.] To fasten with nails.
Näil'er, *n.* One who nails:—a nail-maker.

mien, sîr; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bürr, rüle, üse.—C, ç, g, ð, soft; ç, ç, ð, ð, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; thîs.

Nain'sōk, *n.* [Fr. *nansouk*: probably an East-Indian place-name.] A kind of thick muslin.
Nā'ive (nā'iv), *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*; L. *nativus*, native (*q. v.*)] Having native simplicity; ingenuous.
Naiveté (nā'iv-tā'), *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity; unconscious frankness; ingenuousness.
Nā'ked, *a.* [A.-S. *nacod*; Dut. *naakt*; Ger. *nackt*; Skr. *nagna*; Irish, *nochd*.] Uncovered; unclothed; nude; bare:—open; defenceless:—plain:—mere.
Nā'ked-ly, *ad.* Without covering; simply.
Nā'ked-nēss, *n.* Nudity; want of covering.
Nām'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being named.
Nām'by-pām'by, *a.* [Originally a nickname for Ambrose Philips, an English writer (died 1749).] Affected and finical.
Nāme, *n.* [A.-S. *nama*; Dut. *naam*; Ger. *name*; L. *nomen* (*gnomen*); Gr. *ὄνομα*; Skr. *naman* (*janman*).] That by which a person or thing is called; appellative; title; an appellation:—person:—character:—reputation; repute; fame:—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* naming, named.] To give a name to; to nominate.
Nāme'less, *a.* Destitute of a name. [*say.*]
Nāme'ly, *ad.* By name; particularly; that is to Name'sake, *n.* [A person named for another's sake.] One who has the same name.
Nān-kēen', *n.* [From *Nankin*, in China.] A kind of yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth:—written also *nankin*.
Nāp, *n.* [A.-S. *hæppian*, to sleep, to nod.—Cf. Local Ger. *knappen*, to nod.] A short sleep:—[A.-S. *enep*, a knob, a knot; Dut. *nop*; Dan. *neppe*; Low Ger. *nappe*, a nap] the down on cloth:—the foam or cream on the surface of ale or beer:—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* napping, napped.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure.
Nāpe, *n.* [A.-S. *enep*, a knob, ridge, or knot.] The joint of the neck behind.
Nā'per-y, *n.* [O. Fr. *naperie*, *napperie*; *nappe*, a towel; Low L. *nappa*, a towel; L. *nappa*.—See MAP.] Articles of linen.
Nāph'tha (nāp'thā), *n.* [Gr. *νάφθα*, Arab. *nāfi*, *nāfi*, bitumen, naphtha.] A bituminous, volatile, and very inflammable fluid hydrocarbon, which exudes from the earth or rocks; mineral oil.
Nāp'kin, *n.* [Eng. dim. of Fr. *nappe*, a towel.—See NAPERY.] A cloth to wipe the hands, &c.
Nāp'less, *a.* Having no nap; threadbare.
Nāppe (nāp), *n.* [Fr. *nappe*, a towel, sheet, or surface.—See NAPERY.] [*Met.*] A surface; the surface of one of the branches of a conic section.
Nāp'pi-nēss, *n.* The quality of being nappy.
Nāp'ping, *p. a.* Asleep; not on one's guard.
Nāp'py, *n.* [Said to be named from its nap or foam.] Malt liquor; ale or beer:—[A.-S. *hæpp*, *nappe*, a bowl or dish] a kind of earthen dish:—*2, a.* Frothy; spummy:—full of down:—showing a nap.
Nar-cis'sus, *n.*; pl. **Nar-cis'sus-es**. [Gr. *ναρκισσος*: probably from its narcotic quality.] A genus of plants, including the daffodil and the jonquil.
Nar-cō'tic, *n.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*; *ναρκόειν*, to be numb; *νάρκεν*, stupor.] [*Med.*] A drug producing lethargy, stupor, drowsiness, or sleep:—*2, a.* Producing sleep or stupefaction; soporific.
Nar'co-tine, *n.* A narcotic principle of opium.
Nar'co-tism, *n.* The effect of a narcotic; narcosis.
Nar'co-tize, *v. a.* [*pp.* narcotizing, narcotized.] To bring under the influence of a narcotic:—*2, v. n.* To exert a narcotic influence; to deaden or dull sensibility; to lull.
Nārd, *n.* [L. *nardus*; Gr. *ναρός*; Heb. *nard*; Arab. *nardin*; Per. *nard*; Skr. *nalada*; *nal*, to smell.] An aromatic plant; spikenard:—an ointment prepared from the plant.
Nār'rāte, or **Nār-rāte'**, *v. a.* [L. *narrare*, *narratum*, to make known, to tell; *narus*, *gnarus*, knowing.—See KNOW.] [*pp.* narrating, narrated.] To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to recite.

Nār-rā'tion, *n.* [L. *narratio*.] The relation of a series of events; a narrative; an account; recital.
Nār-rā'tive, *a.* [L. *narrativus*; Fr. *narratif*.] Relating; giving particulars.—*2, n.* A relation; an account; a story.
Nār-rā'tor, *n.* [L.] A teller; a relater.
Nār'rōw (nār'rō), *a.* [A.-S. *nearu*, *nearo*; Old Saxon, *narv*; Fris. *naar*: apparently not related to NEAR.] Not wide; not broad; contracted; straitened:—near:—covetous.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* narrowing, narrowed.] To contract; to limit.
Nār'rōw-ly, *ad.* Contractedly; nearly.
Nār'rōw-nēss, *n.* Want of extent:—poverty.
Nār'rōws, *n.* A narrow passage between high lands or islands.
Nār'whāl, *n.* [Sw. & Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *narhvalr*; Ger. *narwal*; Fr. *narval*: probably from Norse-

WHALE.—See NOSE and WHALE.] The sea-unicorn; a monodon; a whale with a tusk or horn.
Nā'sāl, *a.* [Late L. *nasalis*; L. *nasus*, the nose (*q. v.*)] Belonging to the nose:—uttered or sounded through the nose.—*2, n.* A medicine operating through the nose:—a letter or sound uttered as through the nose.—The nasals are *m*, *n*, *ng*.—The nasal sound in English is that of *ng*, as in *ring*.
Nās'cent, *a.* [L. *nasci*, *nascens*, to be born.—See NATAL.] Beginning to grow; increasing.
Nās'ti-ly, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.
Nās'ti-nēss, *n.* Dirt; filth; grossness.
Nās-tūr'tion, *n.* [L. *nasturtium*, a cress; *nasus*, the nose, and *torquere*, to twist: from its acrid smell.] A pungent or acrid plant.
Nās'ty, *a.* [O. E. *nasty*, fowl; Local Sw. *naskug*, *snaskig*, pig-like, foul; Low Ger. *nask*, nasty; Lapp *naskke*, dirty: probably related to Finnish *naskki*, a pig.] Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous.
Nās'tute, *a.* [L. *nasutus*, keen, large-nosed; *nasus*, a nose.] Keen of scent; quick of perception.
Nā'tal, *a.* [L. *natalis*; *gnatus* (*gnatus*), born; *nasci*, to be born: akin to NATUS.] Relating to one's birth or nativity; native.
Nā'tant, *a.* [L. *natant*, *natantis*, frequentative of *nare*, *natum*, to swim.] Lying on the water; floating; swimming.
Nā-tā'tion, *n.* The act of swimming.
Nā-tā-tō'ri-āl, *a.* Adapted to swimming.
Nā-tā-tō'ri-ūm, *n.* [L., from *natant*, to swim: *natator*, a swimmer.—See NATANT.] A tank for swimming; a swimming-school.
Nā-tā-to-ry, *a.* Natatorial; swimming.
Nā'tch, or **Nā'tch'-gīrl**, *n.* See NAUTCH, &c.
Nā'tion, *n.* [L. *natio*, a race; *natus*, born.] A race of men; a people distinct from others; a people inhabiting the same country and born under the same government.
Nā'tion-al (nāsh'un-āl), *a.* Relating to a nation; public; general; not private.
Nā'tion-al-ism, *n.* A national idiom or trait.
Nā'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who supports national ideas.
Nā'tion-āl'i-ty (nāsh-un-āl'tē), *n.* A nation or race of people; national character.
Nā'tion-al-ize, *v. n.* [*pp.* nationalizing, nationalized.] To render national.
Nā'tive, *a.* [L. *nativus*, natural, native; *natus*, born.] Produced by nature; natural; not artificial; natal; born in; born with; not foreign; indigenous; original.—*2, n.* One born in any place or country.
Nā-tiv'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nativité*; L. *nativitas*.] Birth; time or place of birth:—a horoscope:—Christmas; Advent.
Nā'tron, *n.* [Sp. & Fr.; Arab. *natrun*.—See NITRE.] A native carbonate of soda.
Nāt'ty, *a.* [For *neat* (*q. v.*)] Spruce; tidy; trim.
Nāt'ū-rāl (nāt'yū-rāl), *a.* [L. *naturalis*.—See NATURE.] Produced by nature; not acquired:

—tender:—not forced; unaffected:—illegitimate:—opposed to violent; as, a natural death:—relating to the productions or powers of nature and the properties of natural bodies:—discoverable by reason; not revealed.—*2, n.* A fool.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ism, *n.* Mere state of nature:—the religion of mere nature:—the doctrine of those who deny the supernatural:—the worship of the powers of nature:—close adherence to nature, in the fine arts, or in literature; realism.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history.
Nāt'ū-rāl-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, naturalism:—closely representing or interpreting nature; realistic.
Nāt'ū-rāl-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of naturalizing.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* naturalizing, naturalized.] To invest with the privileges of a native citizen; to make natural; to accommodate; to adapt; to acclimatize.
Nāt'ū-rāl-ly, *ad.* In a natural manner.
Nāt'ū-rāl-nēss, *n.* State of being natural.
Nāt'ūre (nāt'yūr) [nā'chur, S. J.], *n.* [L. *natura*, nature, birth; *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.—See NATAL.] The visible creation, with the laws by which it is governed; the system of the world; the universe:—the imaginary soul of the universe:—native state:—natural affection; natural feeling; disposition; constitution; sort; birth:—adaptation to reality.
Nāught (nāwt), *a.* [A.-S. *nah*, *nahit*; *na*, no, and *with*, whit (*q. v.*)] Bad; corrupt; worthless.—*2, n.* Nothing.—It is often written *nought* to distinguish it from *naught*, bad.
Nāugh'ti-ly (nāw'tē-ly), *ad.* Perversely.
Nāugh'ti-nēss (nāw'tē-nēs), *n.* Misbehavior.
Nāugh'ty (nāw'tē), *a.* [From NAUGHT.] Bad; mischievous; perverse.
Nāu'se-a (nāw'shē-ā), *n.* [L.; Gr. *vauōia*, sea-sickness; *vauō*, a ship.—See NAVAL.] Disposition or tendency to vomit; sickness; loathing.
Nāu'se-ate (nāw'shē-āt), *v. n.* [L. *nauseare*, *nauseatum*.—See NAUSEA.] [*pp.* nauseating, nauseated.] To feel disgust.—*2, v. a.* To loathe:—to cause to feel nausea; to sicken.
Nāu'seous (nāw'shūs), *a.* [L. *nauseosus*.] Causing disgust; disgusting; loathsome; disgusting; distasteful.
Nāu'seous-ly (nāw'shūs-ly), *ad.* Loathsomely.
Nāu'seous-nēss (nāw'shūs-nēs), *n.* Disgust.
Nāutch, *n.* [Hindu & Skr. *nach*, a dance.] An exhibition of dancing.
Nāutch'-gīrl, *n.* In India, a dancing-girl.
Nāu'ti-cal, *a.* [L. *nauticus*; Gr. *ναυτικός*; *ναύτης*, a sailor; *vauō*, a ship.] Relating to ships or navigation; naval; maritime; marine.
Nāu'ti-lūs, *n.*; L. pl. **Nāu'ti-lī**; Eng. **Nāu'ti-lūs-es**. [L.; Gr. *ναυτικός*, a sailor, a nautilus.—See NAUTICAL.] A genus of mollusks:—a popular name for various mollusks, one of which was once believed to sail on the sea; the argonaut.
Nā'val, *a.* [L. *navalis*; *navis*, Gr. *ναύς*, Skr. *nav*, a ship.—Cf. L. *nare*, *Nautilus*, to swim; Gr. *νάειν*, to flow.] Relating to ships or to a navy; nautical; marine; maritime.
Nāve, *n.* [A.-S. *nafa*; Dut. *naaf*; Dan. *nav*; Ger. *nabe*.—Cf. Skr. *nabhi*, a hub, a navel (*q. v.*)] The middle part of a wheel; a hub:—[L. *navis*, Fr. *nef*, a ship, navel of a church.—See NAVAL] the middle part or body of a church.
Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *nafela*; Dut. *navel*; Dan. *navle*; Ger. *nabel*; Skr. *nabhi*: closely related to NAVE (*q. v.*)] The middle point of the belly.
Nā-vic'ū-lar, *a.* [Late L. *navicularis*, boat-shaped; *navicula*, a boat; dim. of *navis*, a ship.] Noting a bone of the foot:—noting a disease of a bone in the horse's foot.
Nāv'i-ga-ble, *a.* [L. *navigabilis*.] That may be navigated.

Nāv'i-gāte, *v. n.* [L. *navigare*, *navigatum*; *navis*, a ship, and *agere*, to drive.] [*pp.* navigating, navigated.] To sail; to pass by water.—*2, v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.
Nāv'i-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *navigatio*.] The art of navigating ships; naval science:—ships collectively.
Nāv'i-gā-tor, *n.* One who navigates:—a navy.
Nāv'vy, *n.* [Said to be the colloquial Isle of Skye word for *neighbor* (*q. v.*); or a shortened form of *navigator*.] A laborer on railways, &c.
Nā'vy, *n.* [O. Fr. *navie*.—Cf. L. *navis*, for *navis*, a ship.] An assemblage of ships; a fleet.
Nā'vy-yārd, *n.* A yard in which the ships of a navy are built and repaired, and in which they lie. [Same as NAVAL.]
Nā-wāb', *n.* In India, a viceroy or governor.
Nāy (nā), *ad.* [Dan. & Icel. *nei*; Sw. *nej*.—See NO.] No:—not only so, but more.—*2, n.* A denial; a refusal. [R.]
Nāz'a-rite, *n.* [Heb. *nazar*, to vow, to separate one's self.] A Jew separated to the Lord by a vow and devoted to religious duties.
Neap (nep), *a.* [A.-S. *nep* for *hæp*, scanty; Dan. & Sw. *knæp*; akin to NP.] Low; as, *neap tide*.—The *neap tides* are the lowest tides, and take place four or five days before new and full moons:—opposed to *spring tides*.—*2, n.* [A form of NEB.] The tongue or pole of a cart.
Nē-a-pōl'i-tān, *a.* [Gr. *Νεάπολις*, Naples; *νεός*, new, and *πόλις*, a city.] Relating to Naples.—*2, n.* A native of Naples.
Nēar, *a.* [A.-S. *near*, comparative of *neah*, nigh (*q. v.*); Icel. *negr*.] Not far distant in time, place, or degree; nigh; close; dear; intimate.—*2, prep.* Close to; nigh; not far from.—*3, ad.* Almost; not far off; within a little.—*4, v. a.* [*pp.* nearing, neared.] To approach; to be near to.—*5, v. n.* To draw near; to approach.
Nēar'ly, *ad.* At no great distance:—almost.
Nēar'nēss, *n.* State of being near; closeness.
Nēar'-sight'ed (nēar'sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing but a short distance; short-sighted.
Nēat, *n.* [A.-S. *neat*, Icel. *naut*, O. Ger. *noss*, Scot. *noot*, *noll*, Gael. *nith*, cattle; Sw. *noll*, an ox: root of A.-S. *neotan*; Ger. *geniessen*, to enjoy to use.] A cow or ox:—cattle in general.—*2, a.* [Fr. *net*, *nette*, L. *nitidus*, neat, smooth; *nitere*, to shine.] Very clean; cleanly; nice; pure:—free from impure words:—clear, after deductions:—in this last sense now written *net*.
Nēat'-cāt-tle, *n.* Oxen and cows.
Nēat'ly, *ad.* With neatness; tidily.
Nēat'nēss, *n.* Cleanliness; simple elegance.
Nēb, *n.* [A.-S. *nebb*, the face; Dut. *neb*, *sneb*, Dan. *nebb*, Sw. *nibb*, a beak; Icel. *nef*, the nose; Ger. *schnebel*, a beak.—See NIBBLE.] The nose; beak; bill of a bird; nib.
Nēb'ū-lā, *n.*; pl. **Nēb'ū-lāe**. [L. *nebula*, *nubes*, a cloud; Gr. *νεφός*, *νεφέλη*; Ger. *nebel*, a mist.—Cf. Skr. *nabhas*, sky; *nabh*, to burst.] A cloudy appearance; a little cloud:—a spot; a film.
Nēb'ū-lar, *a.* Relating to nebula.
Nēb'ū-lize, *v. a.* [*pp.* nebulizing, nebulized.] To atomize or reduce to a fine spray, as a liquid.
Nēb'ū-lōs'i-ty, *n.* [L. *nebulositas*.] State of being nebulous. [*cloudy.*]
Nēb'ū-lōus, *a.* [L. *nebulosus*.] Having nebulae;
Nēc-es-sā-ri-an-ism, *n.* [*Met.*] The doctrine of necessity, or that things flow in necessary sequence from antecedents.
Nēc'es-sā-ri-ly, *ad.* Inevitably; not freely.
Nēc'es-sā-ry, *a.* [L. *necesso*, *necessarius*, needful.] That must be; indispensable; needful; essential; inevitable; requisite; unavoidable.—*2, n.* Something that is indispensable or needed:—a privy; a jakes.
Nēc-es-si-tā-ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity.
Nēc-es-si-tāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* necessitating, necessitated.] To make necessary.
Nēc-es-si-tōus, *a.* Being in want; needy.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hēir, hēr;

mien, sir; mōve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—G, g, ġ, soft; c, ç, e, ġ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this. 32*

Ne-cēs'sj-tous-nēss, *n.* Poverty; need.
Ne-cēs'sj-ty, *n.* [L. *necessitas* and *necessitudo*.] State of being necessary; constraint:—that which must be:—want; need; poverty.
Nēck, *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca*; Dut. *nek*; Dan. *nakke*; Ger. *nacken*: akin to NAPE.] The part between the head and the body.
Nēck'-clōth, *n.* A handkerchief for the neck.
Nēck'er-chief, *n.* [NECK and KERCHIEF.] A neck-cloth.
Nēck'lāce, *n.* [NECK and LACE.] A woman's neck-ornament.
Nēck'tie, *n.* A cravat; a neck-cloth.
Nēc-rō-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to necrology.
Nē-crōl'ō-gist, *n.* A writer of necrology.
Nē-crōl'ō-gy, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *λόγος*, a treatise.—Cf. L. *necare*, to kill.] A register or an account of persons deceased; an obituary.
Nēc'rō-mān-cēr, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.
Nēc'rō-mān-cy, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *μαντεία*, divination; *μάντις*, a soothsayer.] Enchantment; conjuration; divination by means of departed spirits.
Nēc'rō-mān-tic, *a.* Relating to necromancy.
Nē-crōp'ō-lis, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός*, a corpse, and *πόλις*, a city.] A city of the dead; a cemetery.
Nē-crō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρωσις*, death; *νεκρῶσαι*, to kill; *νεκρός*, dead.] Death of a bone.
Nēc'tar, *n.* [Gr. *νεκταρ*.] The feigned drink of the gods:—any sweet drink; honey.
Nēc-tā'rē-an, *a.* Resembling nectar; delicious; nectareous.
Nēc-tā'rē-ōus, *a.* [L. *nectareus*.] Like nectar;
Nēc'tar-ine, *a.* Sweet as nectar; delicious.—2, *n.* A fruit like the peach.
Nēc'tar-ōus, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectarine.
Nēc'tar-ry, *n.* [Neo-Latin *nectarium*.—See NECTAR.] The part of a flower that secretes honey.
Nēe (*nā*), *p. p.* [Fr.] Born:—a term used to denote the family name of a married woman.
Nēed, *n.* [A.-S. *nyd*, need; Dut. *nood*; Dan. *nød*; Ger. *noll*.—Cf. Russ. *nyda*, need, compulsion.] Exigency; necessity:—want.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* needing, needed.] To want; to require; to lack.—3, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanted.
Nēed'fāl, *a.* Necessary; requisite; wanted.
Nēed'fāl-ly, *ad.* Necessarily.
Nēed'le, *n.* [A.-S. *neald*; Dut. *naald*; Dan. *naal*; Ger. *nadel*; Irish, *snathad*.—Cf. Ger. *nähen*, to sew; L. *neve*; Gr. *νεύω*, to spin.] A small instrument for sewing:—a steel pointer in the mariner's compass:—any thing like a needle.
Nēed'le-fūl, *n.* pl. **Nēed'le-fūls**. What is put into a needle at once.
Nēed'less, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite.
Nēed'less-ly, *ad.* Unnecessarily.
Nēed'less-nēss, *n.* Unnecessariness.
Nēed'le-work (-wīrk), *n.* The business of a seamstress; work done with the needle.
Nēeds, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably.
Nēed'y, *a.* Poor; necessitous; indigent.
Nēer (*nār*) [*nār*, W. Ja. K. Sm. I. St.; *nār*, P. H. Wb.; *nēr*, S.], *ad.* A contraction for *never*.
Nē-fā'ri-ōus, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, impious; *nefas*, wickedness; *ne*, not, and *fas*, right: root of *fari*, to speak.] Wicked; abominable; vile.
Nē-fā'ri-ōus-ly, *ad.* Abominably; wickedly.
Nē-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *negatio*; *negare*, to deny; *neg*, not, and *agere*, to speak, to affirm.] The act of denying; a denial:—the contrary to affirmation.
Nē-gā'tive, *a.* [L. *negativus*.—See NEGATION.] Implying negation; opposed to positive and to affirmative; denying; implying denial.—2, *n.* A proposition that denies; a word or particle that denies; as, *not*.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* negating, negated.] To dismiss by negation; to decide against; to reject; to prove the contrary.
Nē-gā'tive-ly, *ad.* With or by denial.
Nē-gā'tiv'i-ty, *n.* Negation; negative quality.
Nēg-lēct, *v. a.* [L. *neglegere*, *neglectum*; *neg*, not, and *legere*, to gather.] [*pp.* neglecting, neg-

lected.] To omit by carelessness or design; not to notice or do; to slight.—2, *n.* Inattention; slight.
Nēg-lēct'fūl, *a.* Heedless; careless.
Nēg-lēct'fūl-ly, *ad.* With inattention.
Nēg-lī-gee' (*nēg-lē-zhā*), *n.* [Fr. *négligé*, neglected.] A sort of loose gown:—a necklace.
Nēg-lī-gēnce, *n.* [L. *neglegentia*.—See NEGLECT.] Inattention; carelessness.
Nēg-lī-gēnt, *a.* [L. *neglegens*, *neglegentis*, part. from *neglegere*, to neglect (*q. v.*)] Careless; heedless; inattentive.
Nēg-lī-gēnt-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
Nē-gō-ti-a-bil'i-ty (*nē-gō-shē-ā-bil'ē-ty*), *n.* The quality of being negotiable.
Nē-gō-ti-a-ble (*nē-gō'shē-ā-bl*), *a.* That may be negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.
Nē-gō-ti-āte (*nē-gō'shē-āt*), *v. n.* [L. *negotari*, *negotialis*; *negotium*, business; *neg*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] [*pp.* negotiating, negotiated.] To have intercourse of business; to traffic; to treat.—2, *v. a.* To conclude by treaty or agreement; to manage.
Nē-gō-ti-ā'tion (*nē-gō-shē-ā'shūn*), *n.* [L. *negotatio*.] The act of negotiating; a matter negotiated; a treaty.
Nē-gō-ti-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who negotiates.
Nē-gress, *n.* A female of the black race.
Nē-grō, *n.*; pl. **Nē-grōes**. [Sp. *negro*; Fr. *negre*; L. *niger*, black.] One of the black race of Africa.
Nē-gus, *n.* [The inventor's name.] A mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c.:—[Abyssinian] the king of Abyssinia.
Neigh (*nā*), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hneagan*; Dan. *gænge*; Low Ger. *nicken*: imitative.] [*pp.* neighing, neighed.] To utter the voice of a horse.—2, *n.* The voice of a horse.
Neigh'bor (*nā'bur*), *n.* [A.-S. *neahgebūr*, *neahbur*; *neah*, nigh, and *gebūr*, a husbandman (see BOOR); Sw. *nabo*; Ger. *nachbar*.] One who lives near.—2, *a.* Near to another.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* neighboring, neighbored.] To adjoin; to border on.
Neigh'bor-hood (*nā'bur-hūd*), *n.* Adjoining district; place or people near; vicinity.
Neigh'bor-ing (*nā'bur-ing*), *a.* Being near.
Neigh'bor-ly (*nā'bur-lē*), *a.* Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil; friendly.
Nē-ther (*nē'ther*) [*nē'ther*, S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.; *nē'ther* or *nī'ther*, K. St. H. N.], *conj.* [A.-S. *naðer*, *na*, no, and *hæder*, whither.] Nor:—a particle used in a negative sentence, and answered by *nor*. See EITHER.—2, *pron.* Not either; not one nor the other.
Nēm'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *νέμεσις*; *νέμειν*, to distribute.] Retributive justice.
Nēn'ū-phār, *n.* [Per. *nufar*, *nūfar*.] The white European water-lily.
Nē-ō-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to neology.
Nē-ōl'ō-gist, *n.* An advocate of neology; an introducer of new terms or new doctrines.
Nē-ōl'ō-gis'tic, *a.* Relating to neology.
Nē-ōl'ō-gy, *n.* [Gr. *νεός*, new, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A system of new words or new doctrines:—rationalistic interpretation.
Nē-ō-phyte, *n.* [Gr. *νεόφυτος*; *νεός*, new, and *φύτον*, a plant.] A new convert; a proselyte.
Nē-ō-tēr'ic, *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερός*; *νεώτερος*, *νεός*, newer; *τέρος*, new; late.] Recent in origin; modern; novel; new; late.
Nē-ōt'er-ism, *n.* [Gr. *νεωτερισμός*.] A recent word or expression.
Nē-pēn'the, *n.* [Gr. *νηπενθές*; *νη*, not, and *πένθος*, grief.] A drug that relieves pain:—a potion that causes complete forgetfulness.
Nēph'ew (*nēv'vū* or *nē'fū*), *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; A.-S. *nefa*; Ger. *neffe*; L. *nepos*; Skr. *napā*, a grandson.] A son of a brother or sister.
Nēph'rite, *n.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney; it was used as a charm in kidney-troubles.] A handsome green stone; jade.
Nē-phrīt'ic, *n.* A medicine for the stone.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Nē-phrīt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *νεφρικός*; *νεφρός*, a kidney; *ίτις*, kidney.] Belonging to the kidneys; relating to the stone.
Nēp'ō-tism (*nē'pō-tizm*, S. P. K. I.), *n.* [L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a grandson, a nephew (*q. v.*)] Fondness for nephews:—aggrandizement of one's own family; bestowal of offices on one's relatives:—favoritism shown to relations.
Nēp'ō-tist, *n.* One who practises nepotism.
Nēp'tūne, *n.* [L. *Neptunus*.] (*Myth.*) The god of the sea.—(*Astron.*) A planet discovered in 1846.
Nēp-tū'ni-an, *a.* Relating to Neptune or to the ocean:—formed by aqueous solution.
Nē-rē-id, *n.* [Gr. *νηρεΐς*, *νηρεΐδος*; *Νηρεΐς*, a sea-god.—Cf. *νηρός*, wet.] A sea-nymph.
Nēr-vā'tion, *n.* Arrangement of nerves.
Nērve (*nērv*), *n.* [L. *nervus*, a nerve, a sinew; Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew.] An organ of sensation and motion, which passes from the brain to all parts of the body; a tendon:—strength; force; fortitude; determination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nerving, nerved.] To strengthen; to invigorate.
Nērve'less (*nērv'les*), *a.* Without strength.
Nēr've-ine, *n.* [L. *nerwinus*, pertaining to a nerve.] A medicine for nervous affections.
Nēr'vous, *a.* [L. *neruosus*; Fr. *nerveux*.] Relating to the nerves; strong; vigorous:—having weak or diseased nerves.
Nēr'vous-ly, *ad.* With force:—with agitation.
Nēr'vous-nēss, *n.* Vigor; strength:—irritability; weakness of nerves.
Nēs'ō-ēnce (*nēsh'ō-ēns*), *n.* [L. *nescientia*; *ne*, not, and *scire*, to know.—See SCIENCE.] Ignorance.
Nēss, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon termination, denoting state or quality; as, goodness.
Nēst, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *nest*.—Cf. L. *nidus*, Skr. *nida*, a nest.] The bed of a bird, for laying her eggs:—abode:—a collection, as of boxes.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* nesting, nested.] To build nests.
Nēst'ēgg, *n.* An egg left in the nest.
Nēs'tle (*nēs'tl*), *v. n.* [Frequentative from NEST.] [*pp.* nesting, nested.] To lie close; to move.—2, *v. a.* To house; to cherish.
Nēs'tling (*nēs'ting*), *n.* [Diminutive from NEST.] A young bird in the nest.—2, *a.* Newly hatched.
Nēs-tō'rī-an, *n.* A follower of Nestorius.
Nēt, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *net*; Ger. *netz*.] A texture woven with meshes.—2, *n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* netting, netted.] To knit a net; to knot.—3, *v. a.* [See NET.] To bring as clear produce.—4, *a.* Clear; clear of tare and tret; clear after all deductions; as, *net weight*, *net profits*.
Nēth'er, *a.* [A.-S. *neðera*; *nider*, downward; *nide*, below; Icel. *neðr*; Ger. *nieder*, lower.] Lower; not upper:—infernal.
Nēth'er-mōst, *a. superl.* [A.-S. *niðemosta*.] Lowest.
Nēt'ing, *n.* A reticulated piece of work.
Nēt'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *netle*, *netele*; Dut. *netel*; Ger. *nessel*.] A well-known stinging plant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nettling, nettled.] To sting; to irritate.
Nēt'tle-rīsh, *n.* An eruptive disease.
Nēt-work (*nēt'wīrk*), *n.* Reticulated work.
Nēū-rāl'gī-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) An acute, painful affection of the nerves.
Nēū-rāl'gī-a, *a.* Relating to neuralgia.
Nēū-rāl'ō-gy, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] Description of the nerves.
Nēū-rōp'te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] The nerve-winged insects.
Nēū-rōp'ter-ōus, *a.* Noting a nerve-winged insect.
Nēū-rōt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *neurotique*; Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Relating to the nerves.
Nēū-rōt'ic-my, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τέμνειν* (root *τεμ*), to cut.] Anatomy of the nerves:—the cutting of a nerve.
Nēū'ter, *a.* [L. for "neither;" *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.] Of neither party; neutral.—(*Gram.*) Not masculine or feminine, applied to nouns:—not active, applied to verbs.—2, *n.* One indifferent or neutral.

Nēū'tral, *a.* [L. *neutralis*.—See NEUTER.] Indifferent; not on either side.—2, *n.* One who is not on either side.
Nēū-trāl'i-ty (*nēū-trāl'ē-ty*), *n.* [L. *neutralitas*.] State of being neutral or neuter; indifference.
Nēū-trāl-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of neutralizing.
Nēū'tral-ize, *v. a.* [Fr. *neutraliser*.] [*pp.* neutralizing, neutralized.] To render neutral, inert, inactive, or indifferent.
Nēv'er, *ad.* [A.-S. *nefre*; *ne*, not, and *efre*, ever (*q. v.*)] Not ever; at no time.
Nēv'er-thē-less, *ad.* However; yet.
Nēw (*nū*), *a.* [A.-S. *niwe*; Dut. *nieuw*; Ger. *neu*; L. *novus*; Gr. *νέος*; Skr. *nava*: akin to Now.] Not old; fresh; novel; modern; recent; renovated.—It is used adverbially in composition for *newly*; as, *new-born*.
Nēw'el, *n.* [Fr. *noyau*, O. Fr. *mele*, a kernel; Lat. *l. nucula*; L. *nux*, *nucis*, a nut (*q. v.*)] (*Arch.*) The central column or upright post of a spiral or circular staircase.
Nēw-fān'gled (*nū-fāng'gld*), *a.* [O. E. *neufangel*; A.-S. *fangan*, to seize.] Newly made; new-fashioned:—used in contempt.
Nēw'ish (*nū'ish*), *a.* Rather new.
Nēw'ly, *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently.
Nēw'nēss, *n.* Freshness; recentness.
Nēws (*nūz*), *n. sing. & pl.* (commonly singular.) [Fr. *nouvelles*; *nouvelle*, new, novel (*q. v.*)] Fresh accounts; tidings; intelligence.
Nēws-mōn-ğēr, *n.* One who deals in news.
Nēws-pā-per, *n.* A public periodical print or paper that conveys news; a gazette.
Nēw'sx, *a.* Full of news; communicative; chatty. [*Colloq.*]
Nēwt (*nūt*), *n.* [For an *eft*, a variant of an *eft* (*q. v.*); A.-S. *efeta*.] An eft; a salamander.
Nēxt, *a.* [A.-S. *neahst*, *nyhst*, highest.—See NIGH.] Nearest in place, time, or order.—2, *ad.* At the time or turn nearest. [*a pen*; *neb*.]
Nīb, *n.* [A form of NEB.] Bill of a bird; point of nibble.
Nīb'ble, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*: frequentative of NIB.] [*pp.* nibbling, nibbled.] To eat slowly; to bite.—2, *v. n.* To bite at:—to find fault.—3, *n.* The act of a fish trying the bait.
Nice, *a.* [Fr. *niais*, O. Fr. *nice*, silly, simple; L. *nescius*, ignorant: the English word formerly meant foolish, then lazy, then fastidious.—Cf. Fr. *niaiser*, to trifle.] Exact; precise:—fine; delicious; pleasing; excellent:—neat; delicate; tender:—squeamish; fastidious:—cautious:—particular.
Nice'ly, *ad.* Exactly; precisely; delicately.
Nīcēne [*nī-sēn'*, P. K. Sm.; *nī'sēn*, Ja. C.], *a.* Relating to Nice in Asia Minor, where the Nicene creed was formed by a council, A. D. 325.
Nīcēness, *n.* Minute exactness; delicacy.
Nīcē-ty, *n.* Minute accuracy; exactness; precision:—fastidious delicacy:—a dainty.
Nīche, *n.* [Fr.; It. *nicchia*.—Cf. *nicchio*, a shell, a nook: referred to L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A hollow to put a statue in; a recess; an alcove.
Nīck, *n.* [A variant of Nock or Notch.] Exact point of time:—a notch; a score.—[A.-S. *nicor*; Icel. *nykr*; Dan. *nök*; Ger. *nick*.] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nicking, nicked.] To hit; to touch:—to cut in notches.
Nīck'el, *n.* [Sw. & Ger.: probably related to NICK, an evil spirit, as COBALT is to KOBOLD.] A metal of a whitish color.
Nīck'nāck, *n.* See KNICKKNACK.
Nīck'nāme, *n.* [For an *eke name*; *eke*, to lengthen, and NAME; Icel. *aknafn*; Sw. *öknamn*; Dan. *ögenavn*; Fr. *nom de nique*,—probably from the English.] A name given in derision or familiarity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nicknaming, nicknamed.] To call by a familiar or derisive name.
Nī-cō'tian (-shān), *a.* Relating to tobacco.
Nīcō'tine, *n.* [Neo-Latin *nicotiana*, the tobacco-plant; named from *Nicot*, who sent the plant to France in 1560.] A poisonous principle in tobacco.

mīen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, hse.—ç, ç, é, é, soft; ø, ø, é, é, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; thīs,

Ni'c-ti-tate, v. n. [L. *nictare*, *nictatum*, to wink.] [pp. nictitating, nictitated.] To wink.
 Ni'c-ti-ta'tion, n. A winking; nictation.
 Ni'd'i-fi-ca'te, v. n. [L. *nidificare*, *nidificatum*; *nidus*, a nest, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. nidificating, nidificated.] To build nests, as birds.
 Ni'd-i-fi-ca'tion, n. Act of building nests.
 Ni'd-i-lant, a. [L. *nidulari*, *nidulantis*, to build a nest; *nidulus*, a dim. of *nidus*, a nest.] Nestling; lying loose in pulp.
 Ni'd-i-lan'tion, n. Time of remaining in the nest.
 Ni'dus, n. [L.—See NEST.] A nest; a lodgement; a breeding-place.
 Ni'cée, n. [Fr. *nièce*; It. *nezza*, oftener *nepote*; Prov. *nepta*; L. *neptis*, a niece.—See NEPHEW.] A daughter of a brother or sister.
 Niello (nè-el'lo), n. [It.; L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] Metal-work adorned with black lines.
 Ni'gard, n. [Icel. *húggur*, Sw. *njugg*, stingy; *njugga*, to hoard; *-ard* is pejorative.] A sordid fellow; a churl.—2, a. Sordid; miserly; parsimonious.
 Ni'gard-li-néss, n. Sordid parsimony.
 Ni'gard-ly, a. Parsimonious; avaricious.—2, ad. Sparingly; parsimoniously.
 Ni'gard-néss, n. Avarice; sordid parsimony.
 Ni'ght (ni), a. [A.-S. *neah*, *neh*; Dut. *na*; Ger. *nacht*; Dan. *nat*; L. *nox*; Gr. *νύξ*; Russ. *noche*; Skr. *nalta*, *nig*.] The time from sunset to sunrise; time of darkness.—darkness.
 Ni'ght-cáp (nit'káp), n. A cap worn in bed.
 Ni'ght-dress, n. The dress worn at night.
 Ni'ght-fall, n. The close of day; evening.
 Ni'ght-gówn, n. A gown worn in bed.
 Ni'ght-háwk, n. A bird that flies by night.
 Ni'ght-in-gále (nit'-), n. [A.-S. *nihtegale*; Dut. *nachtgale*; Dan. *nattergal*; Ger. *nachtgall*; A.-S. *niht*, night, and *gale*, a singer; *galan*, to sing.—See YELL.] A bird that sings at night.
 Ni'ght-jár, n. [From its jarring sound, emitted at twilight.] A bird, the goat-sucker.
 Ni'ght-ly (nit'le), a. Done by night; nocturnal.—2, ad. By night; every night.
 Ni'ght-máre (nit'már), n. [A.-S. *neah*, *niht*, night, and *mar*, an incubus; Icel. *mara*, Dan. *mare*, Pol. *mar*, nightmare: the last syllable is from the root of MAR, and signifies "crusher."] A morbid and oppressive sensation on the chest during sleep; incubus.
 Ni'ght-sháde, n. [A.-S. *nihtscadu*, night-shadow.] Darkness of the night.—a plant.
 Ni'ght-sóil, n. The contents of privies, removed by night, and used as manure.
 Ni'ght-watch (nit'wöch), n. A period of the night.—a guard or watch by night.
 Ni-grés'cent, a. [L. *nigrescere*, *nigrescentis*, to grow black; *nigrere*, to be black; *niger*, black.] Growing black.
 Ni'hil, n. [L. *nihil* or *nilivum*; *ne*, not, not even, and *hilum*, a particle, a dot, a trifle.] Nothing.
 Ni'hil-ism, n. Nothingness; nihilism.—the principles or doctrine of the nihilists.
 Ni'hil-ist, n. One who denies that any thing can be known or shown to exist.—a member of a secret revolutionary party in Russia, whose aim is said to be the overthrow of all authority.
 Ni-hil-ist'ic, a. [Russian *Politics*.] Of or pertaining to nihilism or nihilists.
 Ni'l, n. [L.—See NIHL.] Nothing.
 Nil, n. & v. a. [A.-S. *nilan*; *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.
 Nim'ble, a. [O. E. *nimel*; A.-S. *numol*, *numil*; Dan. *nem*, adroit; A.-S. *niman*, to seize; Ger. *nehmen*, Dan. *nemme*, Old & Local Eng. *nim*, to take.] Quick; active; ready; speedy.
 Nim'ble-néss, n. Quickness; activity.

Nim'bly, ad. Quickly; speedily; actively.
 Nim'bus, n. [L.] A rain-cloud.—(Painting) A circle of rays round the head of a saint, &c.
 Ni'n'com-póop, n. [Ludicrously formed from L. *non compos*, not having control.] A blockhead; a fool. [Low.]
 Nine, a. [A.-S. *nigon*; Dut. *negen*; Ger. *neun*; L. *novem*; Skr. *navan*.] One more than eight.
 Nine'fold, a. Repeated nine times.
 Nine'pence, n.; pl. Nine'pen-ces. A small silver coin; the sum of nine pennies.
 Nine'pins, n. A play with nine pieces of wood.
 Nine'teen, a. [A.-S. *nigontyne*; Ger. *neunzehn*.] Nine and ten.
 Nine'teenth, a. The ordinal of nineteen.
 Nine'ti-éth, a. The ordinal of ninety.
 Nine'ty, a. [A.-S. *nigontig*; Ger. *neunzig*; L. *nonaginta*.] Nine times ten.
 Nin'ny, n. [For *noncompoop*.—Cf. Gael. *neoni*, a fool.] A fool; a simpleton; a dunce.
 Ninth, a. First after the eighth; ordinal of nine.
 Ninth'ly, ad. In the ninth place.
 Nip, v. a. [Dut. *knippen*; Dan. *knibe*; Ger. *knöpfen*, *knöpfen*.] [pp. nipping, nipped.] To cut; to pinch; to bite.—to blast.—2, n. A pinch; a small cut.—a blast.—a sip.
 Nip'pers (nip'perz), n. pl. Small pinchers.
 Nip'ple, n. [A dim. of NEB or NIB.] A teat; pap.
 Nir-vá'na, n. [Skr. *nir*, out, and *vana*, blown.] In *Buddhism*, the extinction of individual existence by annihilation.—cessation of the soul's separate existence by its absorption into Buddha.
 Nit, n. [A.-S. *niht*; Dut. *neet*; L. *nitrum*; Russ. *gida*; Ger. *niss*.] The egg of a small insect.
 Ni'trate, n. A chemical salt of nitric acid.
 Ni'tre (nit'er), n. [Fr. *nitre*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. *νίτρον*; Arab. *natrum*, *nitrum*; Heb. *neher*.—See NATRON.] Saltpetre; nitrate of potash.
 Ni'tric, a. Relating to, or containing, nitrogen.
 Ni'tro-gén, n. [Gr. *νίτρον*, *nitre*, and root of *γενεω*, to beget.] (Chem.) A gas which, together with oxygen, forms atmospheric air.—called also *azote*.
 Ni'tro-gén-ous, a. Containing nitrogen.
 Ni'tro-glyc'érine, n. A powerful explosive compound prepared from glycerine by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids.
 Ni'trous, a. Partaking of nitre, or of nitrogen.
 Ni'try, a. Nitrous; relating to nitre.
 Ni've-óus, a. [L. *niveus*; *nix*, *nievis*, Gr. *νίβα*, Welsh *nyf*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow.
 Ni-zám', n. [Hind.; Arab. *nazama*, to govern.] The ruler of Hyderabad in India.
 Nô, ad. [A.-S. *na*, *no*.—Cf. L. *ne*, not; Skr. *na*; Goth. *ni*. The Anglo-Saxon is referred to *ne*, not, and *a*, ever.—See AYE.] The word of refusal or denial; nay.—not at all.—2, a. Not any; none.—No one, not any one. [Slang.]
 Nób, n. [See KNOB.] The head.—a nobleman.
 Nób'by, a. Smart; elegant; showy.
 Nób'il-i-ty, n. [Fr. *nobilité*; L. *nobilitas*] State of being of noble rank; dignity; nobleness; excellence; rank.—people of rank.
 Nób'le, a. [L. *nobilis*, for *gnobilis*, illustrious, well known; *noscere* (*gnoscere*), to know (*q. v.*)] Belonging to the nobility; high in rank.—grand; worthy; elevated; liberal.—2, n. One of high rank.—a gold coin.
 Nób'le-mán, n. One of the nobility; a noble.
 Nób'le-néss, n. Greatness; worth; dignity.
 Nób'lesse, n. [Fr.] The nobility; noble birth.
 Nób'ly, ad. In a noble manner; grandly. [son.
 Nób'od-y, n. Not any one.—an insignificant person.
 Nób'cent, a. [L. *nocere*, to hurt.] Hurtful; mischievous; guilty.
 Nóck, n. A nick on an arrow. See NOTCH.
 Nóc-tám-bú-lá'tion, n. [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] The act of walking in sleep or in the night; somnambulism.
 Nóc-tám'bú-lism, n. Somnambulism.
 Nóc-tám'bú-list, n. One who walks in sleep.

Nóc'turn, n. [L. *nocturnus*.—See NOCTURNAL.] Devotional service by night.
 Nóc-túr'nal, a. [L. *nocturnalis* or *nocturnus*; *nox*, *noctis*, night (*q. v.*); Gr. *νυκτερινός*.] Relating to night; *nocturnal*—active by night.—2, n. An instrument formerly used for viewing the stars.
 Nóc-túr'ne (nok-túr'n), n. [Fr.] (Paint.) A representation of a night-scene.—(Poetry & Mus.) A piece for playing at night, as a serenade.
 Nód, v. n. [Local Ger. *nodeln*, O. Ger. *knotten*, to shake.—Cf. Gr. *νύειν*, L. *nutare*, to nod; *nutus*, a nod.] [pp. nodding, nodded.] To bend the head; to be drowsy.—2, v. a. To bend; to incline; to shake.—3, n. A quick bend of the head; a bow.
 Nód'al, a. Pertaining to a node or nodes.
 Nód'dle (nód'dl), n. [A diminutive form: akin to KNOR.] The head, in contempt.
 Nód'dy, n. [Cf. NODDLE, NOODLE.] Simpleton; idiot.—a sea-fowl.
 Nód'e, n. [L. *nodus*: cognate with KNOR.] A knob; a swelling.—an oval figure.—(Astron.) The point where the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic.
 Nód-dése', a. Knotty; full of knots.
 Nód'dé-lar, a. Formed into nodules.
 Nód'dle (nód'yul), n. [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a node.] A small lump or knot.
 Nód'dé-lése, a. Having small knots.
 Nóg, n. [Root of KNAG and KNOCK.] A little mug.—liquor; ale.—(Naut.) A treenail.—(Arch.) A wooden brick or pin.
 Nóg'gin, n. [Irish, *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*.] A small mug or cup.—a gill cup.
 Nóils, n. pl. [Origin unknown.] Refuse wool; very inferior wool.
 Nóise, n. [Fr. *noise*; Prov. *noisa*, *nausa*: origin doubtful.] Any sound; an outcry; clamor.—2, v. a. [pp. noising, noised.] To spread by rumor or report.
 Nóise'less, a. Silent; without sound.
 Noisette (nó-wé-zét'), n. [The name of a French gardener, 1772-1849.] A rose of a special group of varieties.
 Nóis'ness, n. Loudness of sound; clamor.
 Nóis'ome (nóis'um), a. [ANNOY, and the suffix -some, denoting tendency.] Noxious; offensive.
 Nóis'ome-ly (nóis'um-ly), ad. Offensively.
 Nóis'ome-néss, n. Offensiveness; noxiousness.
 Nóis'sy, a. Making a noise; loud; clamorous.
 Nóm'ád, or Nóm'ade (nóm'ád, K. R. Wb.), n. [Gr. *νομάς*, *νομάδος*, wandering, nomadic; *νομάς*, a pasture, an allotment; *νέμειν*, to allot, to pasture.] One who leads a wandering or pastoral life.—2, a. Wandering; nomadic.
 Nóm'ád'ic, a. Pastoral; rude; wandering.
 Nóm'ád-ism, n. State of a nomad; roving life.
 Nóm'e, n. [Gr. *νομός*; *νέμειν*, to allot.] A province.—(Algebra.) A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity.
 Nóm'en-clá-tor, n. [L.] One who names things.
 Nóm'en-clát-ure (nóm'en-klát'yur), n. [L. *nomenclatura*; *nomen*, a name, and *calare*, to call.] The terms or words of a language, art, or science; a system of terms; terminology; vocabulary.
 Nóm'i-nál, a. [L. *nominalis*; *nomen*, *nominis*, a name (*q. v.*)] Only in name; not real; titular.
 Nóm'i-nál-ism, n. Doctrine of the nominalists.
 Nóm'i-nál-ist, n. One of a sect of mediæval philosophers who maintained, in opposition to the realists, that the universals, or general terms, in logic were names only, and not realities.
 Nóm'i-nál-ly, ad. By name; only in name.
 Nóm'i-náte, v. a. [L. *nominare*, *nominatum*, to name.] [pp. nominating, nominated.] To propose by name; to appoint or designate by name; to name. [of nominating.]
 Nóm'i-ná'tion, n. [L. *nominatio*.] Act, or power, of nominating.
 Nóm'i-ná'tive, a. [L. *nominativus*.] (Gram.) That names.—applied to the first case of nouns.
 Nóm'i-ná-tor, n. One who nominates.

Nóm-i-néé', n. A person nominated.
 Nón, ad. [L. *non*, not.] Not.—It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, *non-residence*.
 Nón'age, n. [NON, not, and AGE.] Minority in age; immaturity.
 Nón-a-gé-ná-ri-an, n. [L. *nonagenarius*; *nonaginta*, ninety (*q. v.*)] One ninety years old.
 Nón-a-gés'i-mál, a. [L. *nonagesimus*; *nonaginta*, ninety (*q. v.*)] The ninetieth.
 Nón-at-ténd'ance, n. Failure to attend.
 Nónce, n. [From O. E. *then ones* (once); *then* is here the A.-S. *dan*, *dann*, dative of *de*, the.] The present purpose, exigency, or occasion; design.
 Nón'cha-lánce (nón'sh-láns'), n. [Fr.] Indifference; coolness; carelessness.
 Nón'cha-lánt, a. [Fr.; *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to matter; L. *calere*, to glow, to be warm.] Cool; unconcerned; careless.
 Nón-cóm'ba-tánt, n. A person associated with an army or a navy who is not required to fight;—one who will not fight; a non-resistant.
 Nón-cóm-mis'sioned (-mish'und), a. Not having a commission.
 Nón-cóm-mit'tal, a. [See COMMIT.] Careful not to commit or bind one's self.—2, n. Absence of any pledge; freedom from pledges.
 Nón-cóm-pli'ance, n. A failure to comply. [cur.
 Nón-cóm-cúr'rence, n. Refusal or failure to conform.
 Nón-cóm-dúct'or, n. A substance that does not conduct or transmit electricity.
 Nón-cóm-fórm'íst, n. One who does not conform to the established religion.
 Nón-cóm-fórm'í-ty, n. [See NON and CONFORM-ITY.] Want of conformity.
 Nón-de-script, a. [L. *non descriptus*, not described.] Not yet, or not easily, described.—2, n. A thing not described.
 Nón'e, a. & pron. [A.-S. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *an*, one.] No one; not any.
 Nón-e-léct', n. One who is not elected.
 Nón-én'ti-ty, n. [See EXISTY.] Non-existence.—a person of no account; a nobody. [Colloq.]
 Nónes, n. pl. [L. *nonus*; *nomus*, the ninth. (Roman.)] The fifth day of each month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh: so called as being the *ninth* inclusive before the ides.—religious service for the ninth hour.
 Nón-es-sén'tial, n. A thing not necessary.
 Nón'e-súch (nón'súch), n. A thing unequalled.
 Nón-ex-ist'ence, n. State of not existing.
 Nón-ex-ist'ent, a. Not existing.
 Nón-fúl-fill'ment, n. Failure to fulfill.
 Nón-ill'ion, n. [L. *nomus*, ninth: on type of *million*.] [Eng.] A unit with 54 ciphers annexed. [Fr.] A unit with 30 ciphers annexed.
 Nón-júr'ing, a. Not swearing allegiance.
 Nón-jú-ror, or Nón-jú'ror, n. [See NON and JUROR.] One who refused to swear allegiance to the successors of James II.
 Nón-ob-sérv'ance, n. A failure to observe.
 Nón-pá-réil' (nón-pá-réil'), n. [Fr. *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal; L. *par*, Late L. *pariculus*, equal.—See PAR.] A printer's type smaller than minion.—2, a. Unequalled.
 Nón-plús, n. [L. *non plus*, not more.] A puzzle; a great difficulty.—2, v. a. [pp. nonplussing, nonplussed.] To confound; to puzzle.
 Nón-rés'i-dénce, n. A failure of residence.
 Nón-rés'i-dént, n. [NON and RESIDENT.] One who does not reside in the place of his official duty; an absentee.—2, a. Not residing; absent.
 Nón-ré-sist'ance, n. Passive obedience.
 Nón-ré-sist'ant, a. [NON and RESISTANT.] Not resisting.—2, n. One who maintains non-resistant principles; one who holds that resistance by force is in no case lawful.
 Nón'sense, n. [NON and SENSE.] Unmeaning language; folly.
 Nón-sén'si-cal, a. Unmeaning; foolish.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; héir, hér;

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; báll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, g, q, g, soft; ç, g, q, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; thís.

Nōn-sēn'si-cal-ly, *ad.* Foolishly.
Nōn'sūit (nōn'sūt), *n.* [Non and Surr.] (*Law.*) The renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* nonsuited, nonsuited.] To stop in a legal process.
Nōn-ū'ser, *n.* (*Law.*) Neglect of use.
Nōs'dle (nōs'dl), *n.* [Cf. Nōdy.] A fool; a simpleton:—[*Ger. nadel*: root of *Nūr*] a cake to put in soup.
Nook (nōk or nūk), *n.* [Scot. *neuk*, *Celt. niuc*, a corner.] A corner; a narrow place.
Nōōn, *n.* [*L. nona*, ninth (hour); *A.-S. non*; *Dut. noon*; *Dan. none*.] Mid-day; noonday; twelve o'clock.
Nōōn'dāy, or **Nōōn'tide**, *n.* Mid-day; time of noon.
Nōōn'ing, *n.* Repose or a repast at noon.
Nōōse, or **Nōōse** [nōz, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; *nōs*, *N. W. F.*], *n.* [*Fr. nou*, *O. Fr. nov*, *L. nodus*, a knot.] A running knot.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* noosing, noosed.] To tie in a noose; to catch.
Nōr, *conj.* [For neither (*q. v.*); *O. E. nother*.] A negative particle:—correlative to neither or not; as, neither this nor that.
Nōr'land, *n.* [For north land.] North country.—*2, a.* Of or belonging to the north; northern.
Nōrm, *n.* [*L. norma*, a carpenter's rule.—*Cf. Gr. νόρμος*, well-known, familiar; *γνώμων*, an index, a rule or square: root of *Know*.] A standard; a model; a type.
Nōr'mal, *a.* [*L. normalis*.—*See Norm.*] Perpendicular:—according to rule or principle; regular.—*Normal school*, a school for training school-teachers.
Nōr'man, *a.* [For north man.—*See Norse.*] Relating to Normandy or Normans.—*2, n.* A native of Normandy.
Nōrn, *n.* [Scandinavian.] (*Norse Myth.*) One of the Fates or goddesses of destiny.
Nōr'rōy, *n.* [North and *Fr. roy*, a king.] (*Her.*) The third of the English kings of arms, whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent.
Nōr'se, *n.* [Scand. *Norsk*, Norwegian.—literally, northern.] The language of the Norwegians.
Nōr'se'man, *n.* A Northman; an ancient Scandinavian.
Nōrth, *n.* [*A.-S. Dan. Sw., & Ger. nord*; *Dut. noord*.] The point opposite the south.—*2, a.* Northern; being in the north.
Nōrth-east, *n.* The point midway between the north and the east.—*2, a.* North-eastern; denoting the north-east point.
Nōrth-east'er-ly, *a.* North-east.
Nōrth-east'ern, *a.* Relating to the north-east.
Nōrth'er-ly, *a. & ad.* Toward, or from, the north.
Nōrth'ern, *a.* Being in the north; north.—*2, n.* An inhabitant of the north.
Nōrth'ern-er, *n.* One living in the north.
Nōrth'ern-mōst, *a.* Most northern; farthest north.
Nōrth'ing, *n.* Course or distance toward the north:—opposed to *southing*.
Nōrth'man, *n.* A Scandinavian.
Nōrth-star, *n.* The pole-star; the lodestar.
Nōrth'ward, *a.* Being toward the north.
Nōrth'ward, *ad.* Toward the north.
Nōrth'wards, *ad. & ad.* Toward the north.
Nōrth-west, *n.* The point between the north and the west.—*2, a.* North-western. [*west.*]
Nōrth-west'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or from, the north-west.
Nōrth-west'ern, *a.* Being in the north-west.
Nōr-wē'st-ān, *n.* A native of Norway.—*2, a.* Belonging to Norway.
Nōse, *n.* [*A.-S. nosu*; *Dut. neus*; *Dan. næse*; *Ger. nase*; *Russ. nos*; *Lith. nosis*; *L. nasus*; *Skr. nasa*.] The prominence on the face:—scent.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* nosing, nosed.] To scent; to smell.
Nōse'bleed, *n.* Bleeding from the nose.
Nōse'gāy, *n.* [Nose, and Old & Local *E. gay*, a gay object.] A bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
Nōs-o-lōg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to nosology.
Nō-sōl'o-ō-ist, *n.* One versed in nosology.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—*Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, här;*

Nō-sōl'o-ō-ist, or **Nō-sōl'o-ō-ist**, *n.* [*Gr. νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The doctrine or science of diseases.
Nōs-tāl'gi-a, *n.* [*Gr. νόστος*, homeward return, and *άλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) Homesickness.
Nōs-tāl'gic, *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick.
Nōs'tril, *n.* [*A.-S. nosdriht*; *nōs*, the nose, and *dyrel, thyrel*, a hole.—*See Thrill and Drill*.] The aperture of the nose.
Nōs'trum, *n.* [*L.* for "our own;" *nos*, we.] A quack medicine. [*negation* or refusal.
Nōt, *ad.* [The same as *NAUGHT*.] A particle of *Nō-tā-bil'i-ty*, *n.* A notable thing or person.
Nōt'a-ble [nōt'a-bl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [A special use of the word next below.] Industrious; careful; bustling.
Nōt'a-ble (nōt'a-bl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; *nōt'a-bl, S. E.*), *a.* [*L. notabilis*; *notare*, to mark; *nota*, a mark.—*See Note*.] Remarkable; memorable.—*2, n.* A nobleman or person of distinction.
Nōt'a-ble-nēss, *n.* Carefulness; industry.
Nōt'a-ble-nēss, *n.* Remarkableness.
Nōt'a-bly, *ad.* Carefully; with bustle.
Nōt'a-bly, *ad.* Memorably; remarkably.
Nō-tā-ri-al, *a.* Relating to a notary.
Nō-tā-ry, *n.* [*Fr. notaire*, *L. notarius*, a clerk, a writer of notes.—*See Note*.] An officer who attests contracts.
Nō-tā-ry-pūb'lic, *n.* A notary or officer who publicly attests writings or documents, so as to make them authentic in foreign countries.
Nō-tā'tion, *n.* [*L. notatio*.] The act or manner of noting or designating by marks; a marking.
Nōtch, *n.* [Softened from *O. E. nock*, a notch; *Local Sw. nokke*; *O. Dut. noek*: probably related to *Nick*, possibly to *Nook*.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* notching, notched.] To cut in small hollows.
Nōte, *n.* [*L. nota*, a note; allied to *notus*, known.—*See Know*.] A mark; a notice; a remark:—reputation:—an account:—a tone; voice:—a written paper; a billet:—a paper promising payment.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* noting, noted.] To observe; to remark; to mark.
Nōte-book (-būk), *n.* A book containing notes.
Nōt'ed, *p. a.* Remarkable; eminent; famous.
Nōt'less, *a.* Of no note or reputation; not famous; undistinguished.
Nōt'e-wor-thy (-wūr-thē), *a.* Remarkable; worthy of notice.
Nōth'ing [nōth'ing, *Wb.*], *n.* [For no thing.] Non-entity; not any thing.
Nōth'ing-nēss, *n.* Nihility; non-existence.
Nō'tice, *n.* [*Fr. notice*; *L. notitia*, knowledge; *noti*, *notum*, to know (*q. v.*)] A remark; heed; information; warning.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* noticing, noticed.] To note; to heed; to observe.
Nō'tice-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of notice.
Nō'ti-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Act of notifying; notice.
Nō'ti-fy, *v. a.* [*Fr. notifier*; *L. notificare*, to make known; *notum*, known, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* notifying, notified.] To declare; to make known:—to inform; to give notice to.
Nō'tion, *n.* [*L. notio*, knowledge, idea; *noti*, *notum*, to know (*q. v.*)] Mental apprehension; conception; perception; thought; idea; opinion.
Nō'tion-al, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; crotchety.
Nō'tion-al-ly, *ad.* In idea; mentally.
Nō'tions, *n. pl.* Haberdashery; small wares.
Nō'to-shōrd, *n.* [*Gr. νότος*, the back, and *χορδή*, a cord (*q. v.*)] The spinal column of certain low types of vertebrates.
Nō-tō-ri-ō-ty, *n.* [*Fr. notoriété*; *Late L. notorietas*.—*See Notorious*.] Public knowledge; exposure to public knowledge (usually in an ill sense).
Nō-tō-ri-ō-ty, *a.* [*Fr. notoire*; *L. notorium*, an indictment, accusation; *notor*, a witness; *noti*, *notum*, to know (*q. v.*)] Publicly known; evident to the world:—commonly used in an ill sense.
Nō-tō-ri-ō-ty-ly, *ad.* Publicly; evidently.
Nō-tō-ri-ō-ty-nēss, *n.* Public fame; notoriety.

Nōt-with-stānd'ing, *conj.* [Nor and WITHSTAND.] Although; nevertheless.—*2, prep.* Without hindrance from; not preventing; in spite of.
Nōught (nāwt), *n.* Nothing. *See NAUGHT*.
Nōū-me-nōn, *n.*; *pl. Nōū-me-na*. [*Gr.* for "thing perceived;" *νοεiv*, to perceive; *νοῦς*, the mind.] (*Met.*) An object as it is in itself.
Nōūn, *n.* [*Fr. nom*; *O. Fr. non*, noun; *L. nomen*, a name (*q. v.*)] (*Gram.*) The name of any thing.
Nōū'r-ish (nūr'ish), *v. a.* [*Fr. nourrir* (base *nour-riss*); *L. nutrire*, to suckle, to feed.] [*pp.* nourishing, nourished.] To support by food; to feed; to maintain; to encourage; to train.
Nōū'r-ish-er, *n.* One that nourishes.
Nōū'r-ish-mēt (nūr'ish-mēt), *n.* Food; sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; supply.
Nōū'el, *a.* [*Fr. nouveau*; *O. Fr. noel*; *L. novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; new; not ancient; unusual; strange.—*2, n.* A fictitious narrative.
Nōū-el-ētte, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small novel.
Nōū-el-ist, *n.* A writer of novels.
Nōū-el-ty, *n.* [*Fr. nouveauté*; *O. Fr. novelté*; *L. novellitas*, newness.—*See Novel*.] A novel thing; newness.
Nōū-vēm'ber, *n.* [*L.* from *novem*, nine: it was the ninth month with the Romans.] The eleventh month of the year.
Nōū-vēn'i-al, *a.* [*L. novennis*; *novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year.] Done every ninth year.
Nōū'ice, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. novicius*, new, a novice; *novus*, new.] One unskilled; a probationer:—a beginner.
Nōū-vi'ti-āte (nō-vish'ē-āt), *n.* [*Fr. novitiat*.] Late *L. novitiatus*.] State of a novice; the time for learning the rudiments:—a novice.
Nōū (nōū), *ad.* [*A.-S.*, *Dut.*, *Scand.*, *Goth.*, & *Skr. nu*; *Ger. nun*; *Gr. νῦν*; *L. nunc*.] At this time; at that time; very lately.—*Now and then*, at one time and another.—*2, n.* The present time or moment.
Nōū'g-dāys, *ad.* In the present time or ago.
Nōū'way, or **Nōū'wāys**, *ad.* Not in any manner.
Nōū'whēre (nōū'wāre), *ad.* [*A.-S. nuhwere*; *No* and *WHERE*.] Not in any place. [*or degree.*]
Nōū'wise, *ad.* [For *in no wise*.] Not in any manner.
Nōū'xious (nōū'shūs), *a.* [*L. noxius*; *noxia*, harm; *nocere*, to injure; *nox*, destruction.] Hurtful; pernicious.
Nōū'xious-ly (nōū'shūs-ly), *ad.* Hurtfully. [*nesc.*]
Nōū'xious-nēss, *n.* Hurtfulness; unwholesomeness.
Nōū'zle (nōū'zle), *n.* [*A dim. of Nōse*.] The nose; the snout; the end, as of a bellows.
Nū'b-in, *n.* [From colloquial *nut*, a knob (*q. v.*)] A small, imperfect ear of maize.
Nū'b-ile, *a.* [*L. nubilis*; *nubere*, to marry; *nubes*, a cloud, a veil.—*See NUPRIAL*.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.
Nū-cif'er-ōis, *a.* [*L. nucis*, a nut, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing nuts.
Nū-cle-ate, or **Nū-cle-āt-ed**, *a.* Having a nucleus.
Nū-cle-ūs, *n.* [*L.* for "a kernel;" *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] *L. pl. Nū-cle-i*; *Eng. Nū-cle-ūs-es*. The kernel of a nut:—that about which matter is collected:—a central mass.
Nū-de, *a.* [*L. nudus*.—*See NAKED*.] Bare; naked:—not valid; void.
Nū-dge (nūj), *v. a.* [*Dan. klinge*, to press; *Scot. guidge*, to squeeze; allied to *KNOCK*.] [*pp.* nudging, nudged.] To push or touch gently.—*2, n.* A gentle push.
Nū-di-ty, *n.* [*L. nuditas*.] Nakedness.
Nū-ga-to-ry, *a.* [*L. nugatorius*; *nugator*, a trifter; *nugari*, to trifle; *nuga*, trifles.] Trifling; futile; ineffectual.
Nū-g'et, *n.* [*O. E. niggot*; probably for *ingot*.] A lump; a small mass.
Nū'g'ance, *n.* [*Fr. nuisance*; *nuire*, nuisant, to hurt.—*See Noxious*.] Something offensive:—something that annoys the public.
Nūll, *v. a.* [*L. nullus*, none; *ne ullus*, not any; *ullus*

stands for *unulus*, a dim. of *unus*, one.] [*pp.* nulling, nulled.] To annul; to annihilate.—*2, a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual.
Nūll-i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* The act of rendering void; the state of being rendered void. [*nullify*.]
Nūll'i-fi-er, *n.* One who nullifies or desires to nullify.
Nūll'i-fy, *v. a.* [*L. nullificare*, to make void; *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* nullifying, nullified.] To annul; to make void.
Nūll'i-ty, *n.* [*Fr. nullité*.] Want of force; nothing.
Nūmb (nūm), *a.* [*O. E. nōme*, benumbed.—properly, seized; *A.-S. niman*, to seize.] Torpid; chilled; motionless.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* numbing, numbed.] To make numb or torpid.
Nūm'ber, *v. a.* [*Fr. nombre*; *L. numerus*; *Gr. νέμειν*, to distribute.] [*pp.* numbering, numbered.] To count; to tell; to reckon.—*2, v. n.* To amount to in number.—*3, n.* Any aggregate of units:—a unit; one:—more than one; many:—a figure.—*pl.* Harmony; verses; poetry.—(*Gram.*) The consideration of an object as one or more.
Nūm'ber-lēss, *a.* More than can be counted.
Nūm'bers, *n.* The fourth book in the Bible.
Nūm'b'ness (nūm'nes), *n.* Torpor; deadness.
Nūm'er-al, *a.* [*L. numeralis*.—*See Number*.] Relating to number; consisting of number or numbers; numerical.—The numeral letters are the seven Roman capitals I, V, X, L, C, D, M; the numeral figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.—*2, n.* A numeral character or letter.
Nūm'er-al-ly, *ad.* According to number.
Nūm'er-āte, *v. n.* [*L. numerare*, *numeratum*, to number (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* numerating, numerated.] To reckon; to enumerate.
Nūm'er-ā-tion, *n.* [*L. numeratio*; *Fr. numération*.] The art of numbering; the art of writing and reading numbers.
Nūm'er-ā-tor, *n.* [*L.*] A numberer.—In *vulgar fractions*, the number placed above the line.
Nūm'er'i-cal, *a.* [*Fr. numérique*.] In respect to number; expressed in numbers.
Nūm'er'i-cal-ly, *ad.* With respect to number.
Nūm'er-ōis, *a.* [*L. numerosus*; *numerus*, a number (*q. v.*)] Consisting of many:—many; not few:—consisting of poetic numbers.
Nūm'er-ōis-ly, *ad.* In great numbers.
Nūm'is-māt'ic, *a.* [*L. numisma*, *numismatis*, *numisma*, usage, law; *νέμειν*, to allot.—*Cf. L. nummus*, money.] Relating to numismatics, or to coins and medals. [*and medals.*]
Nūm'is-māt'ics, *n.* The science, or study, of coins.
Nūm'is-ma-tō'l'o-ō-ist, *n.* [*Gr. νόμισμα*, coin, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The history or science of coins; numismatics.
Nūm'ma-ry, *a.* [*L. nummularius*; *nummulus*, *nummulus*, a father; *Gr. νῦνν, νῦννα*, an aunt; *νῦνν, ἰτ. νομνα*, grandmother; *Skr. nana*, mother.] A woman who lives in a nursery:—a kind of pigeon. [*and.*]
Nūn'-būōy, *n.* A buoy which tapers toward each end.
Nūn'cheon (nūn'chūn), *n.* [*O. E. none-schenche*, none-drink; *A.-S. sceocen*, to pour out.—*Cf. Ger. schenken*, to pour out.—later, to send out, to give:—related to *SHANK*, in its old sense of a pipe.—*See SHANK*.] Its present form and meaning are from *LUNcheon*.] A luncheon.
Nūn'ci-g-ā-tion, *n.* [*Fr.*; *It. nunciatura*.] The office of a nuncio.
Nūn'ci-ō (nūn'shē-ō), *n.* [*It.*; *L. nuntius*, a messenger.—*See ANNOUNCER*.] A papal envoy.
Nūn-cū'p-a-tive (nūn'kū-pā-tiv, *Sm.*), *a.* [*Late L. nuncupativus*, nominal; *L. nuncupare*, to call by name; *nomen*, name, and *operare*, to take.] Verbally pronounced; not written.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—*Q, q, g, g, soft; c, s, s, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; thia.*