

*Now and then*, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals.

They *now and then* appear in offices of religion. *Rogers.*

If there were any such thing as spontaneous generation, a new species would *now and then* appear.

2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

*Now, now*, repeated, is used to excite attention to something immediately to happen.

**NOW**, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

*Now a days*, *adv.* In this age.

What men of spirit *now a days*, Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

[*This is a common colloquial phrase, but not elegant in writing, unless of the more familiar kinds.*]

**NO'WAY**, *a.* [no and way.] In no manner or degree.

[These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

**NOW'ED**, *a.* [Fr. *noûé*.] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry. *Encyc.*

**NOW'EL**, *n.* [Fr. *noël*.] A shout of joy or christmas song. *Obs. Chaucer.*

**NOWES**, *n.* [Fr. *nou*.] The marriage knot. *Obs. Crashaw.*

**NO'WHERE**, *adv.* [no and where; Sax. *na-where*.]

Not in any place or state. Happiness is *no-where* to be found but in the practice of virtue.

But it is better to write *no* and *where* as separate words.

**NO'WISE**, *adv.* [no and wise; often by mistake written *noways*.]

Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

**NOXIOUS**, *a.* *nox' shus*. [L. *noxius*, from *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as *noxious* air, food, climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as *noxious* practices or examples; *noxious* haunts of vice.

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. *[Little used.] Bramhall.*

3. Unfavorable; injurious.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

**NOXIOUSLY**, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

**NOXIOUSNESS**, *n.* Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs or destroys; insalubrity; as the *noxiousness* of foul air.

2. The quality that corrupts or perverts; as the *noxiousness* of doctrines.

*Noy*, *noyance*, *noyer*, *noyful*, *noyous*, *noysance*. [See *Annoy* and *Nuisance*.]

**NOYAU**, *n.* *noy'o*. A rich cordial.

**NOZ'LE**, *a.* [from *nose*.] The nose;

**NOZ'ZLE**, *a.* [the extremity of any thing; the snout. *Arbutnot.*

**NUBBLE**, *v. t.* [for *knubble*, from *knob*, the fist.]

To beat or bruise with the fist. [*Not used.* *Jinsworth.*

**NUBIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes*, a cloud or fog, and *fero*, to produce.] Bringing or producing clouds. *Dict.*

**NU'BILE**, *a.* [Fr. from L. *nubilis*, from *nubo*, to marry.]

Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. *Prior.*

**NU'BILOUS**, *a.* [L. *nubilus*, from *nubes*.] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

**NUCIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *nux*, nut, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. *Dict.*

**NU'CLEUS**, *n.* [L. from *nux*, a nut.]

1. Properly, the kernel of a nut; but in usage, any body about which matter is collected. *Woodward.*

2. The body of a comet, called also its head, which appears to be surrounded with light.

**NUDATION**, *n.* [L. *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.]

The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

**NUDE**, *a.* [L. *nudus*.] Bare.

2. In law, void; of no force. *Blackstone.*

**NU'DITY**, *n.* [L. *nuditas*.] Nakedness.

2. *Nudités*, in the plural, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed. *Dryden.*

3. In painting and sculpture, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery.

**Nudum Pactum**, [L.] in law, an agreement that is void or not valid according to the laws of the land. *Blackstone.*

**NUGACITY**, *n.* [L. *nugar*, from *nuga*, trifles.]

Futility; trifling talk or behavior.

*More. Johnson.*

**NUGATION**, *n.* [L. *nugor*, to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. [*Little used.* *Bacon.*

**NU'GATORY**, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*.] Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. *Bentley.*

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

The laws are sometimes rendered *nugatory* by inexecution. Any agreement may be rendered *nugatory* by something which contravenes its execution.

**NU'ISANCE**, *a.* [Fr. *nuisance*, from *nuire*, to annoy. *Blackstone* writes *nuisance*, and it is desirable that his example may be followed.]

1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. A liar is a *nuisance* to society.

2. In law, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nuisances are public or private; *public*, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of the highway; *private*, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbor's as to throw the water off the roof upon his neighbor's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbor before enjoyed. *Blackstone.*

*Nul*, in law, signifies *no*, not any; as *nul* disseizin; *nul* tiel record; *nul* tort.

**NULL**, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*; *ne* and *ullus*, not any.]

To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [*Not much used.* *[See Annul.] Milton.*

**NULL**, *a.* [L. *nullus*.] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is *null* in law, except for necessities.

**NULL**, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a *null*. [*Not used.* *Bacon.*

**NULLIFIDIAN**, *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.]

Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. [*Not used.* *Feltham.*

**NULLIFIED**, *pp.* Made void.

**NULLIFY**, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to make.]

To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy. *Ames.*

**NULLITY**, *n.* [It. *nullità*; Fr. *nullité*; from L. *nullus*.]

1. Nothingness; want of existence. *Bacon.*

2. Want of legal force, validity or efficacy. *South.*

**NUM**, *a.* *num*. [Sax. *numen*, the principle of Sax. Goth. *niman*, to take, to seize, whence *beniman* or *benyman*, to deprive; *benum*, *benuman*, stupefied, that is, seized, arrested, held, stopped; D. *neemen*; G. *nehmen*. Class Nm. No. 7.9.]

1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as the *numb* cold night. [*Not used nor proper.* *Shak.*

**NUMB**, *v. t.* *num*. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden.*

And *numbing* coldness has embraced the ear. *Prior.*

**NUMBED**, *pp.* *num'med*. Rendered torpid.

**NUMBER**, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus*; It. Sp. Port. *numero*; Arm. W. *niver*; Ir. *nuimhir*. I know not whether the elements are *Nm*, or *Nb*. Probably the radical sense is to speak, name or tell, as our word *tell*, in the other dialects, is to number. *Number* may be allied to *name*, as the Spaniards use *nombre* for name, and the French word written with the same letters, is *number*. Class Nm. No. 1.]

1. The designation of a unit in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; as, one is the first *number*; a simple *number*.

2. An assemblage of two or more units. Two is a *number* composed of one and one added. Five and three added make the *number* eight. *Number* may be applied to any collection or multitude of units or individuals, and therefore is indefinite, unless defined by other words or by figures or signs of definite signification. Hence,

3. More than one; many.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addison.*

4. Multitude.

*Number* itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. The har-