

NE'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice; so called, it is said, from its first maker, Col. *Negus*.
NEIF, *n.* [Ice. *nefi*.] The neal' or fist. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. A slave. [Not used.]

NEIGH, *v. i. na.* [Sax. *hnægan*; Sw. *gnåga*; Dan. *knægge*; It. *annicchiare*. In W. *cnecu* signifies to jar or quarrel; *cnece*, a sharp noise.]

To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

NEIGH, *n. na.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGHBOR, } *n. na'bur.* [Sax. *nebur*,
NEIGHBOOR, } *nehebur*, a nigh boor,
a boor or countryman living nigh, [see *Nigh*;] G. *nachbar*; D. *nabuur*; Sw. *nabo*; Dan. *naboe*. See *Boor*. The true orthography, as this word is now pronounced, is *neheboor*; Sax. *neh*, nigh, and *boor*.]

1. One who lives near another. In large towns, a *neighbor* is one who lives within a few doors. In the country, a *neighbor* may live at a greater distance; and in new settlements, where the people are thinly scattered over the country, a *neighbor* may be distant several miles. Such is the use of the word in the United States.

2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shak.*

3. An intimate; a confidant. [Not used.] *Shak.*

4. A fellow being. Acts. vii.

5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help, or to whom we have an opportunity of doing good. Luke x.

6. A country that is near.

NEIGHBOR, *v. t.* To adjoin; to confine on or be near to.

These grow on the hills that *neighbor* the shore. *Sandys.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar. [Not used.] *Shak.*

To *neighbor* it, in colloquial language, to cultivate friendly intercourse by mutual visits.

NEIGHBORHOOD, *n.* A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district or any place not distant. He lives in my *neighborhood*.

2. State of being near each other; as several states in a *neighborhood*. *Swift.*

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. The fire alarmed all the *neighborhood*.

NEIGHBORING, *a.* Living or being near; as the *neighboring* inhabitants; *neighboring* countries or nations. *Paley.*

NEIGHBORLINESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly. *Scott.*

NEIGHBORLY, *a.* Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil.

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing.

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social. Friend, you are not *neighborly*. *Arbutnot.*

NEIGHBORLY, *adv.* With social civility; as, to live *neighborly*.

NEIGHBORSHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors. [Not in use.] *Miss Baillie.*

NEITHER, *n.* compound pronoun, pronominal adjective, or a substitute. [Sax. *nather*, *nathor*, *nauthor* or *nouthor*; *na*, not, and *either* or *other*, not either, or not other. So

in L. *neuter*, *ne* and *uter*.] Not either; not the one nor the other.

1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither*, take *neither* road. The upright judge inclines to *neither* party.

It is used as a substitute; as, the upright judge inclines to *neither* of the parties.

He *neither* loves

Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

2. It refers to a sentence; as, "ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." That is, ye shall not eat, *not either* or *other* shall ye touch it; ye shall not eat, nor shall ye do the other thing here mentioned, that is, touch it. Gen. iii.

"Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king;" that is, fight not, either with small or great. 1 Kings xxii.

Neither, in the first part of a negative sentence, is followed by *nor*, in the subsequent part. It is *neither* the one nor the other. But *or* would be most proper, for the negative in *neither*, applies to both parts of the sentence.

It is often used in the last member of a negative sentence instead of *nor*, as in the passage above cited. "Ye shall not eat it, *neither* shall ye touch it." Here *neither* is improperly used for *nor*, for *not* in the first clause refers only to that clause, and the second negative refers only to the second clause. "Ye shall not eat it, *nor* shall ye touch it."

In the sentences above, *neither* is considered to be a conjunction or connecting word, though in fact it is a pronoun or representative of a clause of a sentence.

3. *Neither* primarily refers to *two*; not *either* of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered. Five or ten persons being charged with a misdemeanor or riot, each may say, *neither* of us was present.

4. *Neither* sometimes closes a sentence in a peculiar manner, thus, "men come not to the knowledge of ideas thought to be innate, till they come to the use of reason; nor then *neither*." *Locke.*

That is, *not either* when they come to the use of reason, or before.

Formerly, in English, as in Greek and French, two negatives were used for one negation. But in such phrases as that above, good speakers now use *either*; "nor then *either*."

NEM. CON. for *nemine contradicente*. [L.] No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition.

NEM'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεμος*, a wood, and *λίθος*, a stone.] An arborized stone.

NEM'ORAL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, from *nemus*, a wood.]

Pertaining to a wood or grove. *Dict.*

NEM'OROUS, *a.* [L. *nemorosus*.] Woody. *Evelyn.*

NEMP'NE, *v. t.* [Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.] To call. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

NE'NIA, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy. [Not used.]

NEN'UPHAR, *n.* The water lily or water rose, a species of *Nymphaea*.

NEOD'AMODE, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμωδης*; *νεος*, new, and *δαμωδης*, popular; *δαμος*, people.] In ancient Greece, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Milford.*

NEOLOG'IC, } *a.* [from *neology*.] Per-
NEOLOG'ICAL, } taining to *neology*;
employing new words. *Chesterfield.*

NEOL'OGISM, *n.* A new word or expression.

NEOL'OGIST, *n.* One who introduces new words into a language. Lavoisier has been a successful *neologist*. *Med. Repos.*

NEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *λογος*, a word.]

The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language. The present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology*.

NEONO'MIAN, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *νομος*, law.]

One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered. *Scott.*

NE'OPHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *φυτωρ*, a plant.]

1. A new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism. *Encyc.*

2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest.

3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NEOTER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικος*, young,
NEOTER'ICAL, } from *νεος*, new; Low
L. *neotericus*.]

New; recent in origin; modern. *Bacon.*

NEOTER'IC, *n.* One of modern times. *Burton.*

NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepeta*; cat-mint.

NEPEN'THE, *n.* [Gr. *νηπειθης*; *νη*, not, and *πειθος*, grief.]

A drug or medicine that drives away pain and grief. [Little used.] *Milton.*

NEPH'ELIN, } *n.* [Gr. *νεφελη*, a cloud.]

NEPH'ELINE, } A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granular and in hexahedral crystals. It is white or yellow.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Ure.

NEPH'EW, *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; L. *nepos*; It. *nepote*; D. *neef*; G. *neffe*; Sans. *naptri*; W. *nai*, contracted.]

1. The son of a brother or sister. *Dryden.*

2. A grandson; also, a descendant. [Not much used.] *Hooker.*

NEPH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεφριτης*, from *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]

A mineral, a subspecies of jade, of a leek green color, massive and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, but is now cut into handles of sabers and daggers.

Cleveland. Ure. Cyc.

NEPHRIT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικος*, from
NEPHRIT'ICAL, } *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]

1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as a *nephritic* disease.

2. Affected with the stone or gravel; as a *nephritic* patient.