

standing *that* (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. In this and in all cases, *notwithstanding*, either with or without *that* or *this*, constitutes the case absolute or independent.

"It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding* that, the troops must be reviewed;" that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing. *That*, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence. It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and *which* may be used in the place of it; *notwithstanding* *which*, that is, the rainy day.

"Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but *notwithstanding* his injunctions, they proclaimed them." Here, *notwithstanding* his injunctions, is the case independent or absolute; the injunctions of Christ not opposing or preventing.

This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences. So in the Latin phrase, *hoc non obstante*, *hoc* may refer to a single word, to a sentence or to a series of sentences.

NOUGHT. See *Naught*.

NOUL, *n.* [Sax. *hnol*.] The top of the head. [*Not* in use.] Spenser.

NOULD, *ne would*, would not. Spenser.

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. *nomen*, name.] In grammar, a name; that sound or combination of sounds by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial. [See *Name*.]

NOURISH, *v. t.* *nur'ish*. [Fr. *nourrir*; It. *nutrire*; Sp. Port. *nutrir*; from L. *nutrio*. The G. *nähren*, Sw. *nära*, Dan. *nærre*, to nourish, cannot be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.]

1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment.

2. To support; to maintain by feeding. Gen. xvii.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. Shak.

3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to
nourish their contentions! Hooker.

4. To cherish; to comfort. James v.

5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. 1 Tim. iv.

NOURISH, *v. i.* *nur'ish*. To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. [Elliptical.] Bacon.

2. To gain nourishment. [Unusual.] Bacon.

NOURISHABLE, *a.* *nur'ishable*. Susceptible of nourishment; as the *nourishable* parts of the body. Grew.

NOURISHED, *pp.* *nur'ished*. Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOURISHER, *a.* *nur'isher*. The person or thing that nourishes. Bacon. Milton.

NOURISHING, *ppr.* *nur'ishing*. Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food.

2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as a *nourishing* diet.

NOURISHMENT, *n.* *nur'ishment*. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment. Newton.

2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. Blackmore.

3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments; as *nourishment* and growth in grace.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. Hooker.

NOURITURE. [See *Nurture*.]

NOURSING. [See *Nursling*.]

NOVACULITE, *n.* [L. *novacula*, a razor.] Razor-stone; Turkey-hone; coticular shist; whet-slate, a variety of argillaceous slate. Brogniart. Ure.

NOVATIAN, *n.* In church history, one of the sect of Novatus or Novatianus, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

NOVATIANISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into *Novatianism*. Milner.

NOVATION. [See *Innovation*.]

NOVATOR. [See *Innovator*.]

NOVEL, *a.* [L. *novellus*, from *novus*, new; It. *novello*; Sp. *novel*.]

1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual; as a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions. The proceedings of the court were *novel*.

2. In the civil law, the *novel* constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

3. In the common law, the assize of *novel* disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin in terms of direct averment, whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and chattels thereon, and keep the same in custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. Blackstone.

NOVEL, *n.* A new or supplemental constitution or decree. [See the Adjective.]

2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

The excomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. Prior.

NOVELISM, *n.* Innovation. [Little used.] Dering.

NOVELIST, *n.* An innovator; an assertor of novelty. Bacon. White.

2. A writer of a novel or of novels. Warton.

3. A writer of news. [Not used.] Tattler.

NOVELIZE, *v. i.* To innovate. [Not in use.]

NOVELTY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction. Hooker.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. South.

NOVEMBER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Ro-

man year, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year.

NOVENARY, *n.* [L. *novennarius*, from *novem*, nine.] The number nine; nine collectively.

NOVENARY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NOVEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year. Potter.

NOVER'CAL, *a.* [L. *noverca*, a step-mother.]

Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother. Derham.

NOV'ICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *novitius*, from *novus*, new.]

1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. Dryden.

2. One that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. Shak.

3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the christian faith. 1 Tim. iii.

NOV'TIATE, *n.* [Fr. *noviciat*; It. *noviziato*. See *Novice*.]

1. The state or time of learning rudiments.

2. In religious houses, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice, to determine whether he has the necessary qualities for living up to the rule to which his vow is to bind him.

NOV'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *novitius*.] Newly invented. [Not used.] Pearson.

NOV'ITY, *n.* [L. *novitas*.] Newness. [Not used.] Brown.

NOW, *adv.* [Sax. D. Sw. Dan. Goth. *nu*. The G. has *nun*, Gr. *νν*, L. *nunc*.]

1. At the present time.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. Arbuthnot.

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but *now* for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. Waller.

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss. Pope.

4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. John xviii.

Then said Micah, *now* I know that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite for my priest. Judges xvii.

The other great mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander—South.

5. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honor? L'Estrange.

6. In supplication, it appears to be somewhat emphatical.

I beseech thee, O Lord, remember *now* how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart. 2 Kings xx.

7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past specified or understood, and may be defined, at that time. He was *now* sensible of his mistake.