

NOMADIZING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

NOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *nomia*, *L. nomen*, name, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

NOM/BLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer.

NOM/BRIL, *n.* [Fr. the navel.] The center of an escutcheon.

NOME, *n.* [Gr. *νομος*.] A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division.

2. In the ancient Greek music, any melody determined by inviolable rules.

3. [L. *nomen*.] In algebra, a quantity with a sign prefixed or added to it, by which it is connected with another quantity, upon which the whole becomes a binomial, trinomial, and the like.

4. [Gr. *ρεω*, to eat.] In surgery, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes.

NOMENCLA'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *nomenclateur*; *L. nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. *καλεω*, to call.]

1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit.

2. In modern usage, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.

NOMENCLA'TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator.

NOMENCLA'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

NOM/ENCLATURE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura*. See *Nomenclator*.]

1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary.

2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry; the new *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his associates.

NOM/IAL, *n.* [from *L. nomen*, name.] A single name or term in mathematics.

NOM/INAL, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen*. See *Name*.]

1. Titular; existing in name only; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference is a difference in name and not in reality.

2. Pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names.

NOM/INAL, } *n.* The Nominalists were

NOM/INALIST, } a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of Ockham or Occam, in the 14th century, who maintained that words and not things are the object of dialectics. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic.

NOM/INALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into a noun. [Not in use and ill formed.]

NOM/INALLY, *adv.* By name or in name only.

NOM/INATE, *v. t.* [L. *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. See *Name*.]

1. To name; to mention by name.

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate.

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to nominate an heir or an executor.

4. Usually, to name for an election, choice or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place.

This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

NOM/INATED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election.

NOM/INATELY, *adv.* By name; particularly.

NOM/INATING, *ppr.* Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name.

NOMINA'TION, *n.* The act of naming or of nominating: the act of proposing by name for an office.

2. The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The nomination of persons to places being a prerogative of the king—

3. The state of being nominated. AB is in nomination for governor.

NOM/INATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as the *nominative* case or *nominative* word.

NOMINATIVE, *n.* In grammar, the first case of names or nouns and of adjectives which are declinable.

NOM/INATOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOMINEE', *n.* In law, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the cestuy que use, sometimes called the surrenderee.

2. A person named or designated by another.

3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

NOMOTHET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετης*.]

NOMOTHET'ICAL, } Legislative; enacting laws.

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in *non-residence*, *non-performance*, *non-existence*, *non-payment*, *non-concurrence*, *non-admission*, *non-appearance*, *non-attendance*, *non-conformity*, *non-compliance*, *non-communion*, and the like.

NON-ABIL/ITY, *n.* A want of ability; in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON/AGE, *n.* [non, not, and age.] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns.

Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country, as in Great Britain, a man's *nonage* continues till he has completed twenty one years.

Nonage is sometimes the period under 14 years of age, as in case of marriage.

NONAGES/IMAL, *a.* [L. *nonagesimus*, ninety.]

Noting the 90th degree of the ecliptic; being in the highest point of the ecliptic.

NON/AGON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *γωνια*, an angle.]

A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

NON-APPE/ARANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON-APPOINTMENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment.

NON-ATTEND/ANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-ATTEN'TION, *n.* Inattention.

NON-BITU/MINOUS, *a.* Containing no bitumen.

NONCE, *n.* Purpose; intent; design. [Not in use.]

NON/-CLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.

NON-COMMU/NION, *n.* Neglect or failure of communion.

NON-COMPL/ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-COMPLY/ING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

Non compos mentis, or *non compos*, [L.] not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident.

NON-CONDUCT/ING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

NON-CONDUCT/ION, *n.* A non-conducting.

NON-CONDUCT/OR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of the electrical fluid.

NON-CONFORM/IST, *n.* One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church.

NON-CONFORM/ITY, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship.

NON-CONTA/GIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CONTA/GIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-COTEMPORA/NEOUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemporary origin.

NON-DESCRIPT', *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] That has not been described.

NON-DESCRIPT', *n.* Any thing that has not been described. Thus a plant or animal newly discovered is called a *non-descript*.

NONE, *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *anc*, one. The Latins use *nemo*, *neminis*, that is, *no* and *man*.]