

NITRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter. *Gay.*
NIT'TER, *n.* [from *nit.*] The horse bee that deposits nits on horses. *Med. Repos.*
NIT'TILY, *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Lously. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*
NIT'TY, *a.* [from *nit.*] Full of nits; abounding with nits. *Johnson.*
NIVAL, *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.]
 Abounding with snow; snowy. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
NIVEOUS, *a.* [L. *nivus*.] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. *Brown.*
NO. an abbreviation of *number*, Fr. *nombre*; as *No. 8.* *No. 10.*
NO, *adv.* [Sax. *na* or *ne*; W. *na*; Russ. *ne*; Sans. *na*; Pers. *Zend*, *id.*]
 1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and *not*. When it expresses a negative answer, it is opposed to *yes* or *yea*. Will you go? *No.* It is frequently used in denying propositions, and opposed to affirmation or concession. "That I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or *no*." Ex. xvi. *No.* in this use, is deemed less elegant than *not*, but the use is very general.
 2. After another negative, it repeats the negation with great emphasis.
 There is none righteous, *no*, not one. Rom. iii. 1 Cor. v.
 Sometimes it follows an affirmative proposition in like manner, but still it denies with emphasis and gives force to the following negative.
 To whom we gave place by subjection, *no*, not for an hour. Gal. ii.
 Sometimes it begins a sentence with a like emphatical signification, strengthening the following negative.
No, not the bow which so adorns the skies, So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes. *Waller.*
 3. Not in any degree; as *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.
 4. When *no* is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis; as *no*, *no*.
NO, *a.* Not any; none.
 Let there be *no* strife between thee and me. Gen. xiii.
 2. Not any; not one.
 Thou shalt worship *no* other God. Ex. xxxiv.
 3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.
NOBIL'IARY, *n.* [See *Noble*.] A history of noble families. *Encyc.*
NOBIL'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *nobilito*. See *Noble*.] To make noble; to ennoble.
NOBILITATION, *n.* The act of making noble. *More.*
NOBIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas*.] Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of every thing that dishonors character.
 Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it. *Sidney.*
 They thought it great their sovereign to control,
 And named their pride, nobility of soul. *Dryden.*

2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches.
 When I took up Boeoece unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*
 3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society, according to the customs or laws of the country; that eminence or dignity which a man derives from birth or title conferred, and which places him in an order above common men. In Great Britain, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron.
 4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as the English nobility; French, German, Russian nobility.
NOBLE, *a.* [Fr. Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre*; It. *nobile*; L. *nobilis*, from *nosco*, *novi*, to know.]
 1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonor reputation; as a noble mind; a noble courage; noble deeds of valor. *Milton.*
 2. Exalted; elevated; sublime.
 Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong To nobler poets for a nobler song. *Dryden.*
 3. Magnificent; stately; splendid; as a noble parade; a noble edifice.
 4. Of an ancient and splendid family; as noble by descent.
 5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title; as a noble personage.
 6. Free; generous; liberal; as a noble heart.
 7. Principal; capital; as the noble parts of the body. *Johnson.*
 8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. Acts. xvii.
 9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent; as a noble vine. Jer. ii.
NOBLE, *n.* A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer; as a duke, marquis, earl, viscount or baron.
 2. In Scripture, a person of honorable family or distinguished by station. Ex. xxiv. Neh. vi.
 3. Originally, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6s. 8d. sterling, or \$1 48 cts. *Camden.*
NOBLEMAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office or patent. *Dryden.*
NOBLEWOMAN, *n.* A female of noble rank. *Cavendish.*
NOBLENES, *n.* Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition, particularly of the mind.
 His purposes are full of honesty, nobleness and integrity. *Taylor.*
 Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
 The nobleness of life is to do this— *Shak.*
 2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.
NOBLESS', *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*, from Sp. *noblez*.] A. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females. *Dryden.*
 2. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition. [*In these senses, not now used.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

NOBLY, *adv.* Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank; as nobly born or descended. *Dryden.*
 2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as a deed nobly done. He nobly preferred death to disgrace.
 3. Splendidly; magnificently. He was nobly entertained.
 Where could an emperor's ashes have been so nobly lodged as in the midst of his metropolis and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*
NOBODY, *n.* [no and body.] No person; no one. *Swift.*
NO'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocens*, from *noceo*, to hurt, from striking. See *Annoy*.] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as *nocent* qualities. *Watts.*
NO'CIVE, *a.* [L. *nocivus*.] Hurtful; injurious. *Hooker.*
NOCK, *n.* A notch. *Obs.* [See *Notch*.]
NOCK, *v. t.* To place in the notch. *Obs.* *Chapman.*
NOCTAMBULATION, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk.]
 A rising from bed and walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*
NOCTAMBULIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. Arbuthnot uses *noctambulo* in the same sense; but it is a less analogical word.
NOCTIDIAL, *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *dies*, day.]
 Comprising a night and a day. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*
NOCTIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing night. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
NOCTILUCA, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *luceo*, to shine.]
 A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness without the previous aid of solar rays. *Encyc.*
NOCTILUCOUS, *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*
NOCTIVAGANT, *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *vago*, to wander.] Wandering in the night.
NOCTIVAGATION, *n.* A roving in the night. *Gayton.*
NOE'TUARY, *n.* [from L. *nox*, night.] An account of what passes in the night. *Addison.*
NOC'TULE, *n.* [from L. *nox*, night.] A large species of bat.
NOC'TURN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night.] An office of devotion, or religious service by night. *Stillingfleet.*
NOCTURNAL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night.]
 1. Pertaining to night; as *nocturnal* darkness.
 2. Done or happening at night; as a *nocturnal* expedition or assault; a *nocturnal* visit.
 3. Nightly; done or being every night.
 From gilded roofs depending lamps display Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*
NOCTURNAL, *n.* An instrument, chiefly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole, in order to ascertain the latitude. This may be a hemisphere, or a planisphere on the plane of the equinoctial. *Encyc.*