

**NATURALIZE**, *v. t.* [from *natural*, *nature*.]

1. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural born subjects.

2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study. *South.*

3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate; as, to *naturalize* one to a climate.

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural or vernacular; to make our own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.

5. To accustom; to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate. *Gibbon.*

**NATURALIZED**, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.

**NATURALIZING**, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

**NATURALLY**, *adv.* According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. We are *naturally* prone to evil.

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life.

3. According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows.

4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation. Every plant must have grown *naturally* in some place or other.

**NATURALNESS**, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature; as the *naturalness* of desire. *South.*

2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation; as the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

**NATURALS**, *n. plu.* Among physicians, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to *non-naturals*. [*It may perhaps be sometimes used in the singular.*]

**NATURE**, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *Sp. It. natura*; from *natus*, born, produced, from *naseor*.]

1. In a general sense, whatever is made or produced; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. Of a phoenix we say, there is no such thing in *nature*.

And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God.

*Pope.*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. By the expression, "trees and fossils are produced by *nature*," we mean, they are formed or produced by certain inherent powers in matter, or we mean that they are produced by God, the Creator, the Author of whatever is made or produced. The opinion that things are produced by inherent powers of matter, independent of a supreme intelligent author, is atheism. But generally men mean by *nature*, thus used, the Author of created things, or the operation of his power.

3. The essence, essential qualities or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is; as the *nature* of the soul; the *nature* of blood; the *nature* of a fluid; the *nature* of plants, or of a metal; the *nature* of a cir-

cle or an angle. When we speak of the *nature* of man, we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities of the species which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the *nature* of a man, or an individual of the race, we mean his particular qualities or constitution; either the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition or temper. So of irrational animals.

4. The established or regular course of things; as when we say, an event is not according to *nature*, or it is out of the order of *nature*. *Boyle.*

5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. A stone by *nature* falls, or inclines to fall. *Boyle.*

6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. We say, *nature* is strong or weak; *nature* is almost exhausted. *Boyle.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live forever. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen

The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,  
Through violated *nature* force his way?

*Pope.*

9. System of created things.

He binding *nature* fast in fate,  
Left conscience free and will.

*Pope.*

10. Sort; species; kind; particular character.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief to a king and an archbishop.

*Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined.

*Addison.*

12. Birth. No man is noble by *nature*.

**NATURE**, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. [*Not in use.*]

*Gower.*

**NATURIST**, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature.

*Boyle.*

**NATURITY**, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*A very bad word and not used.*]

*Brown.*

**NAUFRAGE**, *n.* [L. *naufragium*; *navis*, a ship, and *frango*, to break. See *Wreck*, which is from the same root, break, L. *fractus*.] Shipwreck. [*Not in use.*]

*Brown.*

**NAUFRAGIOUS**, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*Little used.*]

*Taylor.*

**NAUGHT**, *n. naut.* [Sax. *naht*, *naht*; compounded of *ne* and *aught* or *wiht*, a creature, wight; Goth. *nivaiht*. *Waiht* coincides with *wight*, L. *quid*, *quod*. See *Aught*.] Nothing.

Both Job serve God for *naught*? Job i.

Thou sellest thy people for *naught*. Ps. xlv.

To set at *naught*, to slight, disregard or despise.

Ye have set at *naught* all my counsel.

*Prov. i.*

**NAUGHT**, *adv. naut.* In no degree.

To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied.

*Fairfax.*

**NAUGHT**, *a. naut.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.

Things *naught* and things indifferent.

*Hooker.*

It is *naught*, it is *naught*, says the buyer *Prov. xx.*

**NAUGHTILY**, *adv. naut'ily.* Wickedly; corruptly.

**NAUGHTINESS**, *n. naut'iness.* Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thy heart. 1 Sam. xvii.

2. Slight wickedness of children; perverse-ness; mischievousness.

*Dryden. Shak. Sidney.*

**NAUGHTY**, *a. naut'y.* Wicked; corrupt.

A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. *Prov. 6.*

2. Bad; worthless.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs. *Jer. xxiv.*

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as a *naughty* child. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children.

**NAULAGE**, *n.* [L. *naulum*.] The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]

**NAUMACHY**, *n.* [L. *naumachia*; Gr. *ναυμαχία*; *nav*, a ship, and *μαχη*, fight.]

1. Among the ancient Romans, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.

2. The place where these shows were exhibited. *Encyc.*

**NAUSEA**, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ναυσία*, from *nav*, a ship.]

Originally and properly, sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; lothing; squeamishness of the stomach.

**NAUSEATE**, *v. i.* [L. *nauseo*.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

**NAUSEATE**, *v. t.* To lothe; to reject with disgust.

The patient *nauseates* and lothes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on, *Nauseates* the praise which in her youth she won.

*Dryden.*

2. To affect with disgust.

*Swift.*

**NAUSEOUS**, *a.* Lothesome; disgusting; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as a *nauseous* drug or medicine.

**NAUSEOUSLY**, *adv.* Lothesomely; disgustfully.

**NAUSEOUSNESS**, *n.* Lothesomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as the *nauseousness* of a drug or medicine.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

**NAUTIC**, *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from *nauta*, *NAUTICAL*, *a.* a seaman, from *navis*, a ship. See *Navy*.]

Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as *nautical* skill; a *nautical* almanack.

**NAUTILITE**, *n.* [from L. *nautilus*, a shell-fish.] A fossil nautilus. *Kirwan. Diet.*

**NAUTILUS**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ναυτίλος*, from *nav*, a ship.]

A genus of marine animals, whose shell consists of one spiral valve divided into several apartments by partitions. There are many species. This animal, when it sails, extends two of its arms, and between these supports a membrane that serves as a sail. With two other arms it rows or steers. *Encyc.*

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail. *Pope.*

**NAVAL**, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, Gr. *nav*, a ship.]