

2. A handkerchief. *Obs.* *Shak.*
NAP'LESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*
NAP'PAL, *n.* Soap rock. *Pinkerton.*
NAP'PINESS, *n.* The quality of being sleepy or inclined to take naps.
 2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap; as on cloth.
NAP'PY, *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy; as *nappy* beer. *Gay.*
NAP'TAKING, *a.* Taking naps.
NAP'TAKING, *n.* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared. *Carew.*
NARCIS'SUS, *n.* [*L.*; *Gr.* *ναρκισσος*.] In *botany*, the daffodil, a genus of plants of several species. They are of the bulbous-rooted tribe, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower stalks. *Encyc.*
NARCOT'IC, *a.* [*Gr.* *ναρκοτικός*, from *ναρκαω*, to render torpid.]
 Causing stupor, stupefaction, or insensibility to pain; soporific; inducing sleep. *Quincy. Encyc.*
NARCOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which stupefies the senses and renders insensible to pain; hence, a medicine which induces sleep; a soporific; an opiate. *Quincy. Encyc.*
NARCOT'ICALLY, *adv.* By producing torpor or drowsiness. *Whitlock.*
NARCOT'ICNESS, *n.* The quality of inducing sleep or removing pain.
NARCOTINE, *n.* The pure narcotic principle of opium. *Journ. of Science.*
N'ARD, *n.* [*L.* *nardus*, *nardum*; *Gr.* *ναρδος*; from the Arabic, Phœnician, Syriac or Persian, probably the latter. It is a native of India, where it is called *jatamansi* and *sumbul*. *Sir Wm. Jones.*
 1. A plant usually called spikenard, *spica nardi*; highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. It is an odorous or aromatic plant.
 2. An unguent prepared from the plant.
N'ARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Asiat. Res.*
NARE, *n.* [*L.* *nares*.] The nostril. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*
NAR'RABLE, *a.* [*L.* *narrabilis*. See *Narrate*.]
 That may be related, told or narrated. [*Not used.*]
NAR'RATE, *v. t.* [*L.* *narrare*; *It.* *narrare*; *Sp.* *narrar*; *Fr.* *narrer*. Class Nr. No. 2. 5.6.]
 1. To tell, rehearse or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or transaction, or any series of incidents.
 2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history. We never say, to *narrate* a sentence, a sermon or an oration, but we *narrate* a story, or the particular events which have fallen under our observation, or which we have heard related.
NAR'RATED, *pp.* Related; told.
NAR'RATING, *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.
NAR'RATION, *n.* [*L.* *narratio*.] The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.
 2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.

3. In *oratory*, that part of a discourse which resites the time, manner or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.
NAR'RATIVE, *a.* [*Fr.* *narratif*.] Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account.
 2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.
 But wise through time and *narrative* with age. *Pope.*
NAR'RATIVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.
 Cynthia was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tuttl.*
NAR'RATIVELY, *adv.* By way of narration, story or recital. *Ayliffe.*
NARRA'TOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. *Watts.*
NAR'RATORY, *a.* Giving an account of events. *Howell.*
NAR'RÖW, *a.* [*Sax.* *neara*, *nearo*, *nearu*, *nearew*. I suspect this word and *near* to be contracted by the loss of *g*, *W.* *nig*, narrow, strait; *nigiau*, to narrow; for the *D.* has *naauw*, narrow, close, *G.* *genau*, with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of *nigh*; *D.* *naaken*, to approach.]
 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as a narrow board; a narrow street; a narrow sea; a narrow hem or border. It is only or chiefly applied to the surface of flat or level bodies.
 2. Of little extent; very limited; as a narrow space or compass.
 3. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as a narrow heart.
 4. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited.
 The greatest understanding is *narrow*. *Grew.*
 In this sense and the former, it is often prefixed to mind or soul, &c.; as *narrow-minded*; *narrow-souled*; *narrow-hearted*.
 5. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*
 6. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; as a narrow search; narrow inspection.
 7. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil; as a narrow escape.
NAR'RÖW, *n.* A strait; a narrow pass.
NAR'RÖWS, *n.* age through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular. *Washington. Milford.*
NAR'RÖW, *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract.
 A government, by alienating the affections of the people, may be said to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*
 2. To contract in extent; as, to *narrow* one's influence; to *narrow* the faculties or capacity.
 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine; as, to *narrow* our views or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.
 4. In knitting, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.
NAR'RÖW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth. At that place, the sea *narrows* into a strait.

2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. *Far. Dict.*
 3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.
NAR'RÖWED, *pp.* Contracted; made less wide.
NAR'RÖWING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.
NAR'RÖWINGS, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.
NAR'RÖWLY, *adv.* With little breadth.
 2. Contractedly; without much extent.
 3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.
 4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance; as, he *narrowly* escaped.
 5. Sparingly.
NAR'ROWNESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side; as the *narrowness* of cloth, of a street or highway, of a stream or sea.
 2. Smallness of extent; contractedness; as the *narrowness* of capacity or comprehension; *narrowness* of knowledge or attainments.
 3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; as the *narrowness* of fortune or of circumstances. *South.*
 4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness; as *narrowness* of heart.
 5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged or charitable views or sentiments; as *narrowness* of mind or views.
N'ARWAL, *n.* [*G.* *narwall*.] The *Monoceros*, *n.* [*don* *monoceros*, a cetaceous animal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two teeth or horns, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw and is spiral. From this circumstance of its having one horn only, it has obtained the name of the *sea unicorn*, or *unicorn fish*. *Pennant. Encyc.*
NAS, for *ne has*, has not. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
NAS'SAL, *a.* *s* as *z*. [*L.* *nasus*, nose; *It.* *nasale*.]
 Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as a *nasal* sound; a *nasal* letter.
NAS'SAL, *n.* *s* as *z*. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.
 2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an *errhine*. *Barton.*
NAS'CAL, *n.* A kind of medicated pessary. *Ferrand.*
 A pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed. *Parr.*
NAS'CENT, *a.* [*L.* *nascens*, *nasco*, to be born.]
 Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being. *Black.*
NASEBERRY, *n.* The naseberry tree is a species of the genus *Sloanea*. *Fam. of Plants.*
NAS'ICORNOUS, *a.* [*L.* *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.]
 Having a horn growing on the nose. *Brown.*
NASTILY, *adv.* [from *nasty*.] In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.
 2. Obscenely.