

1. Consisting of ships; as a *naval* force or armament.

2. Pertaining to ships; as *naval* stores.

NA'VALS, *n.* Naval affairs. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

NA'VARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ναρχος*.] In ancient Greece, the commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*

NA'VARCHY, *n.* [from *L. navarchus*, an admiral.] Knowledge of managing ships. *Petty.*

NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa*, *nafu*; Dan. *nav*; G. *nabe*; Sw. *naf*.]

1. The thick piece of timber in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; called also the *hub*.

2. The middle or body of a church extending from the balluster or rail of the door, to the chief choir. *Encyc.*

NAVEL, *n.* *na'vl*. [Sax. *nafela*, from *nafa*, nave; D. *navel*; G. *nabel*; Sw. *nafle*; Dan. *navle*; Zend. *nafo*; Pehlavi, *naf*;

Sans. *nabha*; Pers. *ناف* *naf*.]

The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached. *Encyc.*

NA'VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.*

NA'VEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord. [See *Navel*.]

NA'VEL-WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*. It has the appearance of houseleek. *Miller.*

NA'VEW, *n.* [*L. napus*; Sax. *naepe*.] A plant of the genus *Brassica*. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnep. *Encyc. Miller.*

NAVICULAR, *a.* [*L. navicula*, a little ship.]

1. Relating to small ships or boats. *Bryant.*

2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. The *navicular* bone is the scaphoid bone of the wrist. *Coxe. Quincy.*

NAVIGABLE, *a.* [*L. navigabilis*, from *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.]

That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels; as a *navigable* river.

NAVIGABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.

NAVIGATE, *v. i.* [*L. navigo*, from *navis*, a ship; Ir. *snamhain*.]

To pass on water in ships; to sail.

The Phoenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean. *Arbutnot.*

NAVIGATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic.

2. To steer, direct or manage in sailing; as, to *navigate* a ship.

NAVIGATED, *pp.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.

NAVIGATING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.

NAVIGATION, *n.* [*L. navigatio*.] The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels.

2. The art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. This art comprehends not only the management of the sails, but the directing and measuring of

the course of ships by the laws of geometry, or by astronomical principles and observations. *Encyc.*

3. Ships in general.

Aerial navigation, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.

Inland navigation, the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.

NAVIGATOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold *navigator*, an experienced *navigator*, an able *navigator*.

NA'VY, *n.* [*L. navis*; Gr. *navs*, from *νῆω*, to swim, *L. no*, *nato*; Sans. *nav*; Armenian, *nav*; Pers. *naodan*. The elements of the verb are probably *Nid*, coinciding with Eng. *nod*, *L. nuto*. To swim then is to move up and down. Class Nd. No. 3. 9.]

1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. The *navy* of Hiram brought gold from Ophir.

1 Kings x.

2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. The *navy* of Great Britain is the defense of the kingdom and its commerce. This is the usual acceptance of the word.

NAWL, *n.* An awl. [*Not in use.*]

NAY, *adv.* [a contracted word; *L. nego*; Sw. *ney* or *nej*, from *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, from *naca*, to deny.]

1. No; a word that expresses negation.

I tell you *nay*, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii.

2. It expresses also refusal.

He that will not when he may, When he would he shall have *nay*. *Proverb.*

[In these senses it is now rarely used; no being substituted.]

3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification. He requested an answer; *nay*, he urged it.

NAY, *n.* Denial; refusal.

NAY, *v. t.* To refuse. [*Not in use.*]

NA'YWARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NA'YWÖRD, *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word. *Obs. Ib.*

NAZARE'NE, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt. Acts xxiv.

NAZ'ARITE, *n.* A Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. *Encyc.*

NAZ'ARITISM, *n.* The doctrines or practice of the Nazarites. *Burder.*

NE, [Sax.] not, is obsolete. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as *nill*, for *ne will*, will not; *nas*, for *ne has*, has not; *nis*, for *ne is*, is not. *Spenser.*

NEAF, *n.* [Ice. *nefi*; Scot. *nieve*.] The fist. *Shak.*

NEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *analan*, to kindle.] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. But *neal* is now rarely used. [See *Anneal*.]

NEAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Lit- tle used.*] [See *Anneal*.] *Bacon.*

NEAP, *n.* [This word may belong to the root of *neb*, *nib*; Ice. *nif*, nose; Eth. *anaf*.]

The tongue or pole of a cart, sled or wagon. *N. England.*

NEAP, *a.* [Sax. *knipan*, to incline, to fall.] Low. The *neap* tides are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are low tides, and opposed to *spring* tides.

NEAP, *n.* Low water. [*Little used.*]

NE'APED, } *a.* Left aground. A ship, BENE'APED, } is said to be *neaped*, when left aground, particularly on the highth of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide. *Mar. Dict.*

NEAPOLITAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.

NEAPOLITAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.

NE'AP-TIDE, *n.* Low tide. [See *Neap*.]

NEAR, *a.* [Sax. *ner* or *neara*, higher. This seems to be a contracted word, from *nigher*, the comparative of *neh*, *nih* or *nieh*, D. *naauw*, G. *nahe*, Sw. *när*, Dan. *nær*; W. *nig*, strait, narrow; *nigiau*, to narrow.]

1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time or degree. Regularly, *near* should be followed by *to*, but this is often omitted. We say, a house stands *near* a river; a friend sits *near* me; the man fell and was *near* destruction. And Jacob went *near* to Isaac his father. Gen. xxvii.

Now is our salvation *nearer* than when we believed. Rom. xiii.

2. Closely related by blood. She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. Lev. xviii.

3. Not distant in affection, support or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid. Call upon the Lord, while he is *near*. Is. lv.

4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; as a *near* friend.

5. Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; as a *near* concern. My *nearest* life. *Shak.*

6. Close; parsimonious.

7. Close; not loose, free or rambling; as a version *near* the original.

8. Next to one; opposed to *off*; as the *near* horse or ox in a team.

NEAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. It is *near* twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*

NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; a *seaman's phrase*.

NE'AREST, *a.* [*superl. of near*.] Shortest; most direct; as the *nearest* way to London. So we use *nearer* for *shorter*. [This use of these words is not correct, but very common.]

NE'ARLY, *adv.* At no great distance; not remotely.

2. Closely; as two persons *nearly* related or allied.

3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. It *nearly* concerns us to preserve peace with our neighbor.

4. Almost; within a little. The fact is *near- ly* demonstrated.

5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.