

ked; *nochduighim*, to strip. Class Ng. No. 5. 10. 47. and 15. 16.]

1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on; as a *naked* body or a *naked* limb.
2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury.
Behold my *hosome naked* to your swords.
Addison.
3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. Heb. iv.
4. Destitute of worldly goods. Job i.
5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. Ex. xxxii.
6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. Rev. iii.
7. Plain; evident; undisguised; as the *naked* truth.
8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. God requires of man something besides the *naked* belief of his being and his word.
9. Not inclosed in a pod or case; as *naked* seeds of a plant.
10. Without leaves, fulcrum or arms; as a *naked* stem or trunk. *Martyn.*
11. Not assisted by glasses; as the *naked* eye.

NA'KEDLY, *adv.* Without covering.

2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract. *Holder.*
3. Evidently.

NA'KEDNESS, *n.* Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness.
Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father. Gen. ix.

2. Want of means of defense.
Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye come. Gen. xlii.
3. Plainness; openness to view. *Shak.*
To uncover *nakedness*, in Scripture, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.

NA'KER, *n.* A violent flatulence passing from one limb to another with pain. *Parr.*

NA'KER, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*; It. *nacchera*; Fr. *naere*.]
Mother of pearl; the white substance which constitutes the interior surface of a shell producing a pearl.

NALL, *n.* [Dan. *naal*, a needle.] An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use. [Not used or local.] *Johnson.*

NAME, *n.* [Sax. *nama*; D. *naam*; G. *name*; Sw. *namn*; Dan. *navn*; Ice. *nafn*; L. *nomen*; Gr. *onoma*; It. Port. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*; Pers. *nam*, *namah*; Sans. and Hindoo, *nama*, *nom*; Malay and Bengalee, *namma*; Ostiak, *nemen*. Qu. Heb. *smj*.]

1. That by which a thing is called; the sound or combination of sounds used to express an idea, or any material substance, quality or act; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use, by which it may be vocally distinguished from other things. A name may be attached to an individual only, and is then *proper* or *appropriate*, as *John*, *Thomas*, *London*, *Paris*; or it may be attached to a species, genus or class of things, as *sheep*, *goat*, *horse*, *tree*, *animal*, which are called *common names*, *specific* or *generic*.

2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.
3. A person.
They list with women each degenerate *name*.
Dryden.
4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; as a good *name*; a bad *name*. *Clarendon.*
5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.
What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*
But in this sense, the word is often qualified by an epithet; as a *great name*; a *mighty name*.
6. Remembrance; memory.
The Lord shall blot out his *name* from under heaven. Deut. xxix.
7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality; as a friend in *name*. Rev. iii.
8. Authority; behalf; part; as in the *name* of the people. When a man speaks or acts in the *name* of another, he does it by their authority or in their behalf, as their representative.
9. Assumed character of another.
—Had forged a treason in my patron's *name*.
Dryden.
10. In Scripture, the *name* of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.
11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. Deut. xxv.
12. In grammar, a noun.
To call *names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*
To take the *name* of God in vain, to swear falsely or profanely, or to use the name of God with levity or contempt. Ex. xx.
To know by *name*, to honor by a particular friendship or familiarity. Ex. xxxiii.
Christian *name*, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.

NAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *naman*, *nemnan*, Goth. *namnyan*, to call, to name, to invoke; D. *noemen*; G. *nennen*; Sw. *namna*; Dan. *navner*.]

1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to.
She *named* the child Ichabod. 1 Sam. iv.
Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion *named*.
Milton.
2. To mention by name; to utter or pronounce the sound or sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.
Neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Eccus.*
3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name.
Thou shalt anoint to me him whom I *name* to thee. 1 Sam. xvi.
Milton.
4. To entitle.
To *name* the *name* of Christ, to make profession of faith in him. 2 Tim. iv.

NA'MED, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name.

NA'MELESS, *a.* Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; as a *nameless* star. *Waller.*

2. He or that whose name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*

NA'MELY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.
For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

NA'MER, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

NA'MESAKE, *n.* One that has the same name as another. *Addison.*

NA'MING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.

NAN, a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative. [This word has been extensively used within my memory by the common people of New England.]

NANKEE'N, *n.* [Nankin, a Chinese word.] A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain.

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnappian*. Qu. its connection with *hnepan*, to lean, that is, to nod.] A short sleep or slumber. *Sidney.*

NAP, *v. i.* To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.

2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wickliffe.*

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnoppa*, nap; It. *nappa*, a tassel; Ar. *ناب* *kiuabon*. Class Nb. No. 20.]

1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth.
2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants. *Martyn.*
3. A knop. [See *Knop*.]

NAPE, *n.* [Sax. *cnæp*, a knob; Ar. *ناب* *kanaba*, to be hard or callous, whence a callus. Class Nb. No. 20.]
The prominent joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

NA'PERY, *n.* [Fr. *nappe*; It. *nappa*, *nappe*.]
Linen for the table; table cloths or linen cloth in general. *Obs.* *Shelton.*

NAP'PEW, *n.* [L. *napus*, a turnep; Sax. *cnæp*, a knob.] A plant.

NAPH'THA, *n.* [L. Gr. Ch. Syr. Ar. from *נפח* *nafata*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Amharic, *neft* or *neph*, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.]
An inflammable mineral substance of the bituminous kind, of a light brown or yellowish color, sharp taste, and incapable of decomposition. By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling vegetable resin, and becomes black. It is as inflammable as ether. It is said to issue from the earth at Baku, in Persia, and to be received into cisterns. *Encyc. Kirwan.*
Naphtha consists of carbon and hydrogen. *Thomson.*

NAPH'THALINE, *n.* A peculiar crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. *Webster's Manual.*

NAP'KIN, *n.* [Fr. *nape*, cloth; of which *napkin* is a diminutive.]

1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.