The hydration in Na\textsubscript{2}O-3SiO\textsubscript{2} glass was studied by \textsuperscript{23}Na Magic Angle Spinning (MAS) and 2D MQMAS NMR spectroscopy. It was found that one-dimensional MAS spectra for the hydrated glasses with more than 8.4 wt% water consist of two signals at around –10 and –40 ppm. On the other hand, anhydrous glass and glass with low water content (2.8 wt%) give a single resonance line at around –10 ppm. From 2D MQMAS spectra, the isotropic chemical shift ($\delta_{\text{iso}}$) and the quadrupole coupling frequency ($\nu_Q$) for two sites (Na(1) and Na(2)) were estimated: $\delta_{\text{iso}}$ = 4.2 ppm and $\nu_Q$ = 0.6 MHz for Na(1) and $\delta_{\text{iso}}$ = 10.2 ppm and $\nu_Q$ = 1.3 MHz for Na(2). These results are discussed together with our previous results of \textsuperscript{29}Si and \textsuperscript{1}H NMR, and infrared spectra. It is speculated that Na(1) may exist in a similar environment as that in anhydrous sodium-silicate glasses, while Na(2) may be attached directly to water molecules.

**Key words:** Glass; Hydration; \textsuperscript{23}Na; 2D MQMAS.