

*sūtra*, V. 5. 9 (the commentator explaining *Nāgaraka* as *Danda-pāśika*). Cf. *Talavara*.

*Nagar-ākṣadarśa* (LL), the city-judge.

*Nagara-mahallaka* (EI 25), the City Elder.

*nagara-parivāra* (ASLV), an organisation relating to a town.

*Nagarapati* (EI 12, 32; HD), the city prefect; ruler of a city. See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 35.

*Nagara-rakṣaka* (IE 8-2), same as *Talāra*, *Nagararakṣin*, *Nāgarika*, etc.

*Nagara-rakṣin*, same as *Nagara-rakṣaka*, etc; prefect of the city police (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 156-57).

*Nagara-śreṣṭhin* (IE 8-3; EI 15, 21; BL; HD), according to some, the city banker or guild president of the town; but actually, the chairman of a board of administration like the *Pañcāyat*; same as the *Nagarseth* who was the chairman of the board called *Cauthiyā* in late medieval Rajasthan. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XV, p. 115; *Proc. IHC*, Ahmadabad, 1954, pp. 52 ff. See *Pura-śreṣṭhin*, *Pura-pradhāna*, *Śeṭṭi*, etc.

*Nagara-śvāmin* (SITI), headman of the merchants.

*Nagarattār* (EI 30), Sanskrit *Nagarastha*; leading men of the city.

(ASLV; SITI), members of a guild of a town; members of a mercantile guild.

*Nagara-vyavahārika* (IE 8-3; CII 1; HD), Prakrit *Nagala-viyohālaka*; judicial officer of a city; superintendent of the judicial affairs of a city; the city magistrate; also styled a *Mahāmātra*. See *Paura-vyavahārika* (*Arthasāstra*, I. 12).

*nagarī* (IA 17), represented in Prakrit by *nerī*; further corrupted into *nar*. See *nagara*.

*Nāgarika* (HD), chief of the police. See *Vikramorvaśīya*, V (after verse 4); *Daśakumāracarita*, II, pp. 58-59. The *Vaijyantī* explains the word as *Kārāpati*, the superintendent of jails.

(ASLV), the chief bailiff or prefect at Vijayanagara. See also Ghoshal, *H. Rev. Syst.*, pp. 95-96. Cf. *Nagara-rakṣin*, etc.

*Nagar-seth* (IE 8-3), Sanskrit *Nagara-śreṣṭhin* (q. v.); designation of the chairman of an administrative board called *Cauthiyā* in Western India. See *Śeṭṭi*.

*nāga-vana* (IE 8-4), an elephant-forest.