

system; the philosophical part of the Veda (?); a kind of game; a sort of dice or men for playing this game [cf. *naya-piṭhī*]; a move in this game (?); N. of a son of the thirteenth Manu; (*as, ā, am*); = *netri*, leading, guiding, conducting; a leader, guide; = *nyāya*, fit, right, proper. — *Naya-kovida, as, ā, am*, skilled in policy, prudent. — *Naya-ga, as, ā, am*, following a system. — *Naya-śakshus, us, us, us*, having political foresight, wise, prudent. — *Naya-jā, f, n.* of the wife of king Brahma-dāsa, father of Nārāyaṇa, who composed the Prāśnarpava. — *Naya-jña, as, ā, am*, knowing polity, prudent; knowing any system, a follower of any system. — *Naya-netri, tā, m.* a master in policy or politics. — *Naya-pāla, as, m.* 'protector of policy,' N. of a man; of a king. — *Naya-piṭhī, f.* the board or cloth on which dice or men are moved in play. — *Naya-prayoga, as, m.* policy, political wisdom or address. — *Naya-lodana, am, n.* 'the eye of policy,' N. of a work. — *Naya-rat, ān, atī, at*, familiar with policy, versed in polity, prudent; containing any form of *r. i. nī* (as 'a Rik). — *Naya-vid, t, l, t,* or *naya-viśārada, as, ā, am, m.* knowing polity, skilled in policy, a politician, statesman. — *Naya-sālin, ī, inī, ī,* possessing political wisdom, endowed with prudence. — *Naya-sāstra, am, n.* any work on policy or political economy, the doctrine of polity. — *Naya-sāra, as, m.* 'essence of polity,' N. of a treatise. — *Naya-siddhi, is, f.* political success, accomplishing anything by good management.

*Nayaka, as, ā, am*, a skilful manager, clever in policy or political administration.

*Nayat, an, anti, at*, leading, guiding; tending or conducting to; informing, certifying, giving evidence, obtaining.

*Nayana, as, m., N.* of a man; (*ā* or *i*), *f.* the pupil of the eye; (*am*), *n.* leading, guiding, conducting, managing; governing, directing, ruling; leading or bringing to, drawing; (with *kālasya*), passing or spending (time); attaining, obtaining; 'the guiding or leading organ,' the eye. — *Nayana-gōbara, as, ā, am*, perceptible by the eye, within the range of vision, visible, apparent. — *Nayana-śhāda, as, m.* 'eye-covering,' an eyelid. — *Nayana-jala, am, n.* 'eye-water,' tears. — *Nayana-patha, as, m.* range or field of sight. — *Nayana-pūta, as, am, m. n. (?)*, the eyelid. — *Nayana-vāri, ī, n.* 'eye-water,' tears. — *Nayana-vishaya, as, m.* 'field of vision, range of sight,' the horizon. — *Nayana-salila, am, n.* 'eye-water,' tears. — *Nayana-nārijana ('na-ān'), am, n.* any ointment for the eye. — *Nayanānanda ('na-ān')* or *nayanānanda-sarman, ā, m., N.* of a commentator on the Amarakosha. — *Nayanāmoshin ('na-ām'), ī, inī, t,* 'sight-stealing,' blinding. — *Nayanotsava ('na-ut'), as, ā, am*, 'eye-festival,' any lovely or desired object; a lamp. — *Nayanoda ('na-ūda), am, n.* eye-water; [cf. *nayana-salila*]. — *Nayanopānta ('na-up'), as, m.* the outer angle or corner of the eye, the canthus. — *Nayanashadha ('na-osh'), am, n.* 'eye-medicament,' green sulphate of iron or that salt in a state of partial decomposition by exposure to the atmosphere (used as a collyrium).

*Nayitavya, as, ā, am*, to be conducted or brought.

*Nayishtha, as, ā, am*, Ved. leading in the best manner.

*नयुत nayuta, as, am, m. n. (?)*, 100,000 millions.

*नय्यग्रोध nanyagrodha, as, ī, am* (fr. *nyagrodha*), Ved. relating to or produced from the sacred fig-tree; (also read *naiyagrodha*.)

*नर nara, as, m.* (for etymology see the simple form *nṛ*), a man, a male, a person; a man or piece at chess, draughts, &c.; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial; (in grammar) person, personal termination [cf. *purusha*]; a sort of measure, a man's length; the original or eternal Man, the divine imperishable spirit pervading the universe (always associated with Nārāyaṇa which as a patronymic from

Nara = 'son of the original Man;' in Mann Nara is apparently identified with Nārāyaṇa, see I. 10, where the waters are called Nārā as produced from Nara or the eternal spirit [according to Kullūka = Paramātman, Brahman], which spirit is thence also called Nārāyaṇa as 'having his first place of motion on the waters,' but in the more systematic mythology Nara and Nārāyaṇa are distinct, the former being regarded as a sage or patriarch, 'the best of men' or 'chief man,' while the latter is a god; in epic poetry they are the sons of Dharma by Mūrti or A-higṣā and are emanations of Vishṇu, Arjuna being identified with Nara, and Kṛishṇa with Nārāyaṇa; in some places Nara and Nārāyaṇa are called *devau*, 'the two gods,' or *pūrva-devau*, 'the two original gods,' or *rishī*, 'the two sages,' or *purāṇān rishi-sattamau*, 'the two most ancient and best of sages,' or *tāpasau*, 'the two ascetics,' or *mahā-muni*, 'the two great Munis' (*ās*), *m. pl.*, N. of certain mythical beings allied to the Gandharvas and Kin-naras, qq. vv. (thought by some to be a kind of centaur, half horse, half man); N. of one of the ten horses of the moon; N. of a son of Manu Tāmasa; of a son of Viśvā-mitra; N. of a son of Gaya and father of Virāj; of a son of Sudhṛiti and father of Kevala; N. of a son of Bhavanmanyu (Manyu) and father of Sankṛiti; N. of two kinds of Kāśmīra; (*ī*), *f.* a woman, = *nārī*; (*am*), *n.* a kind of fragrant grass, = *rāma-karpūra*; [cf. Gr. *ἀσπ*; Lat. *Nero, Neriene*; probably Hib. *naoi*, 'a man,' but see *nṛī*]. — *Nara-kapāla, as, am, m.* n. a man's skull. — *Nara-kīlaka, as, m.* the murderer of his spiritual preceptor. — *Nara-keśarin, ī, m.* 'man-lion,' 'half man, half lion,' Vishṇu in his fourth Ava-tāra; [cf. *nara-sinḥa*]. — *Nara-grāha, as, m.* 'man-crocodile,' 'half man, half crocodile,' N. of a kind of Kirāta. — *Nara-tā, f.* or *nara-tva, am, n.* humanity, manhood, human condition. — *Nara-trojakācārjya ('ka-āc'), as, m., N.* of a man. — *Nara-datta, as, m., N.* of a Brāhman, a nephew of the Rishi Asita; (*ā*), *f.*, N. of a goddess executing the commands of the twentieth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpīṇī; one of the sixteen Vidyā-devīs. — *Nara-deva, as, m.* 'a god among men,' a sovereign, king. — *Naradeva-tva, am, n.* kingship, royalty, kingly rank. — *Naradeva-deva, as, m.* a god among the gods of men or kings. — *Naradeva-putra, as, m.* the son of a man and a god. — *Nara-dvish, ī, m.* 'enemy of men,' a Rakshas. — *Nara-nagara, am, n., N.* of a town. — *Nara-nātha, as, m.* 'protector of men,' a king, a prince. — *Naranātha-mārga, as, m.* 'king's road, royal road,' the chief road, high street. — *Naranāthāsana ('tha-ās'), am, n.* the throne or dignity of a king. — *Nara-nāyaka, as, m.* 'leader of men,' a king, a prince. — *Nara-nārāyaṇa, as, m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa; (*au*), *m. du.* Kṛishṇa and Arjuna, see *nara* above. — *Naran-dhī, is, m.* 'man-containing,' the world, (a word given by Mahī-dhara to explain the etymology of *naran-dhīsha* below). — *Naran-dhīsha, as, m., Ved.* 'observing men (?),' an epithet of Vishṇu; of Pūshan; (according to Mahī-dhara on Vajasaneyi-s. VIII. 55. this comp. is either *naran-dhī-sha*, 'destroying the world,' see *naran-dhī* above, or *na-randhīsha*, 'not injuring,' i. e. 'a protector'; in XXII. 20. he explains *naran-dhīsha* by 'man-praising.') — *Narapati, is, m.* 'lord of men,' a king, sovereign; N. of one of the four mythical kings of Jambū-dvīpa. — *Narapati-jaya-baryā, f., N.* of a work. — *Narapati-patha, as, m.* 'king's road,' the chief road, high street. — *Narapati-vijaya, as, m., N.* of a work. — *Nara-paśu, us, m.* 'man-beast,' a brute in human form, a beast-like man. — *Nara-pāla, as, m.* 'protector of men,' a king, a prince. — *Nara-pungava, as, m.* an excellent hero. — *Nara-priya, as, ā, am*, favourable or friendly to mankind; (*as*), *m.* a species of tree (= *nīla-rīksha*). — *Nara-bali, is, m.* a human sacrifice; [cf. *nara-medha, purusha-medha*]. — *Nara-brahma-deva, as, m., N.* of a king. — *Nara-bhūj, k, k, k, m.* man-eating, cannibal. — *Nara-bhū, ūs, f.* or *nara-bhūmī, is, f.* 'the land of men, birthplace of men,' Bhārata-varsha,

i. e. India or the central part of the known continent. — *Nara-mānikā* or *nara-mānini, f.* a man-like woman, a woman with a beard; [cf. *nara-mālini*]. — *Nara-mālā, f.* a string or girdle of skulls. — *Nara-mālini, f.* = *nara-mānini* (of which it is probably a corruption). — *Nara-mūrchana, am, n., N.* of the eighty-ninth chapter of the Pātala-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Nara-medha, as, m.* a human sacrifice, the sacrifice of a man; [cf. *nṛī-bali, purusha-medha*]. — *Naram-manyu, as, ā, am*, considered as a man, passing for a man. — *Narayantra, am, n.* 'instrument with a gnomon,' a sundial. — *Nara-yāna, am, n.* a carriage drawn by men; (in Pañca-tantra III. 248. *nara-yāna* with cerebral *ṇ* = 'a man-vehicle, a man serving as a vehicle for carrying another.') — *Nara-ratha, as, m.* a wrong form for *nara-ratha*. — *Nara-rāja, as, m.* 'king of men,' a king. — *Nararājya, am, n.* 'empire over men,' kingship, royalty, kingdom. — *Nara-rūpa, as, ī, am*, formed like a man, man-like; (*am*), *n.* the form of a man, human form. — *Nara-rūpin, ī, inī, ī,* having the human form. — *Nararshabha ('ra-rsh'), as, m.* 'man-bull,' chief of men, a prince. — *Nara-loka, as, m.* the world of men, the earth; mortals, men. — *Naraloka-pāla, as, m.* 'protector of men,' a king. — *Naraloka-vira, as, m.* 'a hero among men,' a human hero. — *Nara-val, ind.* like a man. — *Nara-vara, as, m.* an excellent or illustrious man. — *Naravara-vrīshobha, as, m.* an excellent hero (like a bull). — *Naravarottama ('ra-ut'), as, m.* the best of excellent men. — *Nara-varman, ā, m., N.* of a prince of Mālava in the twelfth century. — *Nara-vāhana, as, ā, am*, borne or carried by men, drawn by men; (*as*), *m.* an epithet of Kuvera; N. of a prince, successor of Śālī-vāhana; of a prince of the Dārvābhisāras; of a minister of king Kshema-gupta. — *Naravāhana-janana, am, n., N.* of the fourth section of the Kathā-sarit-sāgara by Soma-deva. — *Naravāhana-datta, as, m., N.* of a son of king Udayana. — *Nara-vāhin, ī, inī, ī,* carried or drawn by men (as a vehicle). — *Nara-vishvaṇa, as, m.* 'man-devourer,' a Rakshas, an imp or goblin. — *Nara-vira, as, m.* 'a hero of a man,' a heroic man, a hero or brave man. — *Naravira-loka, as, m.* the bravest of men; mankind in general. — *Nara-vyāghra* or *nara-sārdūla, as, m.* 'man-tiger,' an eminent man; the most illustrious of men. — *Nara-sringa, am, n.* 'man's horn,' i. e. anything chimerical or impossible. — *Nara-sreshṭha, as, m.* the best of men. — *Nara-saṃsarga, as, m.* intercourse of men, human society. — *Nara-sakha, as, m.* 'friend of Nara,' an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. — *Narasahārāma ('gha-ār'), as, m. (?)*, N. of a Buddhist monastery. — *Nara-sāra, as, m.* a particular substance or article of commerce, sal ammoniac (?). — *Nara-sinḥa, as, m.* 'man-lion,' a lion among men, a great warrior, a man of eminence or power, a chief; 'the lion-headed man' or Vishṇu in his fourth Ava-tāra when he descended to fight with Hiranya-kaśipu; N. of the father of king Bhairava; of several authors and princes; [cf. *nāra-sinḥa, nṛī-sinḥa, nara-hari*]. — *Narasinha-deva, as, m.* 'a god among the men-lions,' N. of several princes. — *Narasinha-dvādaśī-vrata, am, n., N.* of a particular ceremony performed in the month Phālguna; N. of the forty-second chapter of the Vārāha-Purāṇa. — *Narasinha-panḍita, as, m., N.* of an author. — *Narasinha-pārijāta, N.* of a work by Nara-sinḥa. — *Narasinha-purāṇa, am, n., N.* of a Purāṇa. — *Narasinha-mann, N.* of the sixteenth chapter of the Śārāda-tilaka by Lakshmana. — *Narasinha-yanttra, am, n., N.* of a mystical diagram described in the Tantra-sāra. — *Narasinha-saras-vatī, m., N.* of a commentator on the Vedānta-sāra. — *Narasinha-sahasra-nāmāni, n. pl.* 'the thousand names of the man-lion,' i. e. of Vishṇu, N. of a work. — *Nara-shandha, as, m.* a multitude or body of men. — *Nara-haya, am, n.* (with *yud-dha*), a fight between man and horse; [cf. *devā-sura*]. — *Nara-hari, is, m.* Vishṇu as 'the man-lion'