

Nagara (I)—in Śākadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 101; III. 70. 10.

Nagara (II)—a son of Manyu, and father of Samkr̥ti.

Vi. IV. 19. 21-2.

Nagarāṇi—Towns: shape of; round, vajra and long condemned. Square commended; half viṣkamba beyond kheṭa and pāṇam beyond that.

Br. II. 7. 94, 108-111.

Nagarī—of Devī; described.

Br. IV. 14. 9.

Nagr̥hū—a Ṛṣika who became a Ṛṣi by satya.

Br. II. 32. 101; M. 145. 95; Vā. 59. 92.

Nagna—a heretic: conquering, the senses and controlling self;¹ unlettered in Veda;² Dialogue between Vasiṣṭha and Bhīṣma regarding Nagna;³ Asuras became so by the delusion of Māyāmoha Viṣṇu;⁴ caste men who neglect their svadharmā become a Nagna.⁵

¹ Br. II. 27. 105 and 119; III. 14. 35-40. ² Vi. III. 16. 12; 17. 5.
³ Ib. III. 17. 7. ⁴ Ib. III. 18-36. ⁵ Ib. III. 18. 48 and 52.

Nagnajit (I)—a King of Kosala, had a daughter Satyā; established a convention that he who would curb the ferocity of seven bulls in his possession would be the proper husband for his daughter; all tried in vain; Kṛṣṇa went to Ayodhyā and offered to pass the test; seeing his feat Nagnajit gave