anxiety or fear. — *Nashṭātman* (°*ṭa-āt*°), *ā, ā, a,* deprived of mind or sense. — *Nashṭāpti-sūtra* (°*ṭa-āp*°), *am,* n. booty, plunder. — *Nashṭārtha* (°*ṭa-ar*°), *as, ā, am,* one who has lost his property, reduced to poverty. — *Nashṭāśaṅka* (°*ṭa-āś*°), *as, ā, am,* destitute of fear, fearless, dauntless. — *Nashṭāsu* (°*ṭa-asu*), *us, us, u,* Ved. one whose vital spirits have disappeared. — *Nashṭendu-kalā* (°*ṭa-in*°), f. the day of new moon when it rises invisible. — *Nashṭendriya* (°*ṭa-in*°), *as, ā, am,* one who has lost his organs of sense, deprived of one's senses. — *Nashṭaishin* (°*ṭa-esh*°), *ī, iṇī, i,* seeking any lost object. — *Nashṭaishya, am,* n. the act of seeking what has been lost.

*Nashṭi, is,* f. loss, destruction, ruin.

**नशाक** *naśāka, as,* m. a species of crow.

**नष्ट** *nashṭa.* See p. 473, col. 3.

**नस्** 1. *nas* (the alternative form for *asmān* acc. pl., for *asmabhyam* dat. pl., and for *asmākam* gen. pl. of the first personal pronoun *asmad,* q. v.); us, to us, of us; (*nas* is an enclitic and has no accent.)

**नस्** 2. *nas,* cl. 1. A. *nasate, nese, nasitā,* &c., Ved. to approach, to go towards, to join; to copulate (especially as husband and wife); (said to mean also) to be crooked or curved; to bend; to be fraudulent; [cf. Gr. *νέ-ο-μαι, νίσ-σ-ο-μαι, νόσ-το-s,* probably also *ναίω* for *νασ-ϳ-ω, ἔ-νασ-σα, ἐ-νάσ-θη-ν.*]

**नस्** 3. *nas,* f. (probably fr. rt. *snā,* to bathe, or *snu,* to flow, the initial *s* being dropped; cf. *nau; nas* is defective in nom. voc. sing. du. and pl., acc. sing. du., but may be optionally substituted for *nāsikā,* q. v., in the acc. pl. and remaining cases, e. g. *nasas* or *nāsikās, nasā* or *nāsikayā, nobhyām* or *nāsikābhyām;* only the weak cases *nasā, nasi, nasos,* however, appear to occur), the nose; [cf. *nāsā, nāsikā;* Lat. *nasus, naris.*] = *Naḥ-kshudra, as, ā, am,* small-nosed. — *Nastaḥ-karman, a,* n. 'the putting into the nose,' taking snuff. — *Nas-tas,* ind. from the nose, into the nose. — *Nasy-ota, as, ā, am* (fr. *nasi* loc. sing. + *ota*), led by a string through the septum of the nose, fastened by the nose, furnished with a nose-ring; an ox or other animal led by a string through the septum of the nose. = *Nas-vat, ān, atī, at,* Ved. having a nose.

*Nasa* (at the end of an adj. comp.) = 3. *nas,* the nose, see *un-n*°, *urū-ṇ*°, *kumbhī-n*°, *khara-ṇ*°, *go-n*°, *dru-ṇ*°, &c.; (*ā*), f. the nose.

*Nasi,* the nose (?), in *kumbhī-n*°, q. v.

*Nasta, as,* m. the nose; (*ā*), f. a hole bored in the septum of the nose, cf. *nastaka, nastita;* (*am*), n. a sternutatory, snuff. = *Nastakaraṇa, am,* n. a kind of instrument used by the Bhikshus for injecting the nose. — *Nasta-tas,* ind. (perhaps only = *nas-tas* with reduplicated affix *tas*), from the nose, out of the nose. = *Nastota* (°*ta-ota*), *as,* m. an ox led by a string through his nose; (also read *nasy-ota;* see under 3. *nas.*)

*Nastaka, as,* m. a hole bored in the septum or bridge of the nose of cattle for draught.

*Nastita, as, ā, am,* nozzled, having a hole bored in the septum of the nose, an ox or any other draught animal with a string through its nose, (the sort of rein usually employed in India.)

*Nasya, as, ā, am,* belonging or relating to the nose, nasal, in the nose; (*ā*), f. the nose; the string through the nose of an animal [cf. *nāsya*]; (*am*), n. the hairs in the nose; a sternutatory, snuff. — *Nasya-vidhi, is,* m. 'rules about sternutatories,' N. of the twenty-seventh chapter of the medical work Sārṅgadhara-saṃhitā.

**नसंविद्** *na-saṃvid, t,* f. unconsciousness; forgetfulness.

**नसुकर** *na-sukara, as, ā* or *ī, am,* not easy to be done.

**नह्** 1. *nah,* cl. 4. P. A. *nahyati, -te, nanāha, nehe, naddhā, natsyati, -te, anātsīt, anaddha, naddhum,* to bind, tie, bind on, bind round, put on, gird round, bind together; A. to put on one's self, dress, put on armour, arm one's self: Caus. *nāhayati, -yitum,* Aor. *anīnahat,* to cause to bind or tie together, to cause to put on: Desid. *ninatsati, -te:* Intens. *nānahyate, nānaddhi;* [cf. Gr. *νέ-ω, νή-θ-ω, νῆ-μα, νῆ-σι-s, νῆ-τρο-ν, νέ-ω,* Intens. *νη-νέ-ω, νη-έ-ω:* Lat. *ne-o, ne-men, ne-tu-s, nec-t-o, nexu-s:* Old Germ. *nā-an, nāw-an, nāh-an,* 'to sew;' *nā-dal,* 'needle;' *nah,* 'near:' Goth. *nethla,* 'a needle;' *nēhva,* 'near:' Angl. Sax. *nædl,* 'needle;' *neah, neh-st, nearra:* Eng. *nigh:* Mod. Germ. *näh-en, nad-el, nah, nach, ge-nug:* Hib. *nasgaim,* 'I bind;' *nas,* 'a tie.']

2. *nah, t,* f., Ved. a bond, tie; [cf. *akshā-n*°.]

*Naha* in *dru-ṇaha,* q. v.

*Nahana, am,* n., Ved. a bolt, a nail or connecting beam in a wall.

*Nahyamāna, as, ā, am,* being bound, tied, or fettered.

**नहि** *na-hi,* ind. for not, surely not, certainly not, by no means, not at all; *na-nahi,* certainly not; (*nahi* is sometimes strengthened in the Veda by other particles, e. g. *nahy anga, nahi nu, nahi sma.*) = *Nahi-mātra, as* or *am,* m. or n. (?), a particular high number; [cf. *na-mātra.*]

**नहुस्** *nahus, us,* m. a man, one who does not belong to one's own immediate community, a neighbour [cf. *nābhi;* Mod. Germ. *nahe*]; (collectively) the neighbourhood.

*Nahusha, as,* m., Ved. = *nahus,* a man; N. of a son of Manu and author of a Ṛig-veda hymn; N. of an ancient king, one of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purū-ravas, father of Yayāti, who took possession of Indra's throne in heaven for a time, but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent; (according to others) a son of Ambarīsha, father of Nābhāga; N. of a serpent-demon; N. of a Marut; an epithet of Kṛishṇa-Vishṇu; [cf. *naghusha, nāhusha, nāhushi.*] = *Nahusha-carita, am,* n. 'the life of Nahusha,' N. of the 112th chapter of the Bhūmi-khaṇḍa of the Padma-Purāṇa. = *Nahushākhya* (°*sha-ākh*°), *am,* n. the plant Tabernæmontana Coronaria (= *tagara-pushpa*). — *Nahushātmaja* (°*sha-āt*°), *as,* m., N. of a king, the son of Nahusha, also called Yayāti.

*Nahushṭara, as, ā, am,* Ved. nearer (?), nearer than a neighbour.

*Nahushya, as, ā, am,* Ved. belonging to a descendant of Nahus, belonging to a man in general, human; (*as*), m. a man.

**ना** *nā,* ind. = *na,* no, not.

**नाक** *nāka, as,* m. (said to be fr. *na* + *a-ka,* where there is no unhappiness), heaven, the vault or ceiling of heaven, the upper sky, the firmament, sky, atmosphere, ether, paradise, (often in the Veda with *divo,* gen. of 3. *div,* or with *uttama* or *tṛitīya;* cf. *tri-nāka, tri-diva:* in Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā XVII. 67, the scale upwards is given as follows, 1. *Pṛithivī,* earth; 2. *Antarīkṣha,* atmosphere; 3. *Div,* sky; 4. *Divo-nāka,* upper sky; 5. *Svar-jyotis,* heaven of light or sphere of the luminaries); the sun (?); N. of a Maudgalya; N. of a mythical weapon of Arjuna; (*as, ā, am*), 'painless (?),' N. of a dynasty. = *Nāka-cara, as, ā, am,* walking in the sky (as the Pitṛis). — *Nāka-nātha, as,* m. or *nāka-nāthaka, as,* m. 'guardian of the sky,' an epithet of Indra. — *Nāka-nāyaka, as,* m. 'chief of the sky,' an epithet of Indra. — *Nākanāyaka-purohita, as,* m. 'Indra's chief priest,' an epithet of Bṛihas-pati. = *Nāka-pūla, as,* m. guardian or lord of the sky. — *Nāka-pṛishṭha, am,* n. 'sky-ceiling,' the upper sky, the uppermost heaven. = *Nāka-pṛishṭhya, as, ā, am,* being in the highest heaven. — *Nāka-loka, as,* m. the heavenly world. — *Nāka-vanitā,* f. 'a nymph of heaven,' an Apsaras. — *Nāka-sad, t, t, t,* resting in the firmament, inhabiting the sky; (*t*), m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity; (*as*), m. pl., N. of nine Ekāhas; (*t*), f., N. of an Ishṭakā. — *Nākāpagā* (°*ka-āp*°), f. the river of heaven, the heavenly Gaṅgā. — *Nākeśa* (°*ka-īśa*), *as,* m. 'the lord of the sky,' an epithet of Indra. — *Nākeśvara* (°*ka-īś*°), *as,* m. 'the lord of heaven,' a god. — *Nākaukas* (°*ka-ok*°), *ās,* m. 'whose dwelling is the sky,' an inhabitant of heaven, a god.

*Nākin, ī,* m. a deity, god (as dwelling in Nāka). — *Nāki-nātha, as,* m. 'chief of the gods,' an epithet of Indra.

**नाकु** *nāku, us,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *nam*), an ant-hill or mole-hill, a burrow; a mountain; N. of a Muni or saint. — *Nāku-sadman, ā,* m. a snake.

**नाकुल** *nākula, as, ī, am* (fr. *nakula*), relating or belonging to an ichneumon, ichneumon-like, similar to an ichneumon; (*as*), m. a patronymic from Nakula [cf. *nākulī*]; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ī*), f. the ichneumon plant, a particular plant supposed to furnish the ichneumon or mungoose with an antidote when bitten in a conflict with a snake [cf. *gandhā-nākulī, nakuleshṭā*]; a sort of pepper, Piper Chaba (= *ćavya*); the root of the Seemul tree (= *kukkuṭī-kanda*) and several other plants, as *yava-tiktā, śveta-kaṇṭa-kārī, sarpa-gandhā.* — *Nākulāndhya* (°*la-an*°), *am,* n. 'ichneumon blindness,' a kind of weakness of sight.

*Nākuli, is,* m. a descendant of Nakula, a patronymic of Satānīka.

**नाक्र** *nākra, as,* m., Ved. an aquatic animal; [cf. *nakra.*]

**नाक्षत्र** *nākshatra, as, ī, am* (fr. *nakshatra*), belonging to the constellations or lunar asterisms, starry, sidereal; (*am*), n. a month computed by the moon's passage through the twenty-seven mansions, or one of thirty days of sixty Ghaṭis each.

*Nākshatrika, as, ī, am,* relating or belonging to the lunar asterisms, sidereal; (*as*), m. a month of twenty-seven days, each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar asterism; (*ī*), f. the state or condition to which a person is subjected agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

**नाग** *nāga, as,* m. (perhaps for original *snāga;* Angl. Sax. *snaca;* Eng. *snake;* or connected with *naga,* a mountain, or *nagna,* naked; said to be fr. rt. 1. *dah* through change of *d* into *n*), a snake in general, especially the spectacle-snake or cobra capella, Coluber; a Nāga or fabulous serpent-demon so called, having a human face with the tail of a serpent, (the race of these beings is said to have sprung from Kadrū, wife of Kaśyapa [or from Su-rasā], in order to people Pātāla, one of the regions below the earth, their city is called Bhoga-vatī); an elephant; a shark (= *timi-nāga*); a cruel or tyrannical person; (at the end of a comp.) 'an elephant of a man,' any great or pre-eminent person; N. of several plants, the small tree with fragrant blossoms, Mesua Roxburghii [cf. *nāga-keśara*]; Rottlera Tinctoria (= *pun-nāga*); a Cyperus (= *mustaka*); Piper Betel; a poisonous plant (see *nāga-stokaka*); a cloud; a peg or nail projecting from a wall to hang anything upon; one of the five airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation; N. of the number seven, (probably to be referred to seven mythical serpents, but eight principal Nāgas are mentioned); N. of a Sādhya; of a Buddhist teacher; of a king of Āryāvarta, contemporary of Samudra-gupta; N. of a dynasty consisting of nine or seven princes; N. of several men; N. of a mountain; of a district; (*ī*), f. a female Nāga; a female elephant; (*am*), n. tin; lead; one of the astronomical periods called Karaṇas, (it is one of those termed *dhruva,* q. v., or invariable, and corresponds to the last half of Amāvāsya or new moon); the effects of that period on anything done or happening during it; (*as, ī, am*), formed or consisting of snakes, serpentine, snaky; relating to serpents or serpent-demons;