

*nadi-kūla* (IE 7-1-2), 'two'.

*nadīpāla* (HRS), fixed tax on villages situated upon the banks of rivers and lakes as suggested by the *Arthaśāstra*.

*nadītara-sthāna* (IE 8-5), ferry.

*nāḍiyaka* (LP), same as *aṇḍīyaka*; a place where the carts stand to dispose of goods.

*nāḍu* (IE 8-4; SII 1; SITI), a country; a territorial division; a district or a subdivision; the local assembly to govern the civic affairs of the division called *nāḍu*.

(EI 31), a chamber.

*Nāḍu-gauda* (ASLV), the head of an organisation relating to a district.

*nāḍuka* (EI 12; ASLV), same as *nāḍu*.

*naga* (IE 8-1-2), 'seven'; rarely used to indicate 'eight'.

*nāga* (IE 7-1-2), 'eight'.

*nāgadala* (BL), meaning uncertain; cf. 'a race subsisting on *nāgadala*'.

*nāg-āmāvāsyā*, cf. *nāgara-amāvāsyā* (EI 5), name of a *tithi*.

*Nagakāra* (BL), wrong reading for *Taṭṭhakāra*, 'a brazier'.

*nagara* (IE 8-4), city; palace; cf. *navara*.

(EI 21; SITI), a commercial guild; guild of merchants; a mercantile town; often spelt in Kannaḍa inscriptions as *nakara* or *nakhara*; cf. *pañca-nagara*.

(CITD), in Telugu inscriptions, a territorial assembly like the *sabhā* and *ūr*; the merchant community in general or the organization of the merchant community of a town. In some places, the *nagara* and *ūr* carried on their functions side by side. The word is sometimes used to indicate occupational groups like *sāleyanagarattom*. Cf. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, *The Coḷas*, Vol. II, 1st ed., p. 294.

(EI 4), same as *Kaliṅga-nagara*. Cf. *śrī-Nagara-bhukti* = *Pāṭalīputra-bhukti* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 311).

(IA 17), represented in Prakrit by *nera* further corrupted to *ner* or *nar*. See *nagarī*.

*Nagar-ādhiḱṛta* (HD), the city prefect. See *Rājataranṅinī*, IV. 81; VI. 70; VIII. 3334.

*Nagar-ādhiḱa* (HD), same as *Nagar-ādhiḱṛta*.

*Nāgaraka* (HD), same as *Nāgarika*; chief officer of the city; the city prefect of police. See *Arthaśāstra*, II. 36; *Kāma-*