

Etymology : Means "homecoming" in Greek

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نيسٽور

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'nestor' se escribe نيسٽور en árabe. ¿Cómo se escribe tu nombre?

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'Nestor mizael juarez garza' se escribe نيسٽور ميسايل خواريس غارسا en árabe. ¿Cómo se escribe tu nombre?

دانييل نيسٽور - ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة

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دانييل مارڪ نيسٽور (بالصربية: Данијел Нестор, Danijel Nestor) ولد في 4 سبتمبر 1972، في بلغراد، يوغوسلافيا، هو لاعب كرة مضرب صربي كندي من تورونتو، ...

sensagent - نيسٽور كومبان

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translation - كومبان نيسٽور (Wikipedia). Nestor Combin. Advertizing ▾ ... definition and synonyms of نيسٽور كومبان - sensagent. sensagent's ...

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Easily find the right translation for نيسٽور from Arabic to Portuguese ... Original language: Arabic Report wrong entry. Translation that you can say: Nestor.

Nestor the priest

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sefer Nestor Ha-Komer or **The Book of Nestor the Priest** (c.900 CE)^[1] is the earliest surviving anti-Christian Jewish polemic.^{[2][3]} The book is in Hebrew, but also exists in an Arabic translation. It cites extensively and critically from New Testament and Church sources. The title *komer* (כּוֹמֵר) describes a Christian priest (in modern Hebrew the word is used both for Catholic or Orthodox priests and for Protestant ministers), rather than a kohen or Jewish priest.

The text uses the spelling Yeschu (ישו) for Jesus.^[4]

A modern edition פּוֹלְמוֹס נִסְתוֹר הַכּוֹמֵר *The Polemic of Nestor the Priest* by Daniel J. Lasker and Sarah Stroumsa was published by the Ben-Zvi Institute for the Study of Jewish Communities in the East, 1996.

See also

- Toledot Yeshu
- Milhamoth ha-Shem of Jacob Ben Reuben 12C
- Sefer Nizzahon Yashan or Nizzahon vetus 13C
- Sefer Joseph Hamekane of R. Joseph hen R. Nathan l'official 13C (Paris MS)
- *The Touchstone* of Ibn Shaprut

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- ↑ Daniel J. Lasker, « Qissat Mujadalat al-Usqf and Nestor Ha-Komer : The Earliest Arabic and Hebrew Jewish Anti-Christian Polemics. », in Joshua Blau and Stefan C. Reif (eds.), *Geni a Research After Ninety Years: The Case of Judaeo-Arabic*, University of Cambridge Oriental Publications, ed. University of Cambridge Press, 1992, pp. 112-118, quoted by Theo L. Hettema (ed.), *Religious Polemics in Context: Papers Presented to the Second International Conference of the Leiden Institute for the Study of Religions (Lisor) Held at Leiden, 27-28 April, 2000*, ed. Uitgeverij Van Gorcum, 2004, p.546
- ↑ Joel E. Rembaum, The Influence of "Sefer Nestor Hakomer" on Medieval Jewish Polemics, in: Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research, Vol. 45, (1978)
- ↑ Daniel J. Lasker, Jewish-Christian Polemics at the Turning Point: Jewish Evidence from the Twelfth Century, in: The Harvard Theological Review, Vol. 89, No. 2 (Apr., 1996)
- ↑ Daniel J. Lasker, Sarah Stroumsa, Nestor (proselyte.) - 1996 (138) לוֹ וְהָלָא תִּדְעַ כִּי יֵשׁוּ בָּא בְּגַלִּיל וּבָא אֵלָיו אִישׁ אֶחָד וְאָמַר לוֹ טַבְלָנִי. אָמַר לוֹ יֵשׁוּ אֵינִי יְכוּל לְטַבּוֹל אוֹתָךְ אֵלָּא לְךָ לְכֹהֵן וְהַקָּרֵב קָרֵבן ... תַּמִּיָּה נָא לִי לְמִי הִיָּה מִתְּפַלֵּל אִם יֵשׁוּ אֱלֹהִים? וְאָם תֹּאמַר שְׂאִינוּ אֱלֹהִים כּוֹזֵבִת בְּתַפְלַתְךָ שְׂאֵתָה מִתְּפַלֵּל בְּכָל יוֹם הָאֵב וְהֵבֵן וְרוּחַ הַקּוֹדֵשׁ

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Nestor (mythology)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In Greek mythology, **Nestor of Gerenia** (Ancient Greek: Νέστωρ Γερένιος, *Nestōr Gerēnios*) was the son of Neleus and Chloris and the King of Pylos. He became king after Heracles killed Neleus and all of Nestor's siblings. His wife was either Eurydice or Anaxibia; their children included Peisistratus, Thrasymedes, Pisidice, Polycaste, Straticus, Aretus, Echephron, and Antilochus.



According to some,^[1] this cup shows Hecamede mixing kykeon for Nestor. Tondo of an Attic red-figure cup, c. 490 BC. From Vulci.

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- 2 Nestor's advice
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Biography

Nestor was an Argonaut, helped fight the centaurs, and participated in the hunt for the Calydonian Boar.

He and his sons, Antilochus and Thrasymedes, fought on the side of the Achaeans in the Trojan War. Though Nestor was already very old when the war began (he was believed to be about 110), he was noted for his bravery and speaking abilities. In the *Iliad*, he often gives advice to the younger warriors and advises Agamemnon and Achilles to reconcile. He is too old to engage in combat himself, but he leads the Pylian troops, riding his chariot, and one of his horses is killed by an arrow shot by Paris. He also had a solid gold shield. Homer frequently calls him by the epithet "the Gerenian horseman." At the funeral games of Patroclus, Nestor advises Antilochus on how to win the chariot race. Antilochus was later killed in battle by Memnon.

In the *Odyssey*, Nestor and those who were part of his army had safely returned to Pylos since they did not take part in the looting of Troy upon the Greeks' victory in the Trojan War. Odysseus's son Telemachus travels to Pylos to inquire about the fate of his father. Nestor receives Telemachus kindly and entertains him lavishly but is unable to furnish any information on his father's fate. Also appearing in the *Odyssey* are Nestor's wife Eurydice (a mythological figure separate from Orpheus's wife of the same name) and their remaining living sons: Echephron, Stratius, Perseus, Aretus, Thrasymedes and Peisistratus. Nestor also had a daughter named Polycaste.

Nestor's advice

Homer's characterization of Nestor is not without subtle humor. In the *Iliad*, Nestor's advice to the other Achaeans in any given situation is often given only after he has first, somewhat garrulously displaying his

vanity, spent several minutes explaining his own heroic conduct in the past when faced with similar circumstances.

In the *Odyssey*, too, Homer's admiration of Nestor is tempered by some humor at his expense: Telemachus, having returned to Nestor's home from a visit to Helen of Troy and Menelaus (where he has sought further information on his father's fate), urges Peisistratus to let him board his vessel immediately to return home rather than being subjected to a further dose of Nestor's rather overwhelming sense of hospitality.



Nestor and his sons sacrifice to Poseidon on the beach at Pylos (Attic red-figure calyx-krater, 400–380 BC).

Nestor's advice in the *Iliad* has also been interpreted to have sinister undertones. For example, when Patroclus comes to Nestor for advice in Book 11, Nestor persuades him that it is urgent for him to disguise himself as Achilles. Karl Reinhardt argues that this is contrary to what Patroclus really originally wanted – in fact, he is only there to receive information on behalf of Achilles about the wounded Machaon.^[2] Reinhardt notes that an "unimportant errand left behind by an all-important one ... Patroclus' role as messenger is crucial and an ironic purpose permeates the encounter."^[3]

Homer offers contradictory portrayals of Nestor as a source of advice. On one hand, Homer describes him as a wise man; Nestor repeatedly offers advice to the Achaeans that has been claimed to be anachronistic in Homer's time – for example, arranging the armies by tribes and clans or effectively using chariots in battle.^[4] Yet at the same time Nestor's advice is frequently ineffective. Some examples include Nestor accepting without question the dream Zeus plants in Agamemnon in Book 2 and urging the Achaeans to battle, instructing the Achaeans in Book 4 to use spear techniques that in actuality would be disastrous,^[5]

and in Book 11 giving advice to Patroclus that ultimately leads to his death. Yet Nestor is never questioned and instead is frequently praised.^[6]

Hanna Roisman explains that the characters in the *Iliad* ignore the discrepancy between the quality of Nestor's advice and its outcomes because, in the world of the *Iliad*, "outcomes are ultimately in the hands of the ever arbitrary and fickle gods ... heroes are not necessarily viewed as responsible when things go awry." In the *Iliad*, people are judged not necessarily in the modern view of results, but as people.^[7] Therefore Nestor should be viewed as a good counselor because of the qualities he possesses as described in his introduction in Book 1 – as a man of "sweet words," a "clear-voiced orator," and whose voice "flows sweeter than honey."^[8] These are elements that make up Nestor, and they parallel the elements that Homer describes as part of a good counselor at *Iliad* 3.150–152. Therefore, "the definition tells us that Nestor, as a good advisor, possesses the three features ... that it designates."^[7] Nestor is a good counselor inherently, and the consequences of his advice have no bearing on that, a view that differs from how good counselors are viewed today.

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- [↑] Pedrick, Victoria (1983). "The Paradigmatic Nature of Nestor's Speech in Iliad 11". *Transactions of the American Philological Association* **113**: 55–68. doi:10.2307/284002 (http://dx.doi.org/10.2307%2F284002). JSTOR 284002

(<https://www.jstor.org/stable/284002>).

4. ^ Kirk, G. S. (1987) *The Iliad: A Commentary*, 1. Books 1–4 Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0521281717.
5. ^ Postlethwaite, N. (2000) *Homer's Iliad: A Commentary on the Translation of Richmond Lattimore*, Exeter, on 4.301–9.
6. ^ Examples include *Iliad* 2.372, 4.293 and 11.627.
7. ^ ^a ^b Roisman, Hanna (2005). "Nestor the Good Counselor". *Classical Quarterly* **55**: 17–38. doi:10.1093/cq/bmi002 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cq/bmi002>).
8. ^ *Iliad* 1.247–253


Sources

- Homer. *Iliad* I, 248; II, 370; IV, 293.
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- *The Merchant of Venice* Act I, Scene I, Line 55.
- In James Joyce's *Ulysses*, the character of Deasy stands for Nestor.

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Nestor

Definition from Wiktionary, the free dictionary

*See also: **nestor** and **Néstor***

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Translingual

Etymology

Latin

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /ˈnɛstər/

Proper noun

Nestor m

1. A taxonomic genus within the family Strigopidae — the kea and kaka.




Hypernyms

- (*genus*): Aves - class; Saurornithes - informal group; Ornithothoraces, Ornithurae - clades; Carinatae - subclass; Neornithes - infraclass; Neognathae - parvclass; Psittaciformes - ordes; Strigopoidea - superfamily; Nestoridae - family

Hyponyms

- (*genus*): *Nestor meridionalis*, *Nestor notabilis*, †*Nestor productus* - species

External links

-  **Nestor (genus)** on Wikipedia.
-  **Nestor** on Wikispecies.
-  **Category:Nestor** on Wikimedia Commons.

References

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English

Etymology

Ancient Greek Νέστωρ (*Néstōr*), possibly from [script?] (*neisthai*, “to return safely”), [script?] (*nostos*, “homecoming”).

Pronunciation

- Audio (US) 0:00 MENU

Proper noun

Nestor


1. (*Greek mythology*) An old and wise king in Homer's *Iliad*.
2. *A male given name*, rare in English.
3. An old counselor

Translations

±male given name

[show ▼]

See also

-  **Nestor (legend)** in the 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica.

Anagrams

- stoner, tenors, tensor, toners

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| English male given names from Ancient Greek

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Nestoriel An angel of the 1st Hour of the day serving under Sammael.

<http://www.angelfire.com/journal/cathboduua/Angels/Nangels.html>