

R. 5. 32; पर्यङ्कबन्धस्थिरपूर्वकायम् Ku. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (—लः) former or ancient times. —कालिक, —कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. —कृत a. previously done. (—तम्) an act done in a former life. —कोटिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —क्रिया preparation. —गा N. of the river Godāvari. —गङ्गा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवेन्दुजा पूर्वगङ्गा नर्मदा मेकलाद्रिजा Abh. Chin. 1088. —चोदित a. 1 aforesaid, above-mentioned. —2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज a. 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born; यमयोः पूर्वजः पार्थः Mb. 3. 141. 11. —2 ancient, old. —3 eastern. (—जः) 1 an elder brother; अपहाय महीशमार्चिचरु सदसि त्वां ननु भीमपूर्वजः; Śi. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. —2 the son of the elder wife. —3 an ancestor, a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. —4 (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5 the manes living in the world of the moon. (—जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् n. a former birth. (—m.) an elder brother; स लक्ष्मणं लक्ष्मणपूर्वजन्मा (विलोक्य) R. 14. 44.; 15. 95. —जातिः f. a former birth. —ज्ञानम् knowledge of a former life. —तापनीयम् N. of the first half of तृसिंहतापनीयोपनिषद्. —दक्षिण a. south-eastern. (—णा) the south-east. —दिकपतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिनम् the forenoon. —दिश f. the east. —दिश्य a. situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टम् the award of destiny. —दृष्ट a. 1 primæval. —2 declared by the ancients; यथा ब्राह्मण-चाण्डालः पूर्वदृष्टस्तथैव सः Ms. 9. 87. —देवः 1 an ancient deity. —2 a demon or Asura; भूमिदेवनरदेवसंगमे पूर्वदेवरिपुरहर्णां हरिः Śi. 14. 58. —3 a progenitor (पितृ). —4 (du.) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa; सव्यसाचिन् महाबाहो पूर्वदेव सनातन Mb. 3. 41. 35 (com. पूर्वदेव नरनारायणसख). —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men; अन्नोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्म-चारिणः। न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः॥ Ms. 3. 192. —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —द्वार a. favourable in the eastern region. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परनिपात. —निमित्त an omen. —निविष्ट a. made formerly, in past; यस्तु पूर्वनिविष्टस्य तडागस्योदकं हरेत् Ms. 9. 281. —पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. —2 the first half of a lunar month; सर्वं पूर्वपक्षापरपक्षाभ्यामभिपन्नम् Bri. Up. 3. 1. 5. —3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question; विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरम्. —4 the first objection to an argument. —5 the statement of the plaintiff. —6 a suit at law. —7 an assertion, a proposition. —पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदम् the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पश्चात्, —पश्चिम ind. from the east to the west. —पाञ्चालक a. belonging to the eastern Pañchālas. —पाणिनीयाः m. (pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन m. an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor; अब्रवीद् हि स मां कुदस्त्वव पूर्वपितामहः। मूत्रश्लेष्माशनः पाप निरयं प्रतिपत्स्यसे॥ Mb. 12. 3. 21. —पीठिका

introduction. —पुरुषः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. —2 anyone of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); Pt. 1. 89. —3 an ancestor in general. —पूर्व a. each preceding one. (—र्वाः) m. (pl.) forefathers. —प्रोद्यपदा = पूर्वभाद्रपदा; Mb. 13. 89. 13. —फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —बन्धुः first or best friend; Mk. —भवः a former life. —भागः 1 the forepart. —2 the upper part. —भा(भ)द्रपदा the twentyfifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावः 1 priority. —2 prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. —3 (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाषिन् a. willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः f. prior occupation or possession; Ms. 8. 252. —भूत a. preceding, previous. —मध्याह्नः the forenoon. —मारिन् a. dying before; एवञ्चत्तां सवर्णां त्वां द्विजातिः पूर्वमारिणीम् (दाहयेत्) Ms. 5. 167. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. —मुख a. having the face turned towards the east. —यास्य a. south-eastern. —रङ्गः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रङ्गविष्णोपशान्तये। कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरङ्गः स उच्यते॥ D. R.; पूर्वरङ्गं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वरङ्गः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Śi. 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणाद् दशनाद् वापि मिथः संरुदरागयोः। दशाविशेषोयोऽप्राप्तौ पूर्वरगः स उच्यते॥ S. D. 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night (from dusk to midnight). —रूपम् 1 indication of an approaching change; an omen. —2 a symptom of occurring disease. —3 the first of two con-current vowels or consonants that is retained. —4 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणम् a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् a. young. (—n.) youth. —वर्तिन् a. existing before, prior, previous. —वाक्यम् (in dram.) an allusion to former utterance. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law; पूर्ववादं परित्यज्य योऽन्यमालम्बते पुनः। पदसंक्रमणाद् ज्ञेयो हीनवादी स वै नरः॥ Mitā. —वादिन् m. the complainant or plaintiff. —विद् a. knowing the events of the past; historian; पृथोरपीमां पृथिवीं भार्यां पूर्वविदो विदुः Ms. 9. 44. —विप्रतिषेधः the conflict of two statements contrary to each other. —विहित a. deposited before. —वृत्तम् 1 a former event; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः सानुजः पितृ-सखस्य राघवः (उद्धमानः) R. 11. 10. —2 previous conduct. —वैरिन् a. one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. —शारद a. relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सकथम् the upper part of the thigh; P. V. 4. 98. —संचित a. gathered before (as in former birth); त्यजेदाश्वयुजे मासि मुन्यन्नं पूर्वसंचितम् Ms. 6. 15. —सन्ध्या daybreak, dawn; रजनिमचिरजाता पूर्वसन्ध्या सुतैव (अनुपतति) Śi. 11. 40. —सर a. going in front. —सागरः