jīva-do, q.v.); placing upon, arranging. - Dāyakatā, f. the state of a giver, giving.

Dāyita, as, ā, am, probably a wrong reading for

dāpita, q. v.

1. dayitri, incorrect form for 1. datri, p. 407, col. 2. Dāyin, ī, inī, i, (at the end of comp.) giving, presenting, granting, paying, owing; communicating; cansing, effecting; [cf. a-d°, udaka-d°, ri-

1. daru, us, us, u (for 2. daru see p. 410, col. 1), liberal, munificent, giving, communicating, compassionate; a giver, donor; an artist (in this sense

perhaps to be referred to rt. dri).

Dāvan, Ved., occurring only in dat. dāvane, for the giving, in order to give or present; in order to receive; $(\tilde{a}, \tilde{a}, a)$, giving, granting, (usually at the end of comp.; cf. $a \acute{s} v a - d^{\circ}$ and $\acute{s} a l a - d^{\circ}$.)

3. dā, cl. 2. 4. P. dāti, dyati, dātum, to cut, divide; [according to native authorities the proper form of this rt. is do, q.v.; cf. rts. day, dal: Gr. δαί-ο-μαι, δαί(τ)-ι, δαιτύ-s, δαί-τη, δαι-τρό-s, δαί-νυ-μι, δαί-νυ-μαι, δαι-τυ-μών, δαίζω, δατέ-ο-μαι, δα-σ-μό-s, δαπτω (Caus.), δείπνον: Lat. daps: Cambro-Brit. de, 'to part;' dead, 'a parting.']

2. data, as, a, am, cut, divided; reaped; (see

Pāņ. VIII. 4, 46.)
2. dāti, is, f. cutting, destroying; distribution. - Dāti-vāra, as, ā, am, Ved. (Sāy.) splitting the clouds or yielding water or giving strength or giving riches, (as if fr. 1. dā; see 1. dāti, p. 407, col. 2.)

Dātu, u, n., Ved. a part, division, allotted portion

or task; (at the end of an adj. comp. after a numeral = fold, e. g. sahasra-datu, thousand-fold.)

2. dātri, tā, trī, tri (for I. dātri see p. 407, col. 2), Ved. cutting off, mowing; cropping (grass); a cutter. Datra, am, n., Ved. anything allotted or fallen to one's share, share, possession; an instrument for cutting or chopping wood &cc., a sort of sickle or large knife, a bill-hook or hatchet with a curved

point, commonly called a Da.

2. dana, as, m. (for I. dana see p. 407, col. 2), Ved. distribution (especially of food); a meal; a sacrificial meal; distributing, communicating, diberality; part, share, possession; a distributer; (am), n. cuttiog off, dividing; pasture; the fluid flowing from an elephant's temples when in rut; [cf. 1. dana.] - Dānāpnas (°na-ap°), ās, ās, as, Ved. having abundant shares (or gifts, fr. 1. dāna). - Dānaukas (°na-ok°), ās, m., Ved. delighting in the sacrificial meal; (Say.) the abode of liberality, munificent, epithet of Indra, (as if fr. I. dana.)

Dānava, as, ī, m. f. a class of demons, a giant, a Titan; (according to a later conception the Danavas, who are implacable enemies of the Devas, are children of Danu and Kasyapa, see danu, p. 401; the Daityas and Danavas are often identified, and both of them are called Asuras); (as, $\bar{\imath}$, am), belonging to the Dānavas, peculiar to the Dānavas, &c. $-D\bar{a}nava$ guru, us, m. 'the preceptor of the Dānavas,' N. of the regent of the planet Venus. - Dānava-pati, is, m. the king of the Danavas. - Danava-pūjita, as, ā, am, worshipped by the Dānavas; (as), m. the regent of the planet Venus. - Dānava-priyā, f. the betel plant. - Dānava-sūdana, as, ā, am, destroying the Dānavas. - Dānavāri (°va-ari), is, m. an enemy of the Danavas; an epithet of Indra; of Siva; (ayas), m. pl. the gods. - Dānavendra (°va-in°), as, m. the chief of the Dānavas.

Dānaveya, as, m. a Dānava or demon.

2. dānu, us, us, u (for 1. see p. 407, col. 3), valiant; a victor, conqueror, destroyer; (us), m. a class of demons; (u), n. a fluid, a drop, dew; [cf. ardra-d°, jīra-d°.] - Dānu-citra, as, ā, am, Ved. shining with dew, brilliant with moisture; (Say.) wonderfully destructive, wonderfully liberal, marvellous by gifts, (as if fr. 1, $\sqrt{n}a^2 = D_{nave-dot}$ as, \bar{a} , am, Ved. giving drops, trickling. — $D\bar{a}nunas_{nat}i$, m. du. (fr. the gen. sing. of 2. $d\bar{a}nu$), Ved. 'the bods of dew,' epithet of Mitra-varupa and of the Asvins: (c_{Nu}) lords of munificence, (as if fr. 1. da.) - Danu-pinva, as,

&c., Ved. swelling with drops. - Danu-mat, an, atī, at, Ved. having many oblations; liquid, fluid, trickling; (Say.) malignant, injurious; having gifts, liberal, suited to a giver, (as if fr. T. da.)

2. dāman, ā, ā, m. f. (for 1. dāman see p. 407, col. 3; for 3. daman see below), an allotment, share.

2. daya, as, m. [cf. 1. daya, p. 407, col. 3], share, portion, separate property, inheritance, patrimony (e. g. dāyād upāgata, fallen to one's share by inheritance); a part (in sata-do, q. v.); distributing, dividing, breaking; loss, destruction; irony; place, site, (some of the meanings here given as connected with rt. 3. da may perhaps be referred to rt. 1. da; cf. 1. daya.) = Daya-kala, as, m. the time of dividing an inheritance. - Dāya-krama-sangraha, as, m., N. of a work on the law of inheritance. - Dāya-tattva, am, n., N. of a part of the Smriti-tattva. - Dāyatattva-krit, t, m., N. of an author mentioned in the Mitrodaya by Mitra-miśra. - Dāyabandhu, us, m. 'a friend or partner in the inheritance, a brother. - Dāya-bhāga, as, m. partition or portioning of inheritance, division of property among heirs, apportioning, inheritance; N. of a work on the law of inheritance. — Dāyabhāga-tīkā, f., N. of a commentary on the Daya-bhaga by Krishna. - Dāyabhāga-tattva, am, n., N. of a work by Raghu-nandana. - Dāya-vibhāga, as, m. portioning of inheritance, division of property amongst heirs, portion. - Dāyāda ('ya-āda), as, m. 'the receiver of a portion or heritage,' an heir, claimant, candidate, pretender (with gen. or loc. of thing); a son, a kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant; (ā, ī), f. an heiress, daughter. - Dāyāda-vat, ān, atī, at, having an heir. - Dāyādya, am, n. inheritance. - Dāyādya-tā, f. the state of being an inheritor or near relation, near relationship, affinity. - Dāyāpavartana ("ya-ap"), am, n. forfeiture of property, privation. - Dayarha ("ya-ar"), as, a, am, claimable or claiming inheritance.

2. dayaka, as, m. a heir, inheritor, kinsman. Dāyādava, as, m. an inheritor, heir, kinsman (?). 1. dita, as, a, am, cut, torn, divided.

1. dina, as, ā, am (for 2. dina see p. 412, col. 3), cut, split, destroyed.

4. dā, cl. 4. P. dyati, dātum, to bind; (this root does not occur separately, and is not given in the Dhātu-pāṭha); [cf. Gr. δέ-ω, δίδη-μι, δέ-σι-s, δε-τή, δε-σ-μό-s, διά-δη-μα; Angl. Sax. ti-an, 'to tie.']

 $D\bar{a}ma$ (at the end of comp.) = 3. $d\bar{a}man$ below;

[cf. ud-d° and srag-d°.]

3. $d\bar{a}man$, a, n. (said to be also \bar{a} , f.), a string, cord, thread, rope, fetter, fillet; a girdle; a chaplet, wreath or garland for the forehead; a large bandage; a particular constellation. The word daman may be used at the end of an adj. comp., e. g. urudāman, having a large garland; and according to Pāṇini IV. 1, 27, when a numeral precedes, the fem. must end in ī, e. g. dvi-dāmnī, having two cords: it also occurs at the end of proper names, e.g. āšā-d°, q. v.; [cf. GI. κρή-δεμνον.] — $D\bar{a}ma$ kantha, as, ā or ī, am, having a rope round the neck; (as), m., N. of a man; (ās), m. pl. the descendants of this man. — Dāma-granthi, is, m. a name assumed by Nakula; [cf. granthika.] — Dāma-ćandra, as, m., N. of a man. - Dāma-jātaśrī, īs, m., N. of a prince (occurring only on coins). - 2. dāman-vat, ān, atī, at (for I. see p. 407, col. 3), furnished with cords &c. - Dāma-sinha, as, m., N. of a prince. - Dāmāneana ("ma-an"), am, n. a footrope for horses &c.; (also dāmāncala, am, n.) - Dāmādy-upākhyāna (°ma-ād°), am, n., N. of the fourteenth chapter of the Vāsishtha-rāmāyaṇa, commonly called Yoga-vāsishtha.—Dāmodara (°maud°), as, m., N. of Krishna or Vishnn (having a cord round the belly, Yasoda his foster-mother having in vain passed a rope round his body, whilst a child, to keep him in confinement); N. of the twelfth month; of the ninth Arhat of the past Ut-sarpinī; of two kings of Kaśmīra; of a poet

in the Bhoja-prabandha by Ballāla; of the editor of the drama called Mahā-nāṭaka; of the author of a medical work; of the father of Malhana and of several other men: of a river. - Damodara-aupta, as, m., N. of a poet. - Dāmodara-datta, as, m., N. of the father of Padma-natha-datta. - Damodaradeva, as, m., N. of a poet .- Dāmodara-paddhati, is, f., N. of an astronomical work. - Damodarāranya (°ra-ar°), am, n. 'Krishņa's wood,' N. of a forest. – Dāmoshņīsha (°ma-ush°), as, m., N. of an old sage; (also read damoshniva and damoshnīśa.) - Dāmoshnīshi, is, m. a patronymic from Dāmoshnīsha. - Dāmoshnīshya, as, m. a patronymic from Dāmoshņīshi.

Dāmanī, f. [cf. dāmana, p. 409, col. 3], a multitude of ropes or strings for tying cattle (especially

calves).

Dāmanīka, as, ā, am, at the end of an adj. comp. = dāmanī above.

Dāmā, f. a string, cord, &c., = 3. dāman, col. 2. 2. dita, as, a, am, bound; [cf. sam-dita.]

5. dā, cl. 1. A. dayate, dātum, to protect, defend, gnard; (according to native authorities the proper form of this rt. is de, q. v.) Datta, as, a, am, protected, defended. 6. dā, ās, f. protection, defence.

7. da, cl. 1. P. dayati, datum, to clean, purify; (according to native authorities the proper form of this rt. is dai, q. v.)

8. da, as, f. cleansing, purifying.

3. data, as, a, am [cf. ava-data], cleansed, cleaned, washed, purified; (see Pān. VII. 4, 46.) 3. dana, am, n. purification; [cf. 1. ava-dana.]

टाक dāka. See under. rt. 1. dā.

दास dāksha, as, ī, am (fr. daksha), relating to Daksha; relating to Dākshi; (as), m. or (am), n. the south; dakshasyayanam ("ya-ay") = dakshināyanam, the progress of the sun towards the south; the winter solstice; the sacrifice performed at this time; (as), m. pl., N. of the disciples of a particular school.

Dākshaka, as, &c., inhabited by the Dākshis; (am), n. a multitude of the descendants of Daksha.

Dākshāyaņa, as, i, am, coming from the Daksha family, of or relating to Daksha; (as), m. a son or distant descendant of Daksha; a particular kind of sacrifice [cf. dākshāyana-yajna]; (ī),f., N. of any of the danghters of Daksha; of Aditi; of Diti; of Kadrū; of Vi-oatā; of the nymph and asterism Rohinī; of Su-rasā, mother of the Nāgas; of Jayā and Vi-jaya; of Svadha; of Durga, wife of Siva; of the wife of Dharma, mentioned in the Vamana-Purāṇa; N. of the plant Croton Polyandrum,= danti; (nyas), f. pl. the twenty-seven lunar mansions considered mythologically as the daughters of Daksha and wives of the Moon; (am), n. the posterity of Daksha; gold or a gold ornament (as an ear-ring &c.); = dākshasyāyanam, the winter solstice; the sacrifice performed at this time. - Dākshāyana-bhakta, am, v. the district inhabited by the Dākshas. - Dākshāyana-yajna, as, m., N. of a kind of sacrifice said to be a modification of the Darśapaurnamäsa (extending through fifteen instead of thirty years). - Dākshāyanayajiika. as, ā, am, or dākshāyaņayajiin, ī, inī, i, belonging to the Dākshāyana sacrifice. - Dākshāyanī-pa, as, or dākshāyanī-pati, is, m. 'husband of Dākshāyanī,' epithet of the Moon; of Siva. - Dāleshāyanī-ramana, as, m. 'delighting in Dākshāyanī,' epithet of the Moon. - Dākshāyany-agni-praveśa, as, m., N. of the tenth chapter of the Uttara-khanda of the Siva-Purāņa.

Dākshāyaṇin, ī, inī, i, having gold, wearing golden ornaments; (ī), m. a Brāhman student wear-

ing golden ear-rings.

Dākshāyaṇya, as, m. the son of the Dākshā yanī Aditi, the sun.

Dākshāyinī, f. wrong form for dākshāyanī above. Dālishi, is, m. a son of Daksha; (i), f. a danghter