दाविक *dāvika, as,* &c. (fr. *devikā*), coming from the river Devikā; (Pāṇ. VII. 3, 1.)

Dāvikakūla (fr. *devikā-kūla*), see Pāṇ. VII. 3, 1.

दाश् 1. *dāś* (apparently occurring only in Ṛig-veda), cl. 1. P. A. *dāśati, -te,* (rarely cl. 2. 5. P.) *dāshṭi, dāśnoti,* (according to Vopa-deva also) cl. 10. A. *dāśayate, dadāśa,* (Ved. forms are *dadāśati, dadāśat,* part. *dāśivas* and *dāśvas,* dat. sing. *dāśushe* or *dadāśushe*), *dāśitum,* Ved. to honour or serve a god (dat. or acc.) with any offering (inst.); to offer any thing (acc.), make an oblation; to grant, give, bestow [cf. rt. *dās*]; cl. 5. *dāśnoti,* &c., to hurt, injure, kill [cf. rts. *dās* and *das*]: Caus. P. *dāśayati, -yitum,* Aor. *adadāsat,* to offer: Desid. *didāśishati, -te:* Intens. *dādāśyate, dādāshṭi.*

2. *dāś,* worshipping, making oblations (?); [cf. *dū-ḍāś.*]

Dāśa, as, m. [cf. *dāsa* with which *daśa* is interchanged], Ved. presenting oblations, honouring the gods with offerings [cf. *puro-ḍāśa*]; a fisherman, ferryman, boatman, mariner; the son of a Nishāda by a woman of the Āyogava caste; a servant, = 1. *dāsa,* col. 2; (*ī*), f. a fisherwoman; a female slave. — *Dāśa-nandinī* or *dāsa-nandinī,* f. 'the fisherman's daughter,' epithet of Satya-vatī, who was the mother of the poet Vyāsa.

Dāśaka, (probably) a fisherman, (occurring only in *dāśaka-putra.*)

Dāśu, us, us, u, giving, &c.; see *a-d°.* — *Dāśv-adhvara,* Ved. presenting oblations, honouring the gods with sacrifices; (Sāy.) the oblation of the giver of the sacrifice.

Dāśuri, is, is, i, Ved. making oblations or offerings.

Dāseya or *dāseya, as,* m. (fr. *dāsī*), the son of a fisherman's wife; (*ī*), f. 'the daughter of a fisherman's wife,' epithet of Satya-vatī, mother of Vyāsa.

Dāśera, as, m. a fisherman; a camel.

Dāseraka, as, m. a fisherman; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people, = *maru-bhū;* [cf. *daśeraka.*]

Dāśva, as, ā, am (corrupted fr. *dāśvas*), liberal, giving, a giver, donor.

Dāśvas (rarely *dāśivas*), *vān, ushī, vas,* Ved. honouring or serving the gods with offerings, bestowing, offering, giving, granting (with acc. or compounded with the thing given). In the Ṛig-veda *dāśvas* is often a general expression for a faithful worshipper of the gods or a religious and pious man, especially when connected with *marta, martya,* and *jana.*

दाशत् *dāśat,* wrong form for *daśat.*

दाशतय *dāśataya, as, ī, am* (fr. *daśataya*), belonging to the Ṛig-veda which consists of ten divisions or Maṇḍalas.

दाशपुर *dāśapura, as, ī, am* (fr. *daśa-pura*), coming from Daśa-pura; (*am*), n. a fragrant grass related to the Cyperus Rotundus; (also *dāśapūra.*)

Dāśaphalī, f. (fr. *daśa-phala*), N. of a plant.

Dāśaratha, as, ī, am (fr. *daśa-ratha*), belonging to Daśa-ratha, coming from Daśa-ratha, a descendant of Daśa-ratha; (*as*), m. a patronymic of Rāma.

Dāśarathi, is, m. 'descendant of Daśa-ratha,' a patronymic of Rāma; of Lakshmaṇa, the younger brother of Rāma; of Catur-aṅga; (with Jainas) N. of the eighth Black Vāsu-deva; (*ī*), m. du. Rāma and Lakshmaṇa.

Dāśarājña, am, n. (fr. *daśan + rājan*), Ved. 'the fight with ten kings,' a famous battle fought by Su-dās.

Dāśarūpya (fr. *daśan + rūpa*), N. of a Grāma.

Dāśavāja, am, n. (fr. *daśan + vāja*); in *kautsam dāśavājam,* N. of a Sāman; [cf. *pāñcavāja.*]

Dāśaśiras, n. (perhaps for *dāśaśtrasa* fr. *daśa-śiras*), N. of a Sāman.

Dāśārṇa, as, ī, am (fr. *daśārṇa*), containing the word Daśārṇa, treating of it (as an *anu-vāka* or *adhyāya*); (*as*), m. a prince of the Daśārṇas; (*ās*), m. pl. = *daśārṇa,* N. of a people. — *Dāśārṇa-rāja, as,* m. or *dāśārṇeśa* (°*ṇa-īśa*), *as,* m. a king of the Daśārṇas.

Dāśārṇaka, as, ikā, am, coming from or relating to or belonging to the Daśārṇas.

Dāśārha, as, ī, am (fr. *daśārha,* q. v.), containing the word Daśārha, treating of it (as an *adhyāya* or *anu-vāka*); belonging to Daśārha, i. e. to Kṛishṇa; (*as*), m. a prince of the Daśārhas; an epithet of Kṛishṇa; a Daśārha king of Mathurā; (*ī*), f. a princess of the Daśārhas; (*ās*), m. pl. = the Daśārhas.

Dāśārhaka, ās, m. pl. = *daśārhās* above.

Dāśāśvamedha, ās, m. pl. (perhaps a wrong reading for *daśāśvamedhās*), ten horse-sacrifices.

Dāśaudanika, as, ī, am (fr. *daśan + odana*), N. of a particular sacrificial rite; (*ī*), f. the offering made to the priests at this rite; [cf. *pañcaudanika.*]

दाशमेय *dāśameya.* See *dāsameya.*

दाशर्म *dāśarma, as,* m., N. of a man.

दाशस्पत्य *dāśaspatya, am,* n. (fr. *daśas* or *dāśas? + pati;* cf. *daśasya* and rt. 1. *dāś*), N. of a Sāman, (perhaps 'the lord of pious oblations.')

दाशिवस् *dāśivas, dāśvas.* See col. 1.

दाशुर *dāśura* or *dāśūra, as,* m., N. of a man.

दाशेय *dāśeya, dāśera.* See col. 1.

दास् *dās* (generally occurring in connection with the prep. *abhi,* connected with rts. 1. *dāś, das, daṇś, daṇs*), cl. 1. P. A. *dāsati, -te, dadāsa, -se, dāsitā,* &c., to give; cl. 5. P. *dāsnoti,* &c., Ved. to hurt, injure, wound, kill; [cf. perhaps Gr. λητη, λητς, λεΐζομαι, λητιστής, the *d* being changed into *l,* as in rt. *lā* fr. rt. *dā;* probably also Gr. λά-τρο-ν, λά-τρις; Lat. *la-tra.*]

1. *dāsa, as,* m. a general N. applied in the Veda to certain evil beings or demons, hostile to the human race and to Indra, (those defeated by Indra have also special names, e. g. Namuci, Pipru, Sambara, Varcin, &c.); a savage, a barbarian, (opposed in the Veda to *ārya,* &c.; cf. *dasyu*); a slave, servant, (in this sense occurring at the end of the names of Sūdras and Kāya-sthas; cf. also *kāli-dāsa*); one to whom gifts may be made; = *dāśa,* a fisherman, boatman; (*ī*), f. a female servant or slave, servant-maid; whore, harlot, (in this sense having the accent on the first syllable); N. of a plant, = *nīlā jhiṇṭī,* = *kāka-jaṅghā,* = *nīlāmlāna;* an altar; N. of a river; (*as, ī, am*), belonging to the Dāsas, i. e. to demons, barbarians, &c.; consisting of the Dāsas, &c.; [cf. Gr. δοῦλος derived in a similar manner from δοῦν, 'to give or serve.'] — *Dāsa-jana, as,* m. a slave; = *dāsī,* a female servant. — *Dāsa-jīvana, am,* n. 'slave-life,' the work or business of a slave. — *Dāsa-tā,* f. or *dāsa-tva, am,* n. the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. — *Dāsa-dāsī,* f. the female slave of a slave. — *Dāsa-nandinī* = *dāśa-nandinī,* q. v. — *Dāsa-patnī,* f., Ved. having the demons as masters, being in the power of the demons; (Sāy.) having Dāsa, i. e. the destroyer, or Vṛitra as husband; [cf. Gr. δέσποινα.] — *Dāsa-pravarga, as, ā, am,* Ved. (according to Sāy.) having a multitude of servants, having a large number of slaves; [cf. *pra-varga.*] — *Dāsa-bhārya, am,* n. servants and wives. — *Dāsa-bhāva, as,* m. the condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. — *Dāsa-mitra, as,* m. 'friend of a slave,' N. of a man. — *Dāsamitrāyaṇa, as,* or *dāsamitri, is,* m. a patronymic from Dāsa-mitra. — *Dāsamitrāyaṇa-bhakta* or *dāsamitri-bhakta, am,* n., N. of the district inhabited by the Dāsamitrāyaṇas or Dāsa-mitris. — *Dāsamitrika, as, ā* or *ī, am,* relating to or coming from Dāsa-mitra. — *Dāsa-mithuna, am,* n., Ved. a couple of slaves or servants. — *Dāsa-varga, as,* m. the whole collection of slaves, all the servants. — *Dāsa-veśa, as,* m., Ved. (according to Sāy.) the destruction of the demons. — *Dāsa-śarman, ā,* m., N. of a scholiast on the Śrauta-sūtras of Śāṅkhāyana. — *Dāsasya-kula, am,* n. (see Pāṇ. VI. 3, 21), the common people, low people, the mob. — *Dāsānu-dāsa* (°*sa-an°*), *as,* m. a slave of a slave, a servant of servants; (sometimes applied by a humble speaker to himself.) — *Dāsī-kṛi,* cl. 8. P. A. *-karoti, -kurute, -kartum,* to make any one a slave or a female slave; to enslave. — *Dāsī-kṛita, as, ā, am,* made a slave. — *Dāsī-tva, am,* n. the state of a female slave. — *Dāsī-dāna-vidhi, is,* m. 'the rules for giving female slaves,' N. of the 146th chapter of the Bhavishyottara-Purāṇa or second part of the Bhavishya-Purāṇa. — *Dāsī-dāsa, am,* n. female slaves and slaves, female servants and servants. — *Dāsī-putra, as,* m. 'the son of a female slave' (used as an abusive expression), = a low wretch, a miscreant. — *Dāsī-māṇavaka, am,* n. female slaves and boys. — *Dāsī-śrotriya, as,* m. a Brāhman (conversant with the Vedas) who goes after a female slave. — *Dāsī-sabha, am,* n. an assembly of female slaves or servants. — *Dāsī-suta, as,* m. the son of a female slave. — *Dāsyāḥ-putra, as,* m. the son of a female slave; (*ī*), f. the daughter of a female slave; [cf. *dāsī-putra.*] — *Dāsyāḥ-sadṛiśī,* f. behaving like a female slave. — *Dāsyāḥ-suta, as,* m. = *dāsī-suta,* q. v.

Dāsaka, as, m., N. of a man; of a son of Bhajamāna.

Dāsakāyana, as, m. a patronymic from Dāsaka.

Dāsanu, us, m., Ved., N. of a semi-divine being associated with Kṛiśānu.

Dāsāya, Nom. P. A. *dāsāyati, -te,* &c., to become a slave.

Dāsāyana, as, m. the son of a slave or of a man called Dāsa.

Dāsīkā, f. a female slave or servant.

Dāsī, f. See under 1. *dāsa,* col. 2.

Dāsīka for *dāsī,* at the end of comp. (e. g. *triṇśad-dāsīka,* having thirty female slaves).

1. *dāseya, as,* m. (fr. *dāsī*), the son of a female slave, a slave, servant, = *dāśeya,* q. v.; (*as, ī, am*), born of a slave.

Dāsera, as, m. (fr. *dāsī*), the son of a female slave, a slave, servant, = *dāśera,* q. v.

Dāseraka, as, m. = *dāsera;* (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people to the north of Madhya-deśa, = *daśeraka,* q. v.

Dāsya, am, n. servitude, slavery, service. — *Dāsya-yoga, as,* m. servitude, slavery. — *Dāsya-vṛitti, is,* f. the business of a slave or servant.

Dāsvat, ān, atī, at, Ved. disposed to give, giving, liberal.

दास 2. *dāsa, as,* m. (said to be fr. rt. *daṇs,* q. v.), a knowing man; a knower of the universal spirit.

दास 3. *dāsa, as,* m. = *dāśa,* a fisherman, &c.

दासनीय *dāsanīya* for *dāsamīya,* q. v.

दासपूर *dāsapūra, am,* n. = *dāśapūra,* q. v.

दासमीय *dāsamīya, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people; [cf. *dāsameya.*]

दासमेय *dāsameya, ās,* m. pl., N. of a people to the north of Madhya-deśa; (also written *dāśameya;* cf. *dāsamīya.*)

दासमरस् *dāsasaras, as,* n., N. of a Sāman; (also read *dāśaśiras.*)

दासित *dāsita.* See under rt. *das.*

दाह *dāha, as,* m. (fr. rt. 1. *dah*), burning, combustion, conflagration; glowing redness (as of the sky; cf. *dig-dāha*); cauterizing, cautery (in surgery); the sensation of burning, internal heat; the heat of a fever, feverish or morbid heat [cf *antar-d°, griha-d°, geha-d°*]; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (a various reading for *vaideha,* q. v.) — *Dāha-kāshṭha, am,* n. a kind of Agallochum used as a perfume; [cf. *dāhāgura.*] — *Dāha-jvara, as,* m. inflammatory fever. — *Dāha-maya, as, ī, am,* consisting in burning or heat. — *Dāhamaya-tva, am,*