

a work on the radicals. — *Dhātu-pa*, as, m. the alimentary juice or chyle, the chief of the seven elementary ingredients of the body. — *Dhātu-pāṭha*, as, m. 'recital of roots,' a list or collection of roots compiled and arranged according to Pāṇini's system, (the most important and well-known Dhātu-pāṭha is ascribed to Pāṇini himself.) — *Dhātu-pārāyana* or *dhātu-pārāyāṇya*, am, n., N. of a work on verbal roots. — *Dhātu-pushṭi*, is, f. nutrition of the bodily humors. — *Dhātu-pushpī* and *dhātu-pushpikā*, f. a plant, = *dhātrī-pushpī*. — *Dhātu-prādīpa*, as, m., N. of a commentary by Maitreya-rakṣita on the Dhātu-pāṭha. — *Dhātupradīpa-dīpikā* or *dhātupradīpa-tīkā*, f., N. of a commentary on the preceding work. — *Dhātu-bhṛit*, t, m. 'bearing metals,' a mountain; (t, t, t), promoting the elementary juices or secretions, robust. — *Dhātumanjarī*, f., N. of a commentary by Kāśī-nātha on the Dhātu-pāṭha. — *Dhātu-mat*, ān, atī, at, containing or possessing elements or elementary substances, abounding in minerals or metals. — *Dhātu-mat-tā*, f. richness in metals &c. — *Dhātu-maya*, as, ī, am, consisting of or abounding in metals, metallic. — *Dhātu-mala*, am, n. impure excretion from the essential fluids of the body; lead (the most impure of metals). — *Dhātu-māhātīka*, am, n. a mineral substance, sulphuret of iron. — *Dhātu-mārīn*, ī, m. 'dissolving metals,' sulphur; (īnī), f. borax. — *Dhātu-ratna-mālā*, f., N. of a medical work by Deva-datta. — *Dhātu-ratnāvālī*, f. 'a necklace or string of roots,' N. of a metrical collection of roots by Rādha-kṛṣṇa. — *Dhātu-rājaka*, am, n. 'the chief of the essential fluids of the body,' semen, the seminal fluid. — *Dhātu-lakṣhaṇa*, am, n., N. of a work. — *Dhātu-vallabha*, am, n. 'friend of metals,' borax (used as a flux). — *Dhātu-vāda*, as, m. metallurgy, mineralogy. — *Dhātuvādīn*, ī, m. an assayer, miner, mineralogist, metallurgist. — *Dhātu-vikāra*, as, m. = *dhātu-kṣaya*. — *Dhātu-vish*, t, f. = *dhātu-mala*, lead. — *Dhātu-ṛitī*, is, f. a commentary on the roots. — *Dhātu-vaīrīn*, ī, m. 'enemy of metals,' sulphur. — *Dhātu-sekhara*, am, n. 'chief of minerals,' green sulphate of iron or green vitriol. — *Dhātu-sōdhana* or *dhātu-sambhava*, lead. — *Dhātu-sāmya*, am, n. equilibrium of the bodily humors, good health. — *Dhātu-han*, 'killing metals,' sulphur. — *Dhātūpala* ('tu-up'), as, m. 'the stone among metals,' chalk. — *Dhātū-artha*, as, m. 'having the sense of a root,' i. e. a verb.

*Dhātuka* (at the end of comp.) = *dhātu*; bitumen. *Dhātrī*, tā, m. one who places or lays, a founder [cf. Lat. *com-ditor*], maker, creator, originator, author; orderer, arranger; bearer, supporter, maintainer, preserver; N. of a divine being who is the creator, arranger, maintainer, and manager of all things, (strictly perhaps without any distinct and definite place in the Hindū mythological system, but rather the personification of the various ideas and functions inherent in the rt. 1. *dhā*; he is not mentioned in the older hymns of the Rīg-veda, but is invoked in the tenth Maṇḍala, and agrees in many points with Tvashṭī and Prajā-pati; he is described as promoting generation, presiding over matrimony and domestic life, preserving health, curing diseases and broke limbs, granting riches, ordering times and seasons, &c.; not only is he associated with Tvashṭī and Prajā-pati, but with Savitṛ and Brihas-pati; and sometimes with Mitra, Vishnu, and Aryaman, and occasionally identified with Prajā-pati: in one Brāhmaṇa Dhātrī and Aryaman are declared to be the first-born children of Aditi: in epic poetry Dhātrī is one of the twelve Ādityas, and in post-vedic mythology the name Dhātrī is applicable to Prajā-pati and to Brahmā 'as a creator and maintainer of the world'; in the Bhagavad-gītā it is applied to Kṛṣṇa in the same sense; elsewhere Dhātrī and Vidhātrī are associated as sons of Brahmā, the goddess Lakṣmī being then their sister, and in another place as children of Bhṛigu and Khyāti); one of the seven sages of the fourth Manv-antara; one of the forty-nine winds; the paramour of a married woman,

an adulterer; N. of the forty-fourth year in the cycle of Jupiter. — *Dhātrī-putra*, as, m. 'Brahmā's son,' especially an epithet of Sanat-kumāra. — *Dhātrī-pushpikā* or *dhātrī-pushpī*, f. *Grislea Tomentosa*. — *Dhātrī-bhavana*, am, n. Brahmā's heaven.

*Dhātra*, am, n. a vessel for holding anything, a receptacle; (as, ī, am), belonging to Dhātrī.

*Dhātrī*, f. See under 2. *dhātu*, col. 3.

*Dhāna*, as, ā, am (at the end of comp.), containing [cf. *uda-dh*]; (am), n. a receptacle, reservoir, seat, (at the end of comp., see *agni-dh*, *atla-dh*, &c.); (ī), f. a receptacle, anything which holds or contains, a place where anything is kept, seat, (at the end of comp., see *angāra-dh*, *khale-dh*, *jīva-dh*, *matsya-dh*, &c.); the site of a habitation, N. of a tree (= *pīlu*); coriander; N. of a river; (ās), f. pl. corn, grain; fried barley or rice; grain fried and reduced to powder; coriander, *Coriandrum Sativum* (= *dhanyāka*); a bud, shoot. — *Dhānā-śūrya*, am, n. the meal or flour of fried barley or rice &c. — *Dhānāntarvat* ('nā-an'), ān, m., N. of a Gandharva. — *Dhānā-pūpa*, as, m. a cake of fried barley &c. — *Dhānā-bharjana*, am, n. the frying or parching of grain. — *Dhānā-mushṭi*, is, f. a handful of grain. — *Dhānā-vat*, ān, atī, at, Ved. accompanied by grain (as the Soma). — *Dhānā-soma*, as, m., Ved. Soma with grain.

*Dhānaka*, am, n. = *dhanyāka*, coriander.

*Dhānkā*, ās, f. pl. grain, corn; fried barley or parched rice; (am), n., N. of a Sāman.

*Dhāni*, f. See under *dhāna* above.

*Dhāneya* or *dhāneyaka*, am, n. = *dhanyāka*, *dhānyāka*, coriander; *Coriandrum Sativum*.

*Dhānya*, as, ā, am, consisting of grain or corn, made of grain, &c.; (am), n. grain, corn in general, rice (*Oryza Sativa*); a measure equal to four sesamum-seeds; coriander; *Cyperus Rotundus* (= *paripela*); (ā), f. coriander. — *Dhānya-kartana*, am, n. 'the cutting of corn,' N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dhānya-kalka*, am, n. bran; chaff; straw. — *Dhānya-kosha*, as, m. a granary, storehouse of corn or rice. — *Dhānya-koshthaka*, am, n. a granary, a basket or cupboard or small shed of matting &c. for keeping rice, &c. — *Dhānya-kshetra*, am, n. a corn-field, rice-field. — *Dhānya-cāmasa*, as, m. rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. — *Dhānya-tīvāla*, as, ā, am, Ved. abounding in corn. — *Dhānya-ivaś*, k, f. the husk of corn or rice. — *Dhānya-da*, as, ā, am, giving or distributing rice. — *Dhānya-dhana*, am, n. property in grain; *dhānya-dhanatas*, on account of possessing grain &c. — *Dhānya-dhenu*, us, f. a heap of rice (like a cow) to be presented to Brāhmanas. — *Dhānya-parvata-dāna-vidhī*, is, m. 'rules for giving heaps of grain,' N. of the 156th chapter of the Bhavishyottara-Purāṇa. — *Dhānya-maya*, as, ī, am, abounding with rice, made of grain. — *Dhānya-mātrī*, tā, m. a measurer of corn. — *Dhānya-māya*, as, m. a corn-chandler, corn-dealer, &c. — *Dhānya-rāja*, as, m. 'the prince of grains,' barley. — *Dhānya-ropaya*, am, n. 'the planting of corn or rice,' N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dhānya-vat*, ān, atī, at, abounding in grain, rich in corn. — *Dhānya-vani* (?), a heap of grain. — *Dhānya-vapana*, am, n. 'the sowing of corn or rice,' N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dhānya-var-dhana*, am, n. lending grain at interest, usury with grain, receiving an usurious return for a load of seed-corn supplied to peasants. — *Dhānya-vija*, am, n. coriander. — *Dhānya-vra*, as, m. 'the chief of grain,' a sort of pulse, *Phaseolus Max.* (= *māsha*).

— *Dhānya-śirshaka*, am, n. the ear or spike of corn. — *Dhānya-sūka*, am, n. the awn or beard of corn. — *Dhānya-saila-dāna*, am, n. 'the giving of a heap of corn or rice,' N. of the eighty-second chapter of the Matsya-Purāṇa. — *Dhānya-samgraha*, as, m. a store or magazine of grain. — *Dhānya-sāra*, as, m. 'the essence of grain,' threshed corn. — *Dhānya-kṛit*, t, t, t, Ved. preparing corn; (Sāy.) a cultivator of grain. — *Dhānyācala* ('ya-ac'), as, m. a pile of grain for presentation to Brāhmanas. — *Dhā-*

*nyāda* ('ya-ada'), as, ā, am, eating corn, feeding on corn. — *Dhānyāmla* ('ya-am'), am, n. sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. — *Dhānyāri* ('ya-ari'), is, m. 'enemy of corn,' a mouse, rat. — *Dhānyārtha* ('ya-a'), as, m. wealth in rice or grain. — *Dhānyāsthi* ('ya-as'), ī, n. 'the kernel of grain,' threshed corn. — *Dhānyōttāma* ('ya-ut'), as, m. the best of grain, rice.

*Dhānyāka* (at the end of an adj. comp. for *dhānyā*), grain, corn; (as), m., N. of a man; (am), n. = *dhānya*, *dhānyāka*, *dhanyāka*, coriander.

*Dhānyāka*, am, n. = *dhanyāka*, coriander.

*Dhāma*, am, n. = *dhāman*, abode, &c.; (ās), m., N. of a class of superhuman beings.

*Dhāman*, a, n. a dwelling-place, house, abode, home, residence; domain; site, especially the site of the sacred fire and the Soma; (in the sacrificial formulas and in the Brāhmanas generally with *prīya*, e. g. *prīyāṃ dhāma*, favourite residence, also = any favourite thing or person); the inmates of a house, the members of a family, domestics; a class; a troop, host, race; the body; law, rule (Ved.); state or condition; manner, fashion, mode, form, tone (Ved.); effect, power, strength, ability, faculty; majesty, dignity, glory, light, splendor, radiance, brilliancy [cf. *dhāman*]; (Sāy.) property, wealth; a band, fetter, (wrong reading for *g. dhāman*); (ā), m., N. of one of the Saptarshis in the fourth Manv-antara; [cf. Gr. *θέμα*; Lat. *do-mus*; Osc. *faa-ma*; Hib. *da-m*, 'a house, church, people'; Old Germ. *do-m*; Angl. Sax. and Eng. *dom* = Mod. Germ. *thum* as affix of abstract nouns; Slav. *do-mū*.] — *Dhāma-keśin*, ī, inī, ī, 'having rays for hair,' epithet of the Sun. — *Dhāma-ēśhad*, t, m., Ved. 'covering his residence or changing his abode,' epithet of Agni as giver of rain, (also applied to the Vashat-kāra); N. of a verse in the Vajasaneyi-sambhitā containing the word *dhāma-ēśhad* (18. 76). — *Dhāma-dhā*, ās, m., Ved. the cause of order, a creator; (Sāy.) a bearer, supporter. — *Dhāma-nidhī*, is, m. 'treasure of splendor,' the sun. — *Dhāma-bhā*, k, k, k, Ved. possessing sites or seats. — *Dhāma-vat*, ān, atī, at, splendid, luminous, eminent, exalted, illustrious, heroic. — *Dhāma-sas*, ind., Ved. according to (their) several abodes, in (their) several places, according to order. — *Dhāma-sāc*, k, k, k, attached to or keeping a particular place; (Sāy.) possessing splendor or riches.

*Dhāya*, as, ā, am, or *dhāyāka*, as, ikā, am, having, possessing, holding, &c.

1. *dhāyas*, as, n. sustaining, supporting, bearing. (For 2. *dhāyas* see p. 454, col. 1.)

I. *dhāyu*, us, us, u, Ved. liberal; (Sāy.) possessing power, supporting. (For 2. *dhāyu* see p. 454, col. 1.)

*Dhānya*, as, m., Ved. a Puro-hita or family priest?; (ā), f., scil. *ric*, an additional verse inserted in certain hymns.

1. *dhāsi*, is, f., Ved. a dwelling-place, seat, home; (Sāy.) a holder, bearer, maintainer; food.

धात्री dhātrī, f. assault, assaulting or confronting an enemy.

धातुक धāyāka, as, m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *dhā*), a weight of gold, a gold coin, part of a Dīnāra [cf. *dhānaka*]; (ikā), f., Ved. pudendum muliebri (?).

धातुकि dhātaki, is, m., N. of one of the two sons of Vīthotra Praiyavāra, king of a Varsha of Pushkara-dvīpa; (t), f. the plant *Grislea Tomentosa*.

धातु 2. *dhātu*, us, us, u (fr. rt. *dhe*); for 1. *dhātu* see p. 452, col. 3), Ved. to be drunk or sucked in?; (Sāy.) sustainer, supporter, (fr. rt. 1. *dhā*); (us), m. anything to be drunk or sucked, milk, &c.; (us), f. a milch cow.

*Dhātrīkā*, f. the plant *Emblia Officialis*.

*Dhātrī*, f. a wet-nurse, foster-mother, nurse, mother; the earth; *Emblia Myrobalan*, *Emblia Officialis*. — *Dhātrī-putra*, as, m. the son of a nurse, a foster-brother; an actor; (a various reading for *dhārmī-putra*). — *Dhātrī-phala*, am, n. the fruit of the *Emblia Myrobalan*.