

dis, the north-east quarter, the north-east; (*ak*), ind. to the north-east. — *Prāg-gamana-vat, ān, atī, at*, having a forward motion, going forwards. — *Prāg-gāmin, ī, imī, ī*, going before, preceding, intending to go before; a precursor. — *Prāg-guṇa, as, ā, am*, possessing the previously mentioned quality. — *Prāg-griva, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the neck turned towards the east. — *Prāg-janman, a, n.* a former birth, former life. — *Prāg-jāti, is, f.* a former birth (= *pūruva-janman*). — *Prāg-ṣyotiṣa, am, n.* N. of a city, the dwelling-place of the demon Naraka; (*as*), m., with or without *rājā*, the king of Prāg-ṣyotiṣa, an epithet of Bbaga-datta; N. of a country, = *kāma-rūpa*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people living in the city of Prāg-ṣyotiṣa or its environs; (*am*), ind. before day-break (?). — *Prāg-ṣyotiṣa-jyeshṭha, as, m.* an epithet of Vishnu. — *Prāg-dakṣiṇa, as, ā, am*, south-eastern; (*am*), ind. to the south-east, south-eastwards. — *Prāg-dakṣiṇāṅk (Ṇa-aṅk), ān, ātī, āk*, turned to the south-east, south-eastward. — *Prāg-daṇḍa, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the stem or stalk turned towards the east. — *Prāg-dīs, k, f.* 'the eastern quarter,' the east. — *Prāg-deśa, as, m.* the eastern country, country of the eastern people; a former or previous place. — *Prāg-dvār, r, f.* a door on the east side. — *Prāg-dvāra, as, ā, am*, having doors towards the east; an epithet of the seven lunar mansions beginning with Kṛitika; (*e*), ind. in front of or before the door. — *Prāg-dvārika, as, ī, am*, having the door on the eastern side. — *Prāg-bodhi, N.* of a mountain. — *Prāg-bhakta, am, n.* taking medicine before a meal. — *Prāg-bhāga, as, m.* the fore part. — *Prāg-bhāra, as, m.* the top or peak of a mountain; a multitude, heap; bending, inclining, leaning [cf. *prācīna-p*]; (*as, ā, am*), inclined, bent. — *Prāg-bhāra, as, m.* prior or previous existence; superiority, excellence; the top of a mountain (in this sense a various reading for *prāg-bhāra*). — *Prāg-bhāra-tas, ind.* from a prior state of existence. — *Prāg-rūpa, am, n.* symptom of disease (= *pūruva-rūpa*). — *Prāg-vaṇṣa, as, ā, am*, having the supporting beam turned eastwards (Ved.); (*as*), m. the space before the Vēdi, (perhaps) a kind of sacrificial chamber having columns or beams towards the east and situated opposite to the Vēdi, (according to Malli-nātha on Raghuv. XV. 61 = *prācīna-sthūpo yajñā-sālā-vīśeṣaḥ*; according to others, a room in which the family and friends of the person performing the sacrifice assemble); a former dynasty or generation; an epithet of Vishnu (?). — *Prāg-vaḍana, am, n.* a former decision; anything formerly decided or decreed. — *Prāg-vaṭa, as or am, m. or n.* (?), N. of a city. — *Prāg-vat, ind.* as before, as previously, as formerly, as in former times, as in the preceding part (of a book). — *Prāg-vṛitta, am, n.* former behaviour; (in law) = *prān-nyāya, q. v.* — *Prāg-vṛittānta, am, n.* a former event, previous adventure, a story of the past. — *Prāg-veśa or prāg-veśa, as, m.* a former dress. — *Prāg-hāra, a* various reading for *prāg-bhāra, q. v.* — *Prān-āyata, an* incorrect form for *prāg-āyata, q. v.* — *Prān-nāsikā or prān-nāsiki, f.*, see Scholiast on Pāp. IV. 1, 60. — *Prān-nyāya, as, m.* (in law) a former trial of a cause, the plea of a former trial, special plea; (*as, ā, am*), Ved. turned forwards or eastwards according to rule. — *Prān-nyāyottara (Ṇa-ul°), am, n.* the rejoinder of the defendant that the charge against him has already been tried. — *Prān-mukha, as, ā or ī, am*, having the face turned forward or towards the east, facing the east (Manu II. 51); inclined towards, desirous of, wishing. — *Prācī-jihva, as, ā, am*, Ved. moving the tongue forwards (said of Agni; Śāy. = *prāg-deśa-sthita-jihvā-sthānīya-jvālā*). — *Prācī-man-yu, us, us, u*, Ved. striving to move forwards (said of Indra; Śāy. = *apratihata-krodhā*). — *Prācī-pati, is, m.* 'lord of the east,' an epithet of Indra. — *Prācī-mūla, am, n.* the eastern horizon.

Prāktana, as, ī, am, former, prior, previous, anterior, antecedent, preceding; early, old, ancient, (opposed to *idānīntana*); relating to a former state of existence, resulting from acts done in a former

life. — *Prāktana-karman, a, n.* any act formerly done or done in a former state of existence; fate, destiny. — *Prāktana-janman, a, n.* a former birth.

Prāktas or prāktāt, ind., Ved. from the front, from the east.

Prāgīviya (fr. *prāg īva*), see Pāp. V. 3, 70.

Prāgghītiya (fr. *prāgghitāt*), see Pāp. IV. 4, 75.

Prāgdīsiya (fr. *prāg dīsaḥ*), see Scholiast on Pāp. V. 3, 2.

Prāgdīsiyatiya (fr. *prāg dīsiyataḥ*), see Pāp. IV. 1, 83.

Prāgdhītiya, a wrong reading for *prāgghītiya*.

Prācā, ind. See p. 653, col. 3, and p. 654, col. 1.

Prācīka, f. a musquito; a female falcon.

Prācīna, as, ā, am, turned towards the front or towards the east, belonging to the front or east, eastern, easterly; former, prior, preceding, ancient, old; (*as, am, m. n.* a hedge, fence, wall; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, *Clypea Hemandifolia*; (*am*), ind. in front, forwards; eastwards, to the east of (with abl.); before (with abl.); *ataḥ prācīnam*, further on from that point. — *Prācīna-āvītin* = *prācīnā-vītin*, q. v. — *Prācīna-kālpa, as, m.* a former Kalpa or period of the world's duration. — *Prācīna-kūla, as, ā, am*, = *prāk-kūla*, q. v. — *Prācīna-garbha, as, m.*, N. of an ancient Rishi also called Apāntara-tamas. — *Prācīna-gāthā, f.* an ancient story or tradition. — *Prācīna-gauḍa, as, m.*, N. of the author of the Śaṅkṣarā-pradīpa. — *Prācīna-grīva, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the neck turned forwards or towards the east. — *Prācīna-tā, f.* or *prācīna-tva, am, n.* antiquity, oldness. — *Prācīna-tīlaka, as, m.* 'having a mark towards the east (?),' the moon. — *Prācīna-pakṣa, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the feathers turned forwards (as an arrow). — *Prācīna-panasa, as, m.* 'the eastern Jaka tree,' the plant *Egle Marmelos*. — *Prācīna-prakriyā, f.*, N. of a grammatical work (= *prakriyā-kamudī*). — *Prācīna-prāgbhāra, as, ā, am*, bending or inclining towards the east. — *Prācīna-barhīs, is, m.* 'eastern light (?),' N. of a Prajā-pati of the race of Atri; of a son of Havir-dhāman (or Havir-dhāna) and father of the ten Prācetasas; of a son of Manu; an epithet of Indra.

— *Prācīna-mata, am, n.* an ancient opinion, a belief sanctioned by antiquity. — *Prācīna-yoga, as, m.*, N. of a man; of an ancient teacher, the father of Patañjali. — *Prācīnayogī-putra, as, m.*, Ved., N. of a teacher. — *Prācīnayogyā, as, m.* a patronymic from *Prācīna-yoga*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school. — *Prācīna-raśmi, is, is, ī, Ved.* having the reins directed forwards (Śāy. = *devābhūmukha*). — *Prācīna-vaṇṣa, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the supporting beam turned forwards or towards the east; [cf. *prāg-vaṇṣa*].

— *Prācīna-vṛitti, is, f.*, N. of a commentary on the Upādi-sūtras. — *Prācīna-sāla, as, m.*, N. of a man. — *Prācīna-sīva-stuti, is, f.* an ancient hymn in praise of Siva. — *Prācīnāgra (Ṇa-aṅ°), as, ā, am*, having the points turned towards the east (said of sacred grass). — *Prācīnāmāla (Ṇa-ām°), as, m.* the plant *Flacourtia Cataphracta*; (*am*), n. the fruit of the *Flacourtia Cataphracta*. — *Prācīnāvita (Ṇa-āv°), am, n.* the sacrificial cord worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm (as at a Srāddha). — *Prācīnāvītin (Ṇa-āv°), ī, imī, ī*, or *prācīnopavita (Ṇa-up°), as, ā, am*, wearing the sacrificial cord over the right shoulder and under the left arm (Manu II. 63).

Prācāis, ind., Ved. forwards; [cf. *uccāis, nīcāis, parācāis*].

Prācya, as, ā, am, being in front, situated in front; being in the east, living in the east, belonging to the east, eastern, easterly; preceding, prior, anterior, previous; ancient, old, (opposed to *ādhunika*); an epithet of particular songs belonging to the Sama-veda; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of the east, the eastern country, the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī (which flows from the north-east towards the south-west); (*ā*), f., scil. *bhāshā*, the dialect spoken in the east of India. — *Prācya-pada-vṛitti, is, f.* (in Ved. gram.) a term applied to the rule according to which *e* remains in particular cases

unchanged before *a*. — *Prācya-bhāshā, f.* the dialect of the east of India. — *Prācya-vṛitti, is, f.* a kind of metre. — *Prācya-saptasama*, see Scholiast on Pāp. VI. 2, 12. — *Prācyaḍhvaryu*, see Scholiast on Pāp. VI. 2, 10.

Prācyaaka, as, ā, am, situated in the east, eastern, easterly.

Prācyaṅgana, as, m. a patronymic from *Prācya*.

प्राञ्ज प्राञ्ज (pra-añj), cl. 7. P. *prāñakti, prāñjīlun, prāñkunt*, Ved. (?), to adorn, decorate, embellish, beautify.

Prāñjana, am, n., Ved. paint or cement (on an arrow).

प्राञ्जल प्राञ्जला, as, ā, am (fr. *pra + añ-jali*), straight; honest, upright, sincere. — *Prāñjalatā, f.* straightness; honesty.

प्राञ्जलि प्राञ्जलि (pra-añ°), is, is, ī, holding out the open hands slightly hollowed and placed side by side (as if to hold an offering; a common mark of respect and salutation, cf. *anjali, kṛitāñjali*); joining the palms of the hands in a supplicating manner (Manu II. 192). — *Prāñjalī-dvaita-bhrī, tas, m. pl.*, N. of a school.

Prāñjalika, as, ā, am, = *prāñjali*.

Prāñjalīn, ī, imī, ī, = *prāñjali*.

प्राडाहति प्राडाहति, is, m. a patronymic; see Gaṇa Taulvalyādi to Pāp. II. 4, 61.

प्राड्वाक प्राड्-विवāka. See *prāch*, p. 653.

प्राण I. prāṇ or prān (pra-aṇ or pra-an), cl. 2. P. *prāṇīti* (according to Vopa-deva IX. 27, also *prāṇīti*), &c., to breathe in; inhale, inspire; to blow (as the wind, Ved.); to live; to smell (intrans.); Caus. P. A. *prāṇayati, -te*, Aor. *prāṇīyat*, to cause to breathe, give life to, animate: Desid. *prāṇīshati*.

2. *prāṇ (pra-aṇ), ṛ, ṛ, ṛ, breathing* (?); see Pāp. VIII. 4, 20.

2. *prāṇa, as, m.* (for 1. see under rt. I. *prā*, p. 652), breathing, breath, respiration, inspiration and expiration, breath of life, spirit, vital action or life generally, vitality; a vital organ, organ of sense, vital air, (the vital airs are variously enumerated as three, viz. *prāna, apāna*, and *vy-āna*; or five, viz. *prāna, apāna, sam-āna, vy-āna, ud-āna*; or with the other vital organs six or seven, or nine or ten, or thirteen; the fivefold enumeration being however the most usual; and the first of the five or *prāna* being used from its seat in the lungs to express pre-eminently life and vitality; air inhaled, wind; circulation of nutriment, digestion; the place of breathing, the mouth and nose (?); any one as dear as the breath of life, any beloved object (e. g. *tvam me prāṇaḥ*, thou art as dear to me as the breath of life; cf. *pati-prāna*); the spirit (as opposed to the body); the spirit or life of a poem, poetical talent, inspiration; the soul (= *puruṣha*); vigorous action, energy, strength, power, might [cf. *yathā-prāṇam*]; breathing, aspiration (in the pronunciation of letters); a breath as a measure of time, viz. the time required for the pronunciation of ten long syllables = $\frac{1}{10}$ Vinādikā; N. of a Kalpa, the sixth day in the light half of a month of Brahmā; myrrh; a mystical expression for the letter *y*; an epithet of Brahma the Supreme Spirit; N. of a son of the Vasu, Dhara; of one of the eight Vasus; of a Manu; of one of the seven sages in the second Manu-antara; of a son of Dhātṛi; of a son of Vi-dhātṛi the brother of Dhātṛi; (*ās*), m. pl. the five vital airs or modes of inspiration and expiration collectively (see above); life, vitality, the vital organs or organs of sense, (according to Kullūka, Manu IV. 143, *prāṇāḥ = cakṣhur-ādīnīndriyāṇi*); (*prā-ṇān muḥ*, to resign or lay down one's life; *prāṇān hā or pari-tyaj*, to quit life; *prāṇān rakṣh*, to save life; *prāṇān ni-han*, to destroy life); *prā-ṇāis*, ind. with all the soul, with all the strength, with might and main; [cf. Gr. *φῆν, ὄσ-φῆνομα*; Cambro-Brit. *flon*, 'the breath or respiration, a puff of breath, a sigh.'] — *Prāṇa-kara, as, ī*,