

ected with rt. 2. *hā*, but according to Sāy. so called, as *hanana-sādhanā*, 'an instrument of destruction'; (*us*), f. anything which destroys or injures life; a weapon; death, dying; disease, sickness; a kind of drug; a wanton woman, prostitute; [cf. Gr. *γένυ-σ*, *γέν-ειο-ν*, *γν-ἀθο-σ*, *γναβ-μῆ-σ*; Lat. *gen-a*; Goth. *kinnu-s*; Old Germ. *kinri*; Angl. Sax. *cinn*, *cyn*.] = *Hanu-graha*, as, m. 'jaw-seizure', locked jaw. = *Hanu-bheda*, as, m. the gaping or parting asunder of the jaws. = *Hanumaj-jayanti*, f. the day of full moon of the month Caitra (being the supposed birthday of Hanumat). = *Hanu-mat*, ān, m. 'having (large) jaws', N. of a monkey-chief (one of the most celebrated of a vast host of semi-divine apes or monkey-like beings, who, according to Rāmāyaṇa I. 16, were created to become the allies of Rāma-āndra in his war with Rāvaṇa; the chiefs of these Simian armies were supposed to be the progeny of various gods; thus, Su-grīva, q. v., was son of the Sun, Bāli of Indra, Tāra of Vṛihas-pati, Gandhā-mādāna of Kūvera, Nala of Viśva-karman, Nīla of Agni, Su-sheṇa of Varuṇa, and the celebrated Hanumat of Pavana or Māruta, 'the Wind'; their character corresponds more to that of Genii than animals; they are all described as capable of supernatural feats, and Hanumat especially is fabled to have assumed any form at will, wielded rocks, removed mountains, mounted the air, seized the clouds, and rivalled Garuda in swiftness of flight; according to other legends, Hanumat was son of Siva; his mother's name was Añjanā, q. v.); a particular sort of monkey, Simia Sinica. = *Hanuman-nāṭaka*, am, n. the Hanumat drama (a celebrated drama in fourteen acts, supposed to have been written about the tenth or eleventh century of our era, and ascribed to Hanumat himself, who is said to have engraved it on rocks; it is emphatically called the Mahā-nāṭaka or great drama, and is, in fact, the story of the Rāmāyaṇa dramatized, the monkey-chief Hanumat playing a very important part in the action of the piece). = *Hanu-mūla*, am, n. the root of the jaw. = *Hanustambha*, as, m. 'jaw-stoppage', locked jaw. = *Hanūmat*, ān, m. = *hanu-mat* above; N. of the mythical author of the Khaṇḍa-prāsaṅgi; of the author of the Hanūman-nāṭaka. = *Hanūmat-kalpa*, N. of a work. = *Hanūmat-kavāca*, am, n. 'Hanūmat's breastplate', N. of a hymn addressed to the five-headed Hanūmat, (this hymn is taken from the Sudarśana-saṃhitā). = *Hanūmat-paddhati*, is, f. N. of a work in five chapters (describing the rites to be observed in the worship of Hanūmat; four chapters are said to be extracted from the Sudarśana-saṃhitā, and the remaining one from the Rāmāyaṇa). = *Hanūman-nāṭaka*, am, n. = *hanuman-nāṭaka* above.

*Hanū*, ās, f. See under *hanu*.  
*Hanūsha*, as, m. a Rākshasa, demon.  
*Hantavya*, as, ā, am, to be struck or killed, deserving death.  
*Hantu*, us, m. killing, death; a bull; [cf. *su-h*.°]  
*Hantu-manas*, ās, ās, as (*hantu* for *hantum*), minding to kill, intending to kill.  
*Hantri*, tā, trī, trī, one who strikes or kills, striking; destroying, removing, counteracting [cf. *vishah*.°]; (*tā*), m. a murderer, slayer; a thief, robber; (according to some) a particular measure of food.  
*Hantva*, as, ā, am, Ved. to be slain, (Sāy. = *hananiya*, Rīg-veda III. 30, 15.)  
*Hanman*, a, n., Ved. anything causing death, a deadly or destructive weapon.  
*Hanyamāna*, as, ā, am, being struck or smitten; being killed.  
*Hānuka*, as, ī, am, killing, hurting, mischievous.  
**हनील** *hanīla*, as, m. (according to Śabdaka.) a particular tree (= *ketaki*, also written *hānīna*).  
**हन्त** *hanta*, ind. an exclamation of grief, (equivalent to 'ah,' 'alas'); of pity; of joy; of surprise; of flurry or haste; an exclamation expressive of good luck or benediction, (see below); an inceptive particle. = *Hanta-kāra*, as, m. the exclamation

Hanta, a particular formula of benediction or salutation (mentioned along with *svāhā-kāra*, *vashat-kāra*, and *evadhā-kāra*); rice or other offerings to be presented to a guest (according to some). = *Hantokti* ('*ta-uk*'), is, f. 'saying alas!' tender, compassion.

**हपुषा** *hapushā*, f., N. of a particular substance forming an article of trade (commonly called Habash, and said to be of a long form and black colour, and smelling like raw meat or fish; it is of two kinds).  
*Havushā*, f. = *hapushā* above.

**हवसोर** *habasora*, N. of a place.  
**हम्** *ham*, ind. an exclamation expressive of anger (= *rushokti*); of courtesy or respect.

**हमीक्षण** *hamī-āṇa*, N. of a place.

**हम्बा** *hambā*, f. (onomatopoeic) the lowing of cattle.  
*Hambhā*, f. the lowing or bellowing of cattle. = *Hambhā-rava*, as, m. the cry *Hambhā*, lowing of kine. = *Hambhārava-virāvin*, ī, īnī, ī, making a lowing or bellowing sound.  
*Hambhāyamāna*, as, ā, am, lowing, bellowing.

**हम्म** *hamm*, cl. 1. P. *hammati*, *jahamma*, *hammitum*, to go.

**हम्मीर** *hammīra*, as, m., N. of a king of Śākam-bharī (patron of Rāghava-deva).

**हय** *hay* [cf. rt. 1. *hi*, in sense 'to go'], cl. 1. P. *hayati*, *jahāya*, *hayishyati*, *ahayāt*, *hayitum*, to go, move, (in Naigh. II. 14. *hayantāt* is enumerated among the *gati-karmāṇah*); to reverse, worship; to sound; to be weary.

**हय** *haya*, as, m. (fr. rt. 1. *hi*, but connected with rt. *hay* above), a horse; a symbolical expression for the number seven (that being the number of the horses of the Sun, see *saptāsva*); a man of a particular class; N. of Indra; of a Yādava king; the Yak or Bos Grunnicus; (in prosody) a foot of four short syllables, proclausmaticus; (*ā*), f. = *haya-gandhā* below; (*ī*), f. a female horse, mare. = *Haya-kātārā* or *haya-kātārikā*, f. a kind of plant or tree. = *Haya-kovida*, as, ā, am, skilled in horses. = *Haya-gandha*, am, n. a kind of medicinal salt, = *kāca-lavana*; (*ā*), f. the plant *Physalis Flexuosa*; another plant = *aja-modā*. = *Haya-gardabhī*, is, m. epithet of Siva. = *Haya-grīva*, as, m. 'horse-necked', N. of a form of Vishṇu (manifested, according to one legend, in order to recover the Veda carried off by two Daityas called Madhu and Kaiṭabha); N. of a Daitya (called *Brahma-veda-prahartri*, as having seized and carried off the Vedas at the dissolution of the universe caused by Brahmā's sleep at the end of the past Kalpa; in order to recover them Vishṇu became incarnate as the Matsya or fish, and slew Haya-grīva); N. of a poet; (*ā*), f., N. of Durgā. = *Haya-grīva-han*, ā, m. 'slayer of Haya-grīva', Vishṇu. = *Hayan-kasha*, as, m. 'impelling horses', a driver, charioteer; epithet of Mātali (charioteer of Indra). = *Haya-jña*, as, m. one who understands the points of a horse, a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. = *Haya-jña-tā*, f. knowledge of horses and their management, horsemanship. = *Haya-jñāna*, am, n. knowledge of horses. = *Haya-tutva-jña*, as, ā, am, acquainted with the nature of horses. = *Haya-āvishat*, am, m. 'hating horses,' the buffalo. = *Haya-nirghosha*, as, m. the noise or clatter of a horse. = *Haya-pūccha*, as, am, m. n. a horse's tail; (*ī*), f. the plant *Māsha-parpī*, q. v. = *Haya-prīya*, as, m. 'dear to horses,' barley; (*ā*), f. = *haya-gandhā* above; the Kharjūr tree. = *Haya-mīra* or *haya-māraka*, as, m. 'horse-killer,' the fragrant oleander (= *kara-vīra*). = *Haya-mārana*, as, m. 'horse-killing,' the sacred fig-tree, *Ficus Religiosa*. = *Haya-medha*, as, m. the horse-sacrifice, (see *āśva-medha*). = *Hayamedha-yāj*, ī, m. one who

performs the horse-sacrifice. = *Haya-rūpin*, ī, īnī, ī, Ved. having the shape of a horse. = *Haya-lilāvatī*, f., N. of a work (mentioned by Malli-nātha). = *Haya-vāhana*, as, m. epithet of Revanta (son of the Sun); of Kūvera. = *Haya-vāhana-sankara*, as, m. red mountain-ebony or a particular tree (= *rakta-kāñcana*). = *Haya-sālā*, f. a stable for horses. = *Haya-sūtra*, am, n. any treatise on horses, the art or science of training and managing horses. = *Haya-sīras*, as, n. a horse's head; a mythical monster (described as vomiting forth the fire of Aurva's wrath, which was cast into the sea); (*ās*), f. 'having a horse's head,' N. of a daughter of Vṛihasparvan; of a wife of Kratu. = *Haya-sīrsha*, as, m. 'having a horse's head,' a form of Vishṇu. = *Haya-sīrsha-paricarātra*, N. of a work. = *Haya-sangrahaṇa*, am, n. the restraining or curbing of horses, checking horses. = *Hayādhyaksha* ('*ya-adh*'), as, m. a superintendent of horses, head-groom. = *Hayānanda* ('*ya-ān*'), as, m. 'horse's-joy,' a kind of bean, Phaseolus Mungo. = *Hayāyur-veda* ('*ya-āy*'), as, m. the science of medicine applied to horses, veterinary science. = *Hayārī* ('*ya-ārī*'), is, m. 'horse-foe,' the fragrant oleander, Nerium Odorum. = *Hayārūḍha* ('*ya-ār*'), as, ā, am, mounted on a horse; (*as*), m. a horseman, rider. = *Hayārōha* ('*ya-ār*'), as, ā, am, mounted on horseback, a rider; (*as*), m. horsemanship, riding. = *Hayāśanā* ('*ya-ās*'), f. 'horse-food,' the gum olibanum tree. = *Hayeshka* ('*ya-ish*'), as, m. 'loved by horses,' barley. = *Hayottama* ('*ya-ut*'), as, m. 'best of horses,' a well-bred or excellent horse (= *ājāneya*).

*Hayana*, as, m. a year [cf. the more usual form *hāyana*]; (*am*), n. a covered carriage or palaequin, (also read *ḍayana*, q. v.)

**हर** *hara*, *haraka*, &c. See p. 1175.  
*Harāṇa*, *haras*, &c. See p. 1175.

**हर्मुज** *haramuja*, N. of a place.

**हर्षण** *harayāṇa*. See under rt. 1. *hri*.

**हरवे** *harave*, N. of a place.

**हरहरा** *harahūrā*, f. (probably for *hāra-hūrā*, q. v.), a grape.

**हराक** *harāka*, N. of a place.

**हरि** 1. *hari*, is, is, ī (perhaps to be connected with *hiri* and rt. 2. *hri*, q. v.; according to some an abbreviated form of *harit*, p. 1167; in *Uṇād-s*. IV. 118. said to be fr. rt. 1. *hri*, p. 1175), green, greenish yellow, yellow; reddish brown, bay, tawny; (*is*), m. green (the colour); a yellow or golden colour; a reddish brown or tawny colour; N. of Vishṇu; of Kṛiṣṇa (regarded as identical with Vishṇu); of Siva; of Brahmā; of Indra; of Yama; a man, people, (in Naigh. II. 3. *harayah* is enumerated among the *manushya-nāmāni*); N. of the Soma (so called as being *harita-varna*, see Nirukta IV. 19); a stone for crushing the Soma (Ved., Sāy. *harayah* = *grāvāyah*, Rīg-veda III. 44, 1); the moon; the sun; a ray of light; fire; wind, air; a horse; a bay horse, horse of Indra, (in Naigh. I. 15. *harī*, m. du., is given as 'the horses of Indra'; and in Rīg-veda I. 16, 1; 101, 10, &c., the plurals *harayah* and *haribhīh* occur; cf. *harin*, acc. pl. 'the horses of Indra,' in Sakuntalā, Act 1); a lion; a parrot; the Koil or Indian cuckoo; a peacock; a goose; an ape; a frog; a snake; one of the nine Varshas or divisions into which the known continent is divided, (see *varsha*); N. of the poet Bhartṛihari (by which he is usually known); N. of several other authors; a species of the Aty-ashtī metre; [cf. Zend *zairi*, 'yellow'; *zairina*, 'yellowish' (= *harina*); Gr. *χλόη*, *χλο-ερός*, *χλω-ρός*, *χλό-ος*, *χλόη*; Lat. *helus* (*holus*, *olus*), *hel-vu-s*, *hel-vo-lus*, *gilevus*; Old Germ. *grō-j-u*, *gruo-j-u*, *grō-ni*; Angl. Sax. *grovan*, *gren*, *grene*; Slav. *zel-ige*, 'vegetables'; *zel-enu*, 'green'; Lith. *zel-iv*, 'to become green'; *zol-e*, 'grass'; *zal-ie-s*, 'green'; Hib. *glas*, 'green, pale'.] = *Hari-kānta*, as, ā,