

— *Hasta-giri*, *is*, m., N. of a mountain. — *Hastagrihya*, ind., Ved. having taken the hand. — *Hastaghna*, *as*, m., Ved. a kind of arm-guard or shield (defending the fore-arm from the blows of the bow-string). — *Hasta-cāpalya*, *am*, n. = *hasta-kauśalya*. — *Hasta-śhedana*, *am*, n. the amputation of a hand. — *Hasta-cyuta*, *as*, ā, *am*, Ved. shaken or moved with the hand, moved or thrown violently by means of the hand. — *Hasta-cyuti*, *is*, f., Ved. moving or shaking about with the hand, (according to Sāy. *hasta-cyuti* = *hasta-pracūtyā*, *hasta-gatyā*, *Ṛg-veda* VII. 1. 1.) — *Hasta-jyoti*, *is*, m. a kind of tree or plant (= *kara-jyoti*). — *Hasta-tala*, *am*, n. the palm of the hand; the tip of an elephant's trunk. — *Hasta-tāla*, *as*, m. clapping the hands together. — *Hasta-traya-sammite*, ind. at a distance of three Hastas. — *Hasta-dosha*, *as*, m. a slip of the hand, mistake committed by the hand. — *Hastadhātṛi* = *hastāmālaka*. — *Hasta-dhāraṇa*, *am*, n. warding off a blow; stopping a blow with the hand. — *Hasta-pādādi* (*da-ādi*), the hands and feet &c., the extremities, the limbs of the body. — *Hastapuc̣cha*, *am*, n. the lower part of the fore-arm, the hand below the wrist. — *Hasta-prishṭha*, *am*, n. the back of the hand (also called *apa-prishṭha*). — *Hasta-prāpta*, *as*, ā, *am*, reached with the hand, held in the hand; obtained, secured (= *kara-prāpta*). — *Hasta-maṇḍ*, *is*, m. a jewel worn on the wrist. — *Hasta-mātra*, a cubit in length, (see *mātra*). — *Hasta-yugala*, *am*, n. the two hands. — *Hastaratnāvati* (*na-āv*), f., N. of a work by Raghava (treating of the various movements of the hands &c.). — *Hastarekhā*, f. a line on the hand. — *Hastalāghava*, *am*, n. lightness of hand, manual readiness, smartness, cleverness, legerdemain. — *Hastavāt*, *āt*, *at*, having hands, handy, dexterous, clever, skilful. — *Hastavartin*, *i*, *inī*, *i*, being or remaining in the hand, seized, held, caught hold of. — *Hastavāraṇa*, *am*, n. restraining the hand (of another); warding off a blow. — *Hastavimba*, *am*, n. perfuming or smearing the body with unguents &c. — *Hastavāraṇa*, *am*, n. rubbing or shampooing with the hands. — *Hastastiddhi*, *is*, f. performing or effecting anything with the hand, manual labour; hire, wages, salary. — *Hastasūtra* or *hastasūtraka*, 'hand-ribbon'; (*am*), n. a bracelet worn on the wrist. — *Hastastha*, *as*, ā, *am*, staying in the hand, being in hand, held, grasped. — *Hastasthita*, *as*, ā, *am*, being in hand, held. — *Hastākshara* (*ta-ak*), *am*, n. one's own sign manual, autograph, signature, handwriting. — *Hastāgra* (*ta-ag*), *am*, n. the extremity of the hand, the fingers. — *Hastāgra-lagna* (*ta-ag*), *as*, ā, *am*, 'joined hand in hand', married; [cf. *pāni-graha*]. — *Hastānguli* (*ta-an*), *is*, f. 'hand-finger', any finger of the hand. — *Hastāmālaka* (*ta-am*), *as*, m., N. of one of the four principal disciples of Saṅkarācārya; (*am*), n. the fruit of Emblic Myrobalan held in the hand; N. of a short work by Hastāmālaka (containing the elements of the Vedānta). — *Hastāmālaka-bhāshya*, *am*, n. a commentary on the above by Saṅkarācārya. — *Hastāvalamba* (*ta-av*), *as*, ā, *am*, supported by the hand of another. — *Hastāvāpa* (*ta-āv*), *as*, m. 'hand-bracelet', a finger-guard, arm-guard (used by archers, = *jyāghāta-vāraṇa*). — *Hastā-hasti*, ind. hand to hand. — *Haste-karāna*, *am*, n. 'taking by the hand', marriage (= *pāṇau-karāṇa*). — *Haste-leri*, cl. 8. P. *karoti*, &c., to take in hand, take possession of, make one's own. — *Haste-kṛitya*, ind. having taken possession of. — *Hastaka*, *as*, m. a position of the hands. — *Hastika*, *am*, n. a multitude or collection of elephants (= *gaja-tā*). — *Hastin*, *i*, *inī*, *i*, having hands, having a trunk; (*i*), m. an elephant, (four kinds of elephants are specified, each characterized by particular marks; see *bhadra*, *mandra*, *mṛiga*, *mīra*; some give *hīlīja-hastin*, a straw elephant, effigy of an elephant made of grass); N. of a son of king Su-hotra (a prince of the Lunar race, described in Vishṇu-Purāṇa IV. 19, as founder of Hastinā-pura); a kind of plant, =

aja-modā; (*inī*), f. a female elephant; a woman of a particular class (one of the four into which females are divided; a woman of this class is described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); a kind of drug and perfume. — *Hastikakshya*, *as*, m. a lion; a tiger. — *Hastikanda*, *as*, m. a kind of tree or bulbous plant (described as a sort of Arum, = *gaja-kanda*). — *Hastikaraija*, *as*, m. a kind of tree (= *mahā-karaija*). — *Hastikarpa*, *as*, m. 'elephant-eared', the castor-oil tree (also the red kind); a kind of Palāśa tree; another tree or bulbous plant (= *hasti-kanda*); a particular class of semi-divine beings (forming one of the *gaya-devatā*, q. v.); N. of a district. — *Hastikarpaka*, *as*, m. a kind of Palāśa tree. — *Hastikarpa-dala*, *as*, m. a sort of Palāśa tree. — *Hastikoli*, *is*, m. a sort of jujube. — *Hastigiri*, *is*, m. the city and district of Kāñci, q. v. — *Hastighaṭa*, N. of the seventh book of the *Saṭa-patha-Brahmaṇa*. — *Hastighoshā* or *hastighoshātākī*, f. a kind of creeper (= *aibhī*, *mahā-kosātākī*). — *Hastighna*, *as*, m. an elephant-killer; a man. — *Hastivarin*, *i*, m. an elephant-driver; (*inī*), f. a kind of tree (= *mahā-karaija*). — *Hastidanta*, *as*, m. the tusk of an elephant; a radish; a pin or peg projecting from a wall; (*am*), n. ivory; a radish. — *Hastidantaka*, *am*, n. a radish. — *Hastidanta-phala*, f. a kind of cucumber (= *ervārū*). — *Hastidvayasya*, *as*, *i*, *am* (Gram. 80. XX), as high or as big as an elephant, elephantine. — *Hastinakha*, *am*, n. 'elephant's nail', a sort of turret or raised mound of earth or masonry protecting the access to the gate of a city or fort, (it is described as furnished with an inner staircase, and affording means for discharging arrows &c. at an enemy). — *Hastipa* or *hastipaka*, *as*, m. an elephant-driver, elephant-rider; an elephant-keeper. — *Hastipatra*, *as*, m. = *hasti-kanda*. — *Hastiparīkā*, f. a kind of plant (= *rāja-kosātākī*). — *Hastiparvī*, f. a kind of plant (= *moraṭā*); a sort of gourd (= *kar-kāfi*). — *Hastipāda*, *as*, ā or *i*, *am*, elephant-footed. — *Hastipāla*, *as*, m., N. of a king. — *Hastiprishṭhaka*, *am*, n. the back of an elephant. — *Hastimada*, *as*, m. the ichor or exudation from an elephant's temples when in rut. — *Hastimalla*, *as*, m., N. of Airāvata (Indra's elephant); of Gaṇeśa; of Saṅkha (the eighth of the chief Nāgas or serpents of Pātāla); a heap of ashes; a shower of dust; frost, cold. — *Hastimātra*, *as*, *i*, *am*, as great as an elephant. — *Hastiyūtha*, *am*, n. a herd of elephants. — *Hastirāja*, *as*, m. the king or chief of elephants. — *Hastirohanaka*, *as*, m. a kind of tree (= *mahā-karaija*). — *Hastilodhraka*, *as*, m. the Lodhra tree. — *Hastivadhā* or *hastibadhā*, *as*, m. the killing of an elephant (especially by a lion, which incurs the guilt of murder, whilst others carry off the spoils, such as the tusks and the pearls said to be found in the head). — *Hastivarāsa*, *am*, n. the magnificence of an elephant. — *Hastivāha*, *as*, m. an elephant-driver; a hook for driving elephants. — *Hastivishāṇī*, f. the Kadali tree. — *Hastivaidyaka*, N. of a work by Vira-soma. — *Hastisāli*, f. an elephant-stable. — *Hastisūṇḍa*, *as*, m. or *hastisūṇḍā*, f. an elephant's trunk; (*ā* or *i*), f. the shrub Heliotropium Indicum. — *Hastisūyā-māka*, *as*, m. a kind of grain. — *Hastishadgava*, *am*, n. a yoke or collection of six elephants, (see *shad-gava*). — *Hastisomā*, f., N. of a river. — *Hastisnāna*, *am*, n. the washing of an elephant. — *Hastihasta*, *as*, m. an elephant's trunk. — *Hastihasta-parāmrishṭha*, *as*, ā, *am*, touched or struck by the trunks of elephants. — *Hastyadhyaksha*, *as*, m. a superintendent or master of elephants. — *Hastyasava-ratha-sambādha*, *as*, ā, *am*, crowded with carriages, horses, and elephants. — *Hastyāyurveda*, *as*, m. a work on the treatment of elephants' diseases. — *Hastyāroha*, *as*, m. an elephant-rider, elephant-driver.

Hastina-pura, *am*, n. (fr. *hastin* + *pura*), the city of Hastin (= *hastinā-pura* below).

Hastinā-pura, *am*, n., N. of a city founded by

king Hastin, q. v., (it was situated about fifty-seven miles north-east of the modern Dillī or Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges, and was the capital of the kings of the Lunar line, as Ayodhyā was of the Solar dynasty; hence it forms a central scene of action in the Mahā-bhārata; here Dhṛita-rāshṭra reigned when the government was resigned by his brother Paṇḍu, and here the five Pāṇḍava princes were educated along with their cousins the Kauravas, and here at the conclusion of the great war between them Yudhi-shṭhira was crowned after a triumphal progress through the streets of the city; see Śānti-parvan 1386-1410: other names for this celebrated town are *gajāvahya*, *nāga-sāvahya*, *nāgāhva*, *hastina*.)

Hastinī-pura, *am*, n. = *hastinā-pura* above.

Hastya, *as*, ā, *am*, belonging to the hand, done with the hand, manual; given with the hand.

हस *hasra*. See p. 1168, col. 3.

हहल *hahala*, *am*, n. (= *hāhala*, see *hāhala*), a sort of deadly poison.

हहा *hahā*, *ās*, m. a kind of Gandharva, q. v.; [cf. I. *hāhā*, *huhū*.]

हा 1. *hā*, ind. an exclamation of pain or grief or weariness (equivalent to 'ah!' 'alas!' 'woe!' *hī* *hato* 'smī, ah! I am killed! it is all over with me); an exclamation of joy or surprise (oh! ha! &c.); an interjection of anger or reproach; [cf. 2. *hāhā*.]

हा 2. *hā* (connected with rt. 3. *hā*), cl. 3.

A. *jihīte* (1st sing. *jīhe*, 3rd du. *jihāte*, 2nd pl. *jihīdhve*, 3rd pl. *jihāte*), Impf. *ajihīta*, Pot. *jihīta*, Impv. *jihītām*, Perf. *jahe*, *hāsyate*, *ahāsta*, *hātum*, to go, move, to go to, attain; to give way, yield [cf. *Ṛg-veda* I. 37. 7]: Pass. *hāyate*, Aor. *ahāyi*: Caus. *hāpayati*, -te, -yitum, Aor. *ajihāpat*, -ta, to cause to go: Desid. *jihāsate*: Intens. *jihāyate*, *jāhāti*, *jāheti*; [cf. Gr. *χα-iv-ω*, *χά-ω-ω*, *χά-ω-ω*, *χά-ω-ω*, *χά-ω-ω*, *χά-ω-ω*; Lat. *hi-so-o*, *hi-o*, *hi-a-tus*; Old Germ. *gi-ē-m*, *gin-ē-m*, *gein-o-m*; Angl. Sax. *ginan*, *einan*, *geonan*, *gynian*, *ganian*; Slav. *zi-ja-ti*, *ze-ja-ti*, *zi-nati*, 'to gape'; Lith. *ziō-j-u*, *ziō-ti-s*, 'a cleft, hole.']

Jihāna, *as*, ā, *am*, going, &c. See p. 347.

Hātvā, ind. (Pāṇ. VII. 4. 43), having gone, having moved.

Hāna, *as*, ā, *am*, gone, moved.

Hāyamāna, *as*, ā, *am*, being about to go.

I. *haya*, *as*, ā, *am* (for 2. see p. 1170), to be gone.

हा 3. *hā* (connected with rt. 2. *hā*), cl. 1.

3. P. *jahāti* (1st du. *jahivas* or *jahivas*, 3rd du. *jahitas* or *jahitas*, 3rd pl. *jahati*, Pāṇ. VI. 4. 116), Impf. *ajahāt* (1st du. *ajahiva* or *ajahiva*, 3rd pl. *ajahuh*), Pot. *jahyāt* (Pāṇ. VI. 4. 118), Impv. *jahātu* (2nd sing. *jahihī* or *jahihī* or *jahāhī*, 3rd pl. *jahatu*, Pāṇ. VI. 4. 117), Perf. *jahau* (2nd sing. *jahītha* or *jahātha*, 1st du. *jahiva*, 2nd pl. *jaha*, 3rd pl. *jahuh*), *hāsyati*, *ahāsit*, Prec. *heyāt*, *hātum*, to abandon, leave, quit, desert, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; to resign, forego, let go, lose; to let fall; to omit, neglect; to avoid, shun; to remove: Pass. *hāyate*, Perf. *jahe* (Kīrāt. XII. 12), Aor. *ahāyi*, to be left or deserted, be forsaken; to be excluded from or deprived or bereft of, to lose (with inst. or abl., e. g. *jahe prāṇaih*, he was deprived of breath or lost his life; *hīyate pati-lokāt*, she is excluded from the heaven of her husband); to be destitute of, be deficient in, be wanting in, fail, decrease; to be lost; to fail (in a lawsuit); to be left out or omitted or neglected; to become weary or enfeebled; to be lessened or lowered: Caus. *hāpayati*, -yitum, Aor. *ajihāpat*, to cause to quit or abandon; to drive away, expel; to cause to lose or want; to neglect, omit, decline; to lose: Desid. *jihāsati*, to wish to leave, &c.: Intens. *jehāyate*, *jāheti*, *jāhāti*; [cf. Gr. *χῆ-πο-σ*, *χῆ-ρα*, *χῆ-πέ-ω*, *χῆ-πέ-ω*, *χῆ-πέ-ω*, *χῆ-πέ-ω*, *χῆ-πέ-ω*, *χῆ-πέ-ω*];