

mountains (which bounds India on the north and separates it from Tartary, giving rise to the rivers Ganges and Indus, and containing the highest elevations in the world; in mythology personified as the husband of Menā or Menakā, by whom he had a son called Maināka, who is also a personified mountain; he was moreover the father of Durgā or Umā, who became incarnate as Pārvatī, 'daughter of the Mountain,' to captivate Siva and withdraw him from a severe penance he had undertaken to perform in the region of Himālaya; the personified Mountain is also represented as the father of Gangā, who, as the personified Ganges, is generally regarded as his eldest daughter, though sometimes identified with Pārvatī); the white Khadira tree; (ā), f. a kind of plant (= bhūmy-āmalakī). — *Himālaya-sutā*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya,' Umā or Pārvatī. — *Himā-vatī*, f. a kind of Soma or moon-plant (= svarṇa-kshīrī, q. v.). — *Himāśrayā* ('ma-ās'), f. 'depending on cold,' a kind of plant (= svarṇa-jivāntī). — *Himāhva* ('ma-āh'), as, m. 'called after ice,' camphor. — *Himāhwaya* ('ma-āh'), as, m. 'called after ice,' camphor; (am), n. a lotus. — *Himottarā* ('ma-ut'), f. 'following on cold,' the tawny grape. — *Himotpanna* ('ma-ut'), as, ā, am, produced by cold; (ā), f. a kind of sugar (= yāvanāli). — *Himodbhavā* ('ma-ut'), f. 'cold-produced,' the plant called Zedoary (= śaṭī). — *Himosa* ('ma-us'), as, m. 'cooled,' epithet of the moon.

*Himaka*, as, m. a kind of tree (= vi-kankata); N. of a prince or chief of Kāśmīra.

*Himavata*, am, n. (also read *hemavata*), a pearl.

*Himā*, f. See under *hima*, p. 1172.

*Himāni*, f. great frost, a mass of snow, collection of ice and snow (= hīma-samhatī), snow-drift; a kind of sugar (= yāvanāli). — *Himāni-vīsada*, as, ā, am, white as a snow-drift.

*Himikā*, f. hoar-frost, cold dew.

*Himelu*, us, us, u, chilly, suffering from cold, frozen.

*Himna*, as, m. (see *i. heman* and *hemnā* below), the planet Mercury.

*Himya*, as, ā, am, frosty, snowy, icy, dewy, cold, frigid, (in R̥g-veda I. 34, 1. *hinyā*, 'with the night,' is explained by Śay. as = hīma-yuktayā rātrīyā, 'with the frosty night.')

1. *heman*, ā, m. (according to Śabda-k. also a neut.), winter; cold, the cold season; the planet Mercury, (see *hima-raśmī-ja*).

*Hemanta*, as, am, m. n. winter, the cold season (comprising the two months Agra-hāyana and Pausha, i. e. from middle of November to middle of January).

*Hemanta-nātha*, as, m. 'lord of winter,' the wood-apple tree (= kapītha).

*Hemanti*, f. the winter season, cold season.

*Hemavata*, am, n. a pearl (= *himavata*).

*Hemnā*, m. (according to Śabda-k.) the planet Mercury.

**हिरणु** *hirangu*, us, m., N. of Rāhu (the personified ascending node).

**हिरण** *hiraṇa*, am, n. (connected with *hiri*, 1. *hari*, *harit*, q. v. v.); but see etymology given for *hiraṇya* below), gold; semen; a cowry.

*Hiraṇin*, ī, inī, ī, Ved. golden, (Śay. = *hiraṇya-vat*.)

*Hiraṇ-maya*, as, ī, am (*hiraṇ* for *hiraṇa*), made of gold, golden; (as), m. epithet of Brahmā, (see *hiraṇya-garbha*); (am), n. one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the continent (said to be between the mountainous ranges Sveta and Śringavat; see *varsha*, *sveta*). — *Hiraṇ-vat*, ān, m., N. of a son of Agnidhra (king of Sveta-dvīpa). — *Hiraṇ-vatī*, f., N. of a river.

*Hiraṇya*, am, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. V. 44. fr. rt. *hary* with substitution of *hira*), gold (crude bullion or wrought); any vessel made of gold (e. g. a golden spoon, Manu II. 29); a golden ornament (Ved.); any precious metal, silver (crude or wrought); wealth, property; substance, imperishable matter;

semen virile; a particular measure; a cowry; the Datura or thorn-apple; (ā), f. one of the seven tongues of fire. — *Hiraṇya-kaksha*, as, ā, am, wearing a golden girdle. — *Hiraṇya-kavacōdbhava* ('ca-ud'), as, m. epithet of Siva. — *Hiraṇya-kaśipu*, us, m. 'clothed in gold,' N. of a king of the Daityas celebrated for his blasphemous impiety, (he was son of Kāśyapa and Diti, and had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by either god or man or animal; hence he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of the three worlds, and appropriated the sacrifices made to the gods who were compelled by him to fly from their seats in heaven; when, however, his pious son Prahlāda praised Viṣṇu, the Daitya exerted all his power in vain to destroy the boy, and Viṣṇu himself appeared out of a pillar [which had been blasphemously struck by the father, saying, 'Is the deity here?'] in the form Nara-siṅha, 'half man, half lion,' and tore Hiraṇya-kaśipu to pieces; this was Viṣṇu's fourth Avatāra; see *pra-hlāda*, *nara-siṅha*, *viṣṇu*). — *Hiraṇya-kaśipu-han*, hā, m. 'slayer of Hiraṇya-kaśipu,' Viṣṇu. — *Hiraṇya-kāmadhenu*, us, f. 'a golden cow of plenty,' one of the sixteen Mahā-dānas, (see *mahā-dāna*, *tulā-purusha*). — *Hiraṇya-keśin*, ī, n., N. of the author of certain Kalpa-sūtras. — *Hiraṇyakeśi-sūtra*, am, n. the Kalpa-sūtras of Hiraṇya-keśin. — *Hiraṇya-keśya*, as, ā, am, Ved. golden-haired, having golden manes (said of the two horses of Indra). — *Hiraṇya-kośha*, as, m. wrought and unwrought gold and silver. — *Hiraṇya-garbha*, as, m., N. of Brahmā (so called as born from a golden egg supposed to have been formed out of the seed deposited in the waters when they were produced as the first creation of the Self-existent; according to Manu I. 9. this seed became a golden egg, resplendent as the sun, in which the Self-existent Brahma was born as Brahmā, the creator of the worlds, i. e. according to Kullūka, as Hiraṇya-garbha, who is therefore regarded as a manifestation of the Paramātmān or supreme Soul; in R̥g-veda X. 121. it is said Hiraṇya-garbha arose in the beginning; he was the one lord of existing things; he established the earth and the sky, &c.); N. of the author of the hymn R̥g-veda X. 121 (having the patronymic Prajāpatya); N. of Viṣṇu; (in phil.) the soul invested by the Śikshma-śaitra or subtle body (= *sūtrātman*, *prāṇātman*); N. of a Linga. — *Hiraṇya-ākra*, as, ā, am, golden-wheeled. — *Hiraṇya-tvaṭ*, k, k, k, Ved. 'golden-skinned,' having a golden covering, coated with gold (said of a chariot). — *Hiraṇya-tvaṭa*, as, ā, am, having skin bright as gold. — *Hiraṇya-da*, as, ā, am, yielding gold, granting gold; (as), m. the ocean; (ā), f. the earth. — *Hiraṇya-dat*, an, att, at, Ved. having golden teeth. — *Hiraṇya-dhanus*, us, m. 'golden-bowed,' N. of a king. — *Hiraṇya-nābha*, as, m. 'having a golden navel,' the mountain Maināka; N. of a pupil of Jaimini and teacher of the Sāma-veda. — *Hiraṇya-nirvīj*, k, k, k, Ved. bright as gold. — *Hiraṇya-nemi*, is, is, ī, k, Ved. having golden wheels. — *Hiraṇya-paksha*, as, ā, am, Ved. golden-winged. — *Hiraṇya-pāni*, is, is, ī, Ved. golden-handed, golden-footed (said of the horses of the Maruts). — *Hiraṇya-pāva*, as, ā, am, Ved. purifying with gold. — *Hiraṇya-pīṇḍa*, as, m. Ved. a lump of gold. — *Hiraṇya-pura*, am, n., N. of a town of the Asuras. — *Hiraṇya-peśas*, ās, ās, as, Ved. having golden lustre. — *Hiraṇya-prāyā*, am, n., Ved. a golden fore-part of a chariot-pole, (R̥g-veda I. 35, 5). — *Hiraṇya-pratipāra*, as, ā, am, full of gold. — *Hiraṇya-bāhu*, us, m. 'golden-armed,' epithet of Siva; the river Soṇa, q. v. — *Hiraṇya-rūpa*, as, ā, am, Ved. golden-shaped (said of Agni). — *Hiraṇya-retas*, ās, m. 'having golden seed,' epithet of Agni or fire; of the sun; of Siva; a kind of plant or tree (= *ētṛaka*); N. of a son of Priya-vrata. — *Hiraṇya-roman*, ā, m. 'golden-haired,' N. of a Loka-pāla (son of Marīci); of a son of Parjanya (regent of the north). — *Hiraṇya-vat*, ān, atī, at, abounding in gold; (ān), m.

epithet of Agni; (atī), f. a proper N. — *Hiraṇya-vandhura*, as, ā, am, Ved. having a framework of gold (said of a chariot of Indra and Vāyu). — *Hiraṇya-varṇa*, as, ā, am, golden-coloured; (ā), f. a river, (in Naigh. I. 13. *hiraṇya-varṇāḥ* is enumerated among the *nadi-nāmāni*). — *Hiraṇya-varṇāni*, is, is, ī, Ved. having a golden path. — *Hiraṇya-varman*, ā, m. 'having golden armour,' a proper N. — *Hiraṇya-vāsimattama*, as, ā, am, Ved. most skillful wielder of the golden spear (said of Pūshan). — *Hiraṇya-vāha*, as, m. 'bearing gold,' the river Soṇa, q. v.; epithet of Siva. — *Hiraṇya-vid*, t, t, t, Ved. 'knowing gold,' possessing or granting gold. — *Hiraṇya-vindu*, us, m. fire. — *Hiraṇya-śanya*, as, ā, am, Ved. having a golden *śanya* or yoke. — *Hiraṇya-sandris*, k, k, k, Ved. resembling gold, shining like gold. — *Hiraṇya-stūpa*, as, m., N. of an Āngirasa (author of R̥g-veda I. 31-35, IX. 4, 69; Ar̥cat Hiraṇyastūpa is the author of R̥g-veda X. 149); (ās), m. pl., N. of a family. — *Hiraṇya-hasta*, as, m., Ved. 'golden-handed,' epithet of Savitī; N. of a son of Vadhrī-mati. — *Hiraṇyāksha* ('ya-ak'), as, m. 'golden-eyed,' N. of a celebrated Daitya, twin brother of Hiraṇya-kaśipu, q. v. (he was killed by Viṣṇu, in his third Avatāra, in the form of a Varāha or boar; like his brother, Hiraṇya-kaśipu, he had obtained a boon from Brahmā, so that no animal, except a boar, which he had omitted to mention, could hurt him; he then became very insolent and seized upon the earth, which he carried with him into the depths of the ocean, where it must have perished had not Viṣṇu become incarnate as a boar [the symbol of great strength], and having dived into the abyss, destroyed the Daitya and lifted up the recovered earth on the point of his tusks); epithet of Savitī (Ved.); N. of a Muni; of a place; (ās), m. pl., N. of a family (supposed to have been descended from Viśvā-mitra). — *Hiraṇyāṅga* ('ya-ān'), as, m., N. of a Muni; (ās), m. pl., N. of a family. — *Hiraṇyābhīṣu* ('ya-abh'), us, us, u, Ved. having golden reins. — *Hiraṇyāsava* ('ya-as'), as, m. 'a golden horse,' one of the sixteen Mahā-dānas, (see *mahā-dāna*, *tulā-purusha*). — *Hiraṇyāsva-ratha*, as, m. 'golden-horsed-chariot,' one of the sixteen Mahā-dānas, (see above).

*Hiraṇyāka*, as, m., a proper N.

*Hiraṇyaya*, as, ī, am, golden, (in R̥g-veda VIII. 78, 2. *hiraṇyayā* = *hiraṇmayāni*.)

*Hiraṇyāyā*, f, Ved. desire for gold.

*Hiraṇyayu*, us, us, u, Ved. fond of gold or treasures.

*Hiraṇyava*, as, m. a divine treasure, the property of the gods (= *deva-sva*).

**हिराधर** *hirādhara*, as, m. a proper N.

**हिरि** *hiri* (see rt. 2. *hri*), apparently a Vedic form of *hari*, q. v. — *Hiri-sīpra*, as, m., Ved. epithet of Agni, (explained by Śay. as *harāṇa-sīlahanu*, 'one whose jaws carry away or seize,' or *diptoshyīsha*, 'having a flaming head-dress,' R̥g-veda II. 2, 5; cf. *hriṇi*). — *Hiri-śmaśru*, us, m., Ved. 'golden-bearded,' epithet of Agni.

*Hirimat*, (in R̥g-veda X. 105, 6. according to Śay. *hirimān* = *haritāśvaḥ* or *harita-varṇāḥ*.)

*Hirimaśa*, (in R̥g-veda X. 105, 6. according to Śay. *hirimaśaḥ* = *harita-śmaśruḥ* or *prishodaraḥ*.)

**हिरुक** *hiruk*, ind. concealed, hidden, (in R̥g-veda I. 164, 32. = *antar-hita*, and in Naigh. III. 25. enumerated among the *nirṇitāntarhitā-nāmadheyāni*); without, except; in the midst of, amongst; near; below.

**हिल** *hil* (connected with rt. *hel*, q. v.), cl. 6. P. *hilati*, *jihela*, &c., to sport amorously, dally, wanton, express amorous inclination.

*Hila-moči*, is, or *hila-moči* or *hila-moṭikā*, f. the pot-herb Hingsha Repens.