

east, eastern quarter. —कृत *a.* previously done. (—ते) an act done in a former life. —कौटि: *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वक्ष *q. v.* —गंगा *N.* of the river Narmadā. —चोदित *a.* 1. afore-said, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज *a.* 1. born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —2. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; *Si.* 6. 44; *R.* 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor, a forefather: स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् *R.* 16. 34. —4. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. the Manes living in the world of the moon. (—जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् *n.* a former birth (—*m.*) an elder brother; *R.* 14. 44; 15. 95. —जाति: *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं *n.* knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (—ण) the south-east. —दिकुपति: Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिग् *f.* the east. —दिग्द *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टं the award of destiny. —देव: 1. an ancient deity. —2. a demon or Asura. —3. a progenitor (पितृ). —4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nārāyaṇa. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men: अक्लेश्वरः शैब्यः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः | स्पृशन्-क्षत्रा महाभागः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ||. —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिनिपात. —पक्ष: 1. the fore-part or side. —2. the first half of a lunar month. —3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. —4. the first objection to an argument. —5. the statement of the plaintiff. —6. a suit at law. —7. an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaintiff, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पञ्चालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchālas. —पाणिनीयाः (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a

forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुष: 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); *Pt.* 1. 89. —3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (—र्वाः) *m. pl.* forefathers. —फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भाग: 1. the forepart. —2. the upper part. —भा (भ) द्रपदा the twenty fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भातः 1. priority. —2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते *Tarka K.* —3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्ति: *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूत *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsā', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue: यज्ञाद्यवस्तुनः पूर्व रंगविज्ञापनांतये | कश्चिद्वशः प्रकुर्वीत पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते || *D. R.*; पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते *S. D.* 283; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नादकीयस्य वस्तुनः *Si.* 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). —रसः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणद्वैतेनाद्यापि मिथः संरूढरागयोः | दशविशेषांशो प्राप्ते पूर्वराग स उच्यते || *S. D.* 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूढं 1. indication of an approaching change. —2. a symptom of occurring disease. —3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. —4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (—*n.*) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; *R.* 11. 10. —2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. —वारह *a.* relating to the first half

of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सकथं the upper part of the thigh. —संध्या daybreak, dawn; *Si.* 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean; *R.* 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थिति: *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनायप्रदपूर्वकसाह *S.* 5. —2. Preceding, antecedent. —3 Previous, former, prior. —4 First. —कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding. पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient. पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; *R.* 3. 42. —2 Before, in front of —3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वज *ind.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. —2 Relating to something preceding. —*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुगम, inference of the effect from the cause; *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्व्व *a.* (पी *f.*), पूर्व्व *a.* 1 Ancient. —2 Ancestral.

पूर्व्वसू *ind.* 1 On the former day. —2 On the day before, yesterday; *Ms.* 3. 187. —3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. —4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्व *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. —2 Ancient, old. —3 Next, near. —4 Eastern. —5 Excellent.

पू 1 P., 10 U. (पूति, पूयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूकः, पूलकः A bundle, pack.

पूकः = पूलक *q. v.*

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पू 1 P. (पूति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow; cf. पू.

पूवः, पूवकः The mulberry tree.

पूवत् *m.* (nom. पूव, पूवौ, पूवः) [पू-कनिन्; *Up.* 1. 156] The sun; सहापांथः पूव गगनपारिमाणं कलयति *Bh.* 2. 114; इधनौषधगच्छन्तिस्त्वेषा नास्थेति पूवणे *Si.* 2. 43. —Comp. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —भास्वजः 1. a cloud. —2. an epithet of Indra. —वैरहरः an epithet of Virabhadra; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.