

— *Dharma-vādin*, ī, inī, i, discussing the law or duty. — *Dharma-vāsara*, as, m. 'day of religious duties,' the day of full moon, peculiar sacrifices being performed on this day. — *Dharma-vāhana*, as, m. 'whose vehicle is the bull, considered as a personification of virtue,' an epithet of Śiva. — *Dharma-vāhya*, as, ā, am, 'outside the law,' contrary to what is right. — *Dharma-vicāra-saṅgraha*, as, m., N. of an abridgment of the Mīmāṃsā-sūtras by the Muni Jaimini. — *Dharma-vid*, t, t, t, acquainted with the law, duty-knowing, endowed with a sense of justice, virtuous, pious, moral. — *Dharma-vidyā*, f. knowledge of the law or right; [cf. *dharmavidyā*.] — *Dharma-vidhī*, īs, m. legal precept or injunction. — *Dharma-vidhāna*, as, m. 'confusion or violation of duty,' immorality, wickedness. — *Dharma-vivardhana*, as, m. 'promoter of law or right,' epithet of a son of Aśoka, = *kunāla*. — *Dharma-viveka*, as, m. investigation of right or virtue. — *Dharma-viveka-vākya*, am, n., N. of a short poem ascribed to Hālyudha. — *Dharma-vivecana*, am, n. judicial investigation. — *Dharma-vṛitti*, īs, f. 'explanation of the law,' N. of a chapter of the Śārngadhara-paddhati. — *Dharma-vṛiddha*, as, m. 'advanced in virtue,' N. of a son of Śva-phalka; [cf. *dharmadhrish* and *dharmabhṛit*.] — *Dharma-vaitanika*, as, m. one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. — *Dharma-vyādha*, as, m. 'the hunter versed in law,' N. of a Brāhmaṇa changed into a hunter in consequence of a curse; of a Brāhmaṇa-killer (born as a hunter from the body of Vasu, king of Kāśmīra). — *Dharma-sārīra*, am, n. 'religious or sacred relic,' a term applied to certain small Buddhist Stūpas. — *Dharma-sarman*, ā, m., N. of a preceptor. — *Dharma-sālā*, f. a court of justice, a tribunal; a charitable institution, a hospital. — *Dharma-sāsana* or *dharmasāstra*, am, n. 'a law-book,' a code of laws, the body or code of Hindū law, jurisprudence, any work on the subject. — *Dharma-sīla*, as, ā, am, a of a virtuous disposition, virtuous, just, pious; (ā), f., N. of a female. — *Dharma-sreshthin*, ī, m., N. of a Buddhist Arhat. — *Dharma-saṁskṛita*, as, ā, am, 'following or seeking virtue,' virtuous, just, pious. — *Dharma-saṁhitā*, f. a code or collection of law, especially the work of some saint or divine person (as Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). — *Dharma-saṅga*, as, m. addiction to justice or virtue; hypocrisy. — *Dharma-saṅgiti*, īs, f. a discussion about the law; (with Buddhists) a council; N. of a work. — *Dharma-saṅgraha*, as, m. 'collection of laws, legal compilation,' N. of a Buddhist work on law. — *Dharma-santāna-sū*, ūs, ūs, u, producing virtuous offspring or actions. — *Dharma-sabhā*, f. a court of justice, tribunal. — *Dharma-sahāya*, as, m. a companion in the fulfilment of religious duties. — *Dharma-sādhana*, am, n. 'means of performing duty,' any act or virtue essential to a system of duties. — *Dharma-sārathī*, īs, m., N. of a son of Tri-kakud. — *Dharma-sāvarnī*, īs, m., N. of the eleventh Manu. — *Dharma-siṅha*, as, m., N. of a man. — *Dharma-sūta*, as, m. 'the son of the god Dharmā,' an epithet of Yuddhi-shthira. — *Dharma-sū*, ūs, ūs, u, Ved. promoting order or justice; (ūs), m. the fork-tailed shrike. — *Dharma-sūtra*, am, n. a Sūtra work treating on law and custom; (as), m., N. of a son of Su-vrata. — *Dharma-setu*, us, m. 'barrier of justice,' epithet of Śiva; N. of a son of Āryaka. — *Dharma-sena*, as, m., N. of a king. — *Dharma-skandha*, as, m. 'collection of laws,' N. of a work by Śāriputra and Maudgalyāyana. — *Dharma-stha*, as, m. 'abiding in the law,' a judge. — *Dharma-sthala*, am, n. 'the place of justice,' N. of a town. — *Dharma-sthavira*, as, m. 'firm in law,' N. of a man. — *Dharma-svāmin*, ī, m. 'the lord of law and right,' epithet of Buddha; N. of a sanctuary built by Dharmā, king of Kāśmīra. — *Dharma-hantri*, tā, trī, trī, transgressing the law or justice. — *Dharmākara* ('ma-āk'), as, m. 'mine of virtue or law,' N. of a disciple of Buddha Lokēśvara-rāja; of the ninety-ninth Buddha;

of a Buddhist translator. — *Dharmāgama* ('ma-āg'), as, m. a law-book. — *Dharmāṅgada* ('ma-an'), as, m., N. of a man; of a prince, son of Priyan-kara. — *Dharmāṅgā* ('ma-an'), f. a heron. — *Dharmā-cārya* ('ma-āc'), as, m. a teacher of law or of customs. — *Dharmācārya-stuti*, īs, f. 'praise of the teacher of the law,' N. of a work. — *Dharmātma* ('ma-āt'), as, m. 'the son of Dharmā,' an epithet of Yuddhi-shthira. — *Dharmātma-tā*, f. pious-mindedness, justice, virtue. — *Dharmātman* ('ma-āt'), ā, ā, a, just, virtuous, pious-minded, virtuously-minded, of a virtuous disposition, pious, fulfilling duties; (ā), m. a saint, a pious or virtuous person; an epithet of Kumāra-pāla. — *Dharmāditya* ('ma-ād'), as, m., N. of a Buddhist king. — *Dharmādharma* ('ma-adh'), au, m. du. right and wrong, justice and injustice. — *Dharmādharma-parikshā*, f. or *-parikshāṇa*, am, n. 'test of right and wrong,' a kind of ordeal by drawing lots or slips of black and white paper. — *Dharmādharma-senā-hanana*, am, n., N. of the 120th chapter of the Kṛīḍa-khaṇḍa of the Gaṇeśa-Purāṇa. — *Dharmādharma* ('ma-adh'), am, n. administration of the laws; a court of justice; (as), m. a judge, magistrate. — *Dharmādharma-ssthāna*, am, n. a court of justice. — *Dharmādharma-ranika*, as, m. or *dharmādharma-ranin*, ī, m. 'presiding over justice,' a judge, an administrator of the law. — *Dharmādharma* ('ma-adh'), as, m. administration of justice, the office of a judge; N. of a work. — *Dharmādharma-rin*, ī, m. or *dharmādharma-kṛita*, as, m. a chief officer of justice, an administrator of the law, lord-chief-justice, magistrate, a judge. — *Dharmādharma-ssthāna* ('ma-adh'), am, n. a court of justice. — *Dharmādharma-kṛita* ('ma-adh'), as, m. 'overseer of justice,' minister of justice, a magistrate, a judge. — *Dharmādharma* ('ma-adh'), ā, m. the way of justice or virtue. — *Dharmānush-thāna* ('ma-an'), am, n. virtuous or moral conduct, acting according to law. — *Dharmānushāra* ('ma-an'), as, m. conformity to law or virtue, course or practice of duty. — *Dharmānushāra-upasthāna*, am, n., N. of a Buddhist Āgama. — *Dharmānushāra* ('ma-an'), us, m. 'the well of Dharmā, the holy well,' N. of a Tirtha. — *Dharmāpeta* ('ma-ap'), as, ā, am, departing from virtue, wicked, immoral, unrighteous; (am), n. injustice, immorality, vice. — *Dharmābhīmanas* ('ma-abh'), ās, ās, as, directing the mind to virtue or religion, virtuous. — *Dharmābhīsheka-kṛtyā* ('ma-abh'), f. any abstinence prescribed as a religious duty. — *Dharmābhībhodhi* ('ma-am'), īs, m. 'the ocean of laws,' N. of a work. — *Dharmāyatana* ('ma-āy'), am, n. knowledge of dharmā by means of manas(?). — *Dharmāraṇya* ('ma-ar'), am, n. 'grove of religion,' a sacred grove, a wood inhabited by hermits or ascetics; N. of a sacred forest in Madhyadeśa, into which Dharmā is said to have retired; N. of a town founded by Amūrta-rajās. — *Dharmārthakāma-moksha* ('ma-ar'), ās, m. pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation, (the four ends or objects of existence). — *Dharmārthadarśin*, ī, inī, i, having an eye to duty and interest or to religion and wealth. — *Dharmārtha-pratibaddha-tā*, f. attachment to duty and interest or to religion and wealth. — *Dharmārtham*, ind. for religious purposes; according to right or duty, in a just manner, according to precept. — *Dharmārthiya*, as, ā, am (fr. *dharmā-ārtha*), relating to law or duty. — *Dharmālīka* ('ma-al'), as, ā, am, having a false character. — *Dharmāloka-mukha* ('ma-al'), am, o. introduction to the understanding of the dharmā of Śākya-muni. — *Dharmāśoka* ('ma-as'), as, m. the Aśoka of justice,' epithet of king Aśoka, grandson of Candra-gupta, (after he had adopted the Buddhist faith). — *Dharmāśrita* ('ma-as'), as, ā, am, seeking virtue, just, virtuous. — *Dharmāsana* ('ma-as'), am, n. the throne of justice, judgment-seat, the bench. — *Dharmāsana-gata*, as, ā, am, seated on the judgment-seat. — *Dharmāstikāya* ('ma-as'), as, m. (with Jinas) the category or predicament of virtue. — *Dharmendra* ('ma-in'),

as, m. 'lord of justice,' epithet of Yama. — *Dharmēpsu* ('ma-ip'), us, us, u, wishing to acquire religious merit. — *Dharmēsa* ('ma-īsa'), as, m. 'lord of justice,' epithet of Yama. — *Dharmēśvara* ('ma-īś'), as, m. 'lord of justice,' epithet of Yama; N. of a Buddhist deity; of a commentator on Yājñavalkya. — *Dharmēśvara-tīrtha*, am, n. 'the Tīrtha of the lord of justice,' N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Dharmēśvara-līnga*, am, n. 'the Līnga of the lord of justice,' N. of a place of pilgrimage. — *Dharmōcāya* ('ma-uc'), as, m. 'collection of law,' N. of a place (in which Śākya-muni is said to have instructed the deities called Tushitas). — *Dharmōtara* ('ma-ut'), as, m. 'chiefly characterized by virtue,' N. of a Buddhist teacher. — *Dharmōtariya*, ās, m. pl. the disciples of Dharmōtara. — *Dharmopadeśa* ('ma-up'), as, m. instruction in law or duty, a discourse on religion, moral or religious instruction; the laws, the collective body of laws. — *Dharmopadeśaka* ('ma-up'), as, m. a teacher of the law, a Guru or spiritual preceptor. — *Dharmopadeśanā* ('ma-up'), f. instruction in the law, advice relating to it. — *Dharmopadha* ('ma-up'), as, ā, am, making a pretence of religion, hypocritical. — *Dharmopeta* ('ma-up'), as, ā, am, endowed with virtues, virtuous, moral.

2. *dharmā*, Nom. P. *dharmati*, &c., to become law. (For 1. *dharmā* see p. 449, col. 3.)

*Dharmaka* (at the end of an adj. comp.) = 1. *dharmā*; (as), m., N. of a man.

*Dharman*, ā, m., Ved. bearer, maintainer, supporter, arranger; N. of a son of Bṛihad-rāja and father of Kṛitā-jaya; (a), n. (the older form for the later *dharmā*; and even in the later language used as a substitute for *dharmā* at the end of adj. comps.), support, prop; (Sāy.) religious rite (Ved.); law, order, custom; religion, duty; mode, manner; quality, characteristic mark, natural order [cf. *kṣatradh*, *kṣhema-dh*, *jayo-dh*, &c.]; *dharmānā*, inst. sing. or *dharmābhis*, inst. pl., Ved. in order, according to rule, regularly, naturally. — 2. *dharmakṛit*, t, m. Ved. 'a maintainer of order or a performer of religious rites,' epithet of Indra; (for 1. see p. 449, col. 3.)

*Dharmayu*, us, us, u, righteous, virtuous.

*Dharmāya*, Nom. P. A. *dharmāyati*, -te, &c., to become law.

*Dharmin*, ī, inī, i, virtuous, religious, pious, just; obeying the law, knowing one's duties, having duties; endowed with any peculiar property or faculty; (often at the end of comp.) subject to particular laws (e. g. *vināśa-dh*, q. v.); having the peculiar qualities or properties or nature of anything, having anything as a characteristic mark [cf. *eka-dh*]; following the habits of any person; (ī), m., N. of the fourteenth Vyāsa; (īnī), f. a kind of perfume; [cf. *dharmī-ṇeya*]. — *Dharmī-tea*, am, n. virtuousness, justice, devotion to one's duties, virtue.

*Dharmīshtha*, as, ā, am (superl. of *dharmīn*), very pious or virtuous; completely according to law, completely harmonizing or agreeing with law or virtue, lawful. — *Dharmīshtha-tā*, f. great virtuousness, righteousness.

*Dharmīyas*, ān, asī, as (compar. of *dharmīn*), more virtuous &c.; very pious or moral &c.

*Dharmeyu*, us, m., N. of a son of Raudrāśva.

*Dharmya*, as, ā, am, lawful, legal, conformable to justice or law or custom or morality, consistent with duty; usual; just, righteous; legitimate; endowed with particular qualities (e. g. *tad-dharmya*, endowed with those qualities); suitable to any person or thing (with gen.). — *Dharmya-vivāha*, as, m. legal marriage (of which there are various kinds described in Manu III. 22).

धरुण 2. *dharaṇa*, as, m. (fr. rt. *dhe* ?), Ved. a sucking calf; (for 1. *dharaṇa* see p. 449, col. 2; cf. *dhāru*.)

धर्मेष्ट धर्माका, as, m., N. of a teacher.