

used in an oblation to fire; Soma juice as drunk at particular sacrifices; a Mantra or prayer recited in offering oblations to fire.—*Puroḍāśin*, *ī*, *ini*, *i*, Ved. connected with the sacrificial cake.—*Puroḍāśiya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, relating to the Puroḍāśa or sacrificial cake, fit to be offered in oblations.—*Puroḍāśya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, intended for the sacrificial cake, fit for offering with ghee as an oblation to fire.—*Puro-dhas*, 2. *puro-dhā*, *puro-dhātṛi*, *puro-dhāniya*, *purodhika*, see under 1. *puro-dhā*, col. 3.—*Puronuvākya-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. having an invitory verse; [cf. the next.]—*Puro-nuvākya* ('*ras-an*'), *f*, Ved., scil. *ṛid*, an introductory or invitory verse.—*Puro-bhāga*, *as*, *m*, the front part, fore part; officiousness, meddling in other people's affairs, obtrusiveness; malevolence; envy; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), obtrusive, meddlesome.—*Purobhāgi-tā*, *f*, officiousness, obtrusiveness; malevolence.—*Puro-bhāgin*, *i*, *ini*, *i*, taking the first share; obtrusive, officious; malevolent, censorious, fault-finding; envious, jealous.—*Puro-bhū*, *ūs*, *ūs*, *u*, Ved. being in front, excelling, superior (said of Indra; according to Śāy. *yudhe purataḥ śatrūn avāpnōtī purōbhū*).—*Puro-māruta*, *as*, *m*, a wind blowing from before or in front, east wind (opposed to *pasān-māruta*).—*Puro-yāvan*, *ā*, *arī*, *a*, Ved. going in front, leading; (Śāy.)=*purato miśrayūṛi*, mingling foremost (in battles).—*Puro-yudh*, *t*, *t*, *l*, or *puro-yodha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. fighting before or in front.—*Puro-ratha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. one whose chariot is foremost; surpassing, excelling, superior.—*Puro-ruc*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. furnished with the Puro-*ru*.—*Puro-ru*, *k*, *h*, *h*, Ved. shining before or in front of, shining in the east; (*h*), *f*, *N*, of certain Nivid formulæ (or Padas) recited at the morning sacrifice in the Ājya ceremony before the principal hymn (*sūkta*) or any part of it.—*Puro-vartin*, *ī*, *ini*, *i*, being before the eyes or in the presence of, being in front.—*Puro-vasu*, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. preceded by wealth (?); (perhaps a corruption of *purī-vasu*).—*Puro-vāta*, *as*, *m*, wind from before, east wind.—*Puro-ṛiṭta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being before, preceding.—*Puro-havis*, *is*, *is*, *is*, Ved. previously provided with sacrifices or oblations.—*Puro-hita*, see under 1. *puro-dhā*, col. 3.

*Purastāt*, ind. before, in front of (with abl. or gen.), in advance, towards the front, forward, at the beginning or commencement, in the first place; ere; previously, formerly, first; before the eyes of, in the presence of; eastward, towards the east, in the east, from the east [cf. *uttara*-p°]; in the preceding part (of a book), further on, in the sequel.—*Purastāj-japa*, *as*, *m*, Ved. a preceding Japa.—*Purastāj-jyoti*, *is*, *is*, *is*, *N*, of a kind of Trishṭubh, the first Pāda of which contains eight syllables.—*Purastād-uddhāra*, *as*, *m*, Ved. a part given in advance.—*Purastād-dhoma*, *as*, *m*, (fr. *purastāt* + *homa*), Ved. an introductory sacrifice.—*Purastād-dhoma-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. having an introductory sacrifice.—*Purastād-byihati*, *f*, Ved. a kind of Byihati metre, the first Pāda of which contains twelve syllables.

*Purastātma*, *as*, *ā* (?), *am*, preceding, going before. *Purā*, ind. (perhaps an old inst. sing. fr. a form *pura* for *para*), in former times, formerly, of old, in the olden time, in the days of old, of yore; before, hitherto, up to the present time (with *na*, 'never'); firstly, in the first place, first, at first (opposed to *pasā*, *pasāt*); soon, ere long, shortly, in a short time, by and by (in this sense giving a future sense to the pres. by Pāp. III. 3, 4, e.g. *purā dūshayati śhalim*, ere long he will contaminate the earth, Raghv-v. XII. 30; *āloke te nipatati purā*, soon she will fall within [the range of] thy sight, Megh. 84); before, ere (with abl. and in the earlier language also with dat.); for the defence or safety of (Ved.); securely from (Ved.); with the exception of, except, besides (Ved.); [cf. *puras*, *pūra*; Gr. *πάρος*, *παροίθε*, *παροίτροπος*, *πάλαι*, *πάλαιος*, perhaps *πέλας*, *πλήσιος*; Lat. *por* in *portendere*; Goth. *faura*, *faur*; Angl. Sax. *for*,

*fora*, *fore*.]—*Purā-kathā*, *f*, a story of the past, an old legend.—*Purā-kalpa*, *as*, *m*, a former creation, former age; a story or tale of the past.—*Purā-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, done formerly or of old, done long ago; done or observed previously; begun, commenced.—*Purā-kṛiti*, *is*, *f*, the former mode of action.—*Purā-ja*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. former, existing from of old or from aforetime (Śāy.=*pūrva-jāta*, *śirantana*).—*Purā-yoni*, *is*, *is*, *i*, of ancient origin or lineage; an epithet of kings.—*Purā-vasu*, *us*, *m*, an epithet of Bhīṣma.—*Purā-vid*, *t*, *t*, *l*, knowing the events of former times, knowing or acquainted with the past; an epithet of kings.—*Purā-ṛiṭta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, that which has occurred or taken place in former times, long since transpired; one who has lived in former times; relating to ancient times, referring to times of yore; (*am*), *n*, former conduct, former mode of action; any old or legendary event; history, any account of former events traditional or heroic.—*Purā-ṛiṭta-kathā*, *f*, or *purā-ṛiṭtākhyāna* ('*ta-ākḥ*'), *am*, *n*, an old story or legend, a story of the past.—*Purā-ṛiṭtākhyāna-kathana* ('*ta-ākḥ*'), *am*, *n*, telling old stories, relating tales of the past.—*Purā-sāh*, *śhāt*, *t*, *t*, Ved. superior from ancient times; (Śāy.)=*purāṇam abhībhavitrī*, conqueror of cities.—*Purodhava* ('*rā-ud*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, of former or prior origin; (*ā*), *f*, a species of plant, a drug (= *mahā-medā*).—*Puropanita* ('*rā-up*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, formerly obtained or possessed.

*Purāṇa*, *as*, *ā* or *ī*, *am* (opposed to *nūtana*, *nava*), belonging to ancient or olden times, ancient, old, aged, primeval; worn out, laid aside; (*am*), *n*, a thing of the past, past event; a tale of the past, ancient history legendary and traditional, legend (= Gr. *λόγος*, *μῦθος*); the *N*, given to certain well-known sacred works, supposed to have been compiled by the poet Vyāsa, and comprising the whole body of modern Hindū mythology (each of which should treat of five topics; cf. *pañcā-lakṣhaṇa*). There are eighteen acknowledged Purāṇas, usually reckoned as follow: 1. Kūrma-p°; 2. Garuda-p°; 3. Vṛiḥan-nāradya-p°; 4. Padma-p°; 5. Brahma-p°; 6. Brahma-vaivarta-p°, which is of very modern origin; 7. Brahmāṇḍa-p°; 8. Bhavishya-p°; 9. Bhāgavata-p°, or the life of Kṛiṣṇa, by some considered a modern work; 10. Matsya-p°; 11. Mārkaṇḍeya-p°; 12. Linga-p°; 13. Vāmana-p°; 14. Vāyu-p°, which is probably one of the oldest; 15. Vārāha-p°; 16. Viṣṇu-p°; 17. Siva-p°; 18. Skanda-p°. Some authorities substitute the Agni-p° for the Vāyu-p°; and others add the Narasiṅha-p°, which is considered by some as an Upa-p°, q. v.; by some the Purāṇas are divided into four or by others into six Saṃhitās or collections); (*as*), *m*, a Karsha or measure of silver (= 16 Paṇas of cowries); *N*, of a Rishi.—*Purāṇa-kalpa*, *as*, *m*, former creation; a story or tale of former time; [cf. *purā-kalpa*.]—*Purāṇa-ga*, *as*, *m*, [cf. 3. *ga*], 'singing of the past,' an epithet of Brahma; a reciter of the Purāṇas.—*Purāṇa-purusha*, *as*, *m*, 'the primeval male,' an epithet of Viṣṇu.—*Purāṇa-prokta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, proclaimed by ancient sages.—*Purāṇa-mahimopavarṇana* ('*ma-up*'), *am*, *n*, *N*, of the 132nd chapter of the Bhūmī-khaṇḍa or second part of the Padma-Purāṇa.—*Purāṇa-māhātmya*, *am*, *n*, *N*, of a chapter of the Linga-Purāṇa.—*Purāṇa-vat*, ind., Ved. as of old.—*Purāṇa-vid*, *t*, *t*, *l*, Ved. knowing the events of the past; knowing the Purāṇas.—*Purāṇa-vidyā*, *f*, or *purāṇa-veda*, *as*, *m*, Ved. a knowledge of the events of the past.—*Purāṇa-samudāya*, *as*, *m*, *N*, of a book mentioned in Kamalākara-bhaṭṭa's Sūdra-dharma-tattva.—*Purāṇa-sarvasva*, *am*, *n*, 'essence of the Purāṇas,' *N*, of a work by Halāyudha taken mostly from the Purāṇas and giving a general outline of universal knowledge.—*Purāṇa-sāra*, *am*, *n*, 'substance of the Purāṇas,' *N*, of a work mentioned in Mādhaḥ's Parāśara-smṛiti-vyākhyā.—*Purāṇānta* ('*na-an*'), *as*, *m*, an epithet of Yama.—*Purāṇūvatāra* ('*na-av*'), *as*, *m*, *N*, of the first chapter of the Padma-Purāṇa.—*Pu-*

*rāṅokta* ('*na-uk*'), *as*, *ā*, *am*, enjoined by or written in the Purāṇas.

*Purāṇaka*, *as*, *m*, *N*, of a Nāga.

*Purāṇya*, Nom. P. *purāṇyati*, &c., to talk of the past, relate past events.

*Purātana*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, belonging to the past, former, old, ancient; worn out; (*ās*), *m*, pl. the ancients; (*am*), *n*, an ancient story, old legend; (*e*), ind. in past times, formerly.

1. *puro-dhā*, cl. 3. P. A. *-dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, *-dhātum*, (P.) to place or set before, place foremost or in front, regard before others, value highly, honour, esteem, pay chief attention to, apply one's self to; to weigh, ponder; (A.) to place at the head of in front, to place before, lay down before; to charge, commission, appoint, especially to appoint to priestly functions; to enjoin upon, charge with.—*Puro-dhas*, *ās*, *m*, an appointed priest or one appointed to a particular charge, a family priest, king's domestic chaplain (= *puro-hita*; in Mahā-bh. Vana-p. 10635, the form *puro-dha*, *as*, *m*, occurs); *N*, of a man said to be the author of the hymn Vājasaneyi-Saṃhitā XI. 17.—2. *puro-dhā*, *f*, charge, commission, standing in the place of any one, representation; the rank or office of a Puro-hita, q. v.—*Puro-dhātṛi*, *tā*, *m*, Ved. the giver of a charge or commission; the appointer of the Puro-hita.—*Puro-dhāna*, *am*, *n*, priestly ministrations.—*Puro-dhānya*, *as*, *m*, Ved.=*puro-hita*.—*Purodhikā*, *f*, preferred to other women, a favourite wife.—*Puro-hita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, placed foremost or in front; charged, commissioned, appointed; (*as*), *m*, one holding a charge or commission, an agent, an appointed priest or one appointed to any particular charge, a family priest, a king's domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of the family.—*Purohita-tva*, *am*, *n*, the rank of a Puro-hita.—*Puro-hiti*, *is*, *f*, priestly ministrations (Śāy.=*puro-dhāna*, *paurohitya*).—*Purohītikā*, *f*, *N*, of a woman, or a mode of addressing a favourite (?).

३. *pur*, *ūr*, *f*, (probably fr. rt. *prī*), a rampart, wall; a stronghold, castle, fortress, fortified city, town; the body (considered as the stronghold of the *purusha*, q. v.); intellect (= *mahat*); *N*, of a Daśa-rātra (Ved.).—*Puraj-jana*, *as*, *m*, the living principle, life, the soul (personified as a king); (*ī*), *f*, understanding, intelligence (personified as the wife of a king).—*Puraj-jaya*, *as*, *m*, 'city-conqueror,' *N*, of a hero on the side of the Kurus; of a son of Sṛiṅjaya and father of Janam-ējaya; of a son of Bhajāmanā and Sṛiṅjarī; (= *kakutstha*) *N*, of a son of Saśada; (= *kakutstha*), *N*, of a son of Vindhya-śakti; of Medhāvin; of an elephant, the son of Airāvāna.—*Puran-da*, *as*, *m*, =*puran-dara*.—*Puran-dara*, *as*, *m*, 'town-splitter' or 'fortress-destroyer,' an epithet of Indra (as breaking cities into fragments with his thunderbolt?); the Indra of the seventh Manv-antara; an epithet of Agni; of Siva; a thief, house-breaker; (*ā*), *f*, an epithet of Gangā; (*am*), *n*, a species of pepper, Piper Chaba.—*Purandara-śāpa*, *as*, *m*, Indra's bow, the rainbow.—*Purandara-purī*, *f*, *N*, of a town in Mālava.—*Purī-sāya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (a word formed to explain *purusha*), repose in the fortress or fastness (i. e. the body).—*Puro-han*, *ā*, *ghni*, *a* (fr. *purās*, acc. pl. of 3. *pur* + *han*), Ved. breaking castles, destroying strongholds.—*Pūr-dvār*, *r*, *f*, or *pūr-dvāra*, *am*, *n*, the gate of a city.—*Pūr-pati*, *is*, *m*, Ved. the lord of a castle or city.—*Pūr-bhīd*, *t*, *t*, *l*, Ved. breaking down strongholds or castles.—*Pūr-bhīdyā*, *am*, *n*, Ved. the breaking of strongholds or castles; (Śāy.)=*saragrāma*, war.—*Pūr-yāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. leading or conducting to the fastness (i. e. to the celestial world).

*Pura*, *am*, *n*, a fortress, castle, fortified town; a town, city, a place containing large buildings surrounded by a ditch and extending not less than one Kos in length (if it extends for half that distance it is called a *kṛeta*, if less than that, a *karvaṭa* or small market town; any smaller cluster of houses is called