-2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आस्यन् m. N. of Vishnu. —आननः,-मुखः an epithet of Brahmâ; इतस्तापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उषणं the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुःकर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (—णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; °तिंश —शत्तम forty-fourth. —नवत (चतुर्नवत) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्नवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four'. —दंतः an epethet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a. fourteenth. —दशन् a. fourteen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalâshṭaka:— लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्चंद्रमा गावः कामदुघाः सुरेश्वरगजो रंभादिदेवांगनाः। अश्वः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिधनुः शंखोऽमृतं चांबुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं॥). °विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:— षडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं। मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः-लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty-four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (—थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (—थः) a Brâhmaṇa. —पद a. (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. (—दः) a quadruped. (—दी) a stanza of four lines; पद्य चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1 —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brâhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद्-द) a. 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (—m.) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes: i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वं the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Vishṇu. (—हु n.) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थ); i. e धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भावः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. -2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (—जः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. square. (—जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months, (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख having four faces. (—खः) an epithet of Brahmâ; स्वत्तः स्रुवं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (—खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2 17. -2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four *Yugas* or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmâ. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -2 four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (—दः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishṇu. (—हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अत्र चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the *Rigveda* containing 64 Adhyâyas. °कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति a or f. seventy-four. —सम a unguent of four things, sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk. —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन,-न a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होत्रक the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थी f.) [चतुर्णां पूरणः डट् थक् च] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थं A quarter, a fourth part. -**Comp.** —अंश a receiving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brâhmaṇa's religious life, *Sannyâsa*. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —धिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in gram.). -**Comp.** —कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्धा *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क a. [चतुरवयवं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा कन्] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —कं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A cross-way. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्किका The number 'four'.