about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. –2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; °मस्त्याः R. 7. 40. Mv. 4. 30. –3. any excellent or important object. –4. the best sense. –5. the best kind of wealth. °विद् a philosopher. –अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5 75; Pt. 1. 136. –अहः an excellent day. –आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. –आनंदः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. –आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. –ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. –ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. –2. of Indra. –3. of *Siva*. –4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. –5. N. of Brahman. –6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्तिन्. –ऋषिः a great sage. –ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. –गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). –2. final beatitude, emancipation. –गवः an excellent bull or cow. –पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. –2. final beatitude. –पुरुषः, -पूरुषः the Supreme spirit. –प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. –ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. –रसः butter-milk mixed with water. –हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. –2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 Thd abode of Vishṇu. –2 Eternal felicity. –3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. –ष्ठः 1 An epithet of Brahman. –2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. –2 Of *Siva*. –3 Of Vishṇu. –4 Of Garuḍa. –5 Of Agni. –6 Any spiritual teacher. –7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. –2 Successive, repeated. –रः 1 A great-grandson. –2 A kind of deer. –रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. –2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35. 40; 12. 100. –3 Method, order, due arrangement. –4 Race, family, lineage. –5 Injury, hurting, killing. –रं *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराक *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां स्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. –2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्राता यदित्थं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. –2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Mâl. 3. –3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनंदेन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वसेन Mâl. 6. –4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. –2 The blade of a sword. –3 Foam. –4 A scymitar. –जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. –जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शृणाति, शृ-कु डिच्; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. –2 A weapon in general. –3 A thunderbolt. **–Comp.** –धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. –2. of Ganeśa. –3. a soldier armed with an axe. –रामः 'Râma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishṇu. [While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain. cf. Gît. 1. :— क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगतपापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम्। केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे।]. –वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. –2 On the other side of. –3 Far away, at a distance. –4 With the exception of. –5 Ved. In future, afterwards. **–Comp.** –कृष्ण *a.* very black. –पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). –पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. –शत *a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. –श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. –सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. –2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. –3 Higher than. –4 Ved. From above. –5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवं-