east, eastern quarter. —कृत *a.* previously done. (-तं) an act done in a former life. —कोटिः *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadâ. —चोदित *a.* 1. aforesaid, 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. —जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (-णा) the south-east. —दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिश् *f.* the east. —दिश्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टं the award of destiny. —देवः 1. an ancient deity. -2. a demon or Asura. -3. a progenitor (पितृ). -4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nârâyaṇa. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men: अक्रोधनाः शुचिवराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः। स्वस्रशला महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥. —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परनिपात. —पक्षः 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 plaint, 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. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchâlas. —पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pâṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. -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. —भागः 1. the forepart. -2. the upper part. —भा (भ) द्रपदा the twenty fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावः 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. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूत *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mîmâṁsâ', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत; see मीमांसा. —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue: यत्राभ्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रंगविघ्नोपशांतये। कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वीरन् पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R.; पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D 283; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः *Si* 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). —राग: the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणाहरणानाहापि मिथः संरूढरागयोः। दशाविशेषोऽयमाप्तौ पूर्वराग स उच्यते ॥. S. D. 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूपं 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. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सक्थं 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. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *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.

पूर्वत्र *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 अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause; *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*), पूर्वीण *a.* 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् *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.

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

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack.

पूलाकः =पुलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्य An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. -2 To increase, grow; cf. पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -षणौ, -षणः) [पूष्-कनिन्; Un. 1. 156] The sun; सहापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इंधनौघधगद्धस्तिस्त्वषा नास्त्येति पूषणं *Si.* 2. 43. —**Comp.** —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. —आत्मजः 1. a cloud. -2. an epithet of Indra. —दंतहरः an epithet of Vîrabhadra; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.