mountains (which bounds India on the north and separates it from Tartary, giving rise to the rivers Ganges and Indus, and containing the highest elevations in the world; in mythology personified as the husband of Menā or Menakā, by whom he had a son called Maināka, who is also a personified mountain; he was moreover the father of Durgā or Umā, who became incarnate as Pārvatī, 'daughter of the Mountain,' to captivate Śiva and withdraw him from a severe penance he had undertaken to perform in the region of Himālaya; the personified Mountain is also represented as the father of Gaṅgā, who, as the personified Ganges, is generally regarded as his eldest daughter, though sometimes identified with Pārvatī); the white Khadira tree; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *bhūmy-āmalakī*). — *Himālaya-sutā*, f. 'daughter of Himālaya,' Umā or Pārvatī. — *Himā-vatī*, f. a kind of Soma or moon-plant (= *svarṇa-kshīrī*, q. v.). — *Himāśrayā* (°*ma-āś*°), f. 'depending on cold,' a kind of plant (= *svarṇa-jīvantī*). — *Himāhva* (°*ma-āh*°), *as*, m. 'called after ice,' camphor. — *Himāhvaya* (°*ma-āh*°), *as*, m. 'called after ice,' camphor; (*am*), n. a lotus. — *Himottarā* (°*ma-ut*°), f. 'following on cold,' the tawny grape. — *Himotpanna* (°*ma-ut*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, produced by cold; (*ā*), f. a kind of sugar (= *yāvanālī*). — *Himodbhavā* (°*ma-ud*°), f. 'cold-produced,' the plant called Zedoary (= *śaṭī*). — *Himosra* (°*ma-us*°), *as*, m. 'cool-rayed,' epithet of the moon.

Himaka, *as*, m. a kind of tree (= *vi-kankata*); N. of a prince or chief of Kaśmīra.

Himavala, *am*, n. (also read *hemavala*), a pearl.

Himā, f. See under *hima*, p. 1172.

Himānī, f. great frost, a mass of snow, collection of ice and snow (= *hima-saṃhati*), snow-drift; a kind of sugar (= *yāvanālī*). — *Himānī-viśada*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, white as a snow-drift.

Himikā, f. hoar-frost, cold dew.

Himelu, *us*, *us*, *u*, chilly, suffering from cold, frozen.

Himna, *as*, m. (see 1. *heman* and *hemnā* below), the planet Mercury.

Himya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, frosty, snowy, icy, dewy, cold, frigid, (in Ṛig-veda I. 34, 1. *himyā*, 'with the night,' is explained by Sāy. as = *hima-yuktayā rātryā*, 'with the frosty night.')

1. *heman*, *ā*, m. (according to Śabda-k. also *a* neut.), winter; cold, the cold season; the planet Mercury, (see *hima-raśmi-ja.*)

Hemanta, *as*, *am*, m. n. winter, the cold season (comprising the two months Agra-hāyaṇa and Pausha, i. e. from middle of November to middle of January). — *Hemanta-nātha*, *as*, m. 'lord of winter,' the wood-apple tree (= *kapittha*).

Hemantī, f. the winter season, cold season.

Hemavala, *am*, n. a pearl (= *himavala*).

Hemnā, m. (according to Śabda-k.) the planet Mercury.

हिरङ्गु *hiraṅgu*, *us*, m., N. of Rāhu (the personified ascending node).

हिरण *hiraṇa*, *am*, n. (connected with *hiri*, 1. *hari*, *harit*, q.q.v.v.; but see etymology given for *hiraṇya* below), gold; semen; a cowry.

Hiraṇin, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, Ved. golden, (Sāy. = *hiraṇya-vat*.)

Hiraṇ-maya, *as*, *ī*, *am* (*hiraṇ* for *hiraṇa*), made of gold, golden; (*as*), m. epithet of Brahmā, (see *hiraṇya-garbha*); (*am*), n. one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the continent (said to be between the mountainous ranges Śveta and Śṛiṅgavat; see *varsha*, *śveta*). — *Hiraṇ-vat*, *ān*, m., N. of a son of Agnīdhra (king of Śveta-dvīpa). — *Hiraṇ-vatī*, f., N. of a river.

Hiraṇya, *am*, n. (according to Uṇādi-s. V. 44. fr. rt. *hary* with substitution of *hira*), gold (crude bullion or wrought); any vessel made of gold (e. g. a golden spoon, Manu II. 29); a golden ornament (Ved.); any precious metal, silver (crude or wrought); wealth, property; substance, imperishable matter; semen virile; a particular measure; a cowry; the Datura or thorn-apple; (*ā*), f. one of the seven tongues of fire. — *Hiraṇya-kakṣa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, wearing a golden girdle. — *Hiraṇya-kavacodbhava* (°*ca-ud*°), *as*, m. epithet of Śiva. — *Hiraṇya-kaśipu*, *us*, m. 'clothed in gold,' N. of a king of the Daityas celebrated for his blasphemous impiety, (he was son of Kaśyapa and Diti, and had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by either god or man or animal; hence he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of the three worlds, and appropriated the sacrifices made to the gods who were compelled by him to fly from their seats in heaven; when, however, his pious son Prahlāda praised Viṣhṇu, the Daitya exerted all his power in vain to destroy the boy, and Viṣhṇu himself appeared out of a pillar [which had been blasphemously struck by the father, saying, 'Is the deity here?'] in the form Nara-siṅha, 'half man, half lion,' and tore Hiraṇya-kaśipu to pieces; this was Viṣhṇu's fourth Avatāra; see *pra-hlāda*, *nara-siṅha*, *vishṇu*.) — *Hiraṇya-kaśipu-han*, *hā*, m. 'slayer of Hiraṇya-kaśipu,' Viṣhṇu. — *Hiraṇya-kāmadhenu*, *us*, f. 'a golden cow of plenty,' one of the sixteen Mahā-dānas, (see *mahā-dāna*, *tulā-purusha*.) — *Hiraṇya-keśin*, *ī*, m., N. of the author of certain Kalpa-sūtras. — *Hiraṇyakeśi-sūtra*, *am*, n. the Kalpa-sūtras of Hiraṇya-keśin. — *Hiraṇya-keśya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. golden-haired, having golden manes (said of the two horses of Indra). — *Hiraṇya-kosha*, *as*, m. wrought and unwrought gold and silver. — *Hiraṇya-garbha*, *as*, m., N. of Brahmā (so called as born from a golden egg supposed to have been formed out of the seed deposited in the waters when they were produced as the first creation of the Self-existent; according to Manu I. 9. this seed became a golden egg, resplendent as the sun, in which the Self-existent Brahma was born as Brahmā, the creator of the worlds, i. e. according to Kullūka, as Hiraṇya-garbha, who is therefore regarded as a manifestation of the Paramātman or supreme Soul; in Ṛig-veda X. 121. it is said Hiraṇya-garbha arose in the beginning; he was the one lord of existing things; he established the earth and the sky, &c.); N. of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda X. 121 (having the patronymic Prājāpatya); N. of Viṣhṇu; (in phil.) the soul invested by the Sūkshma-śarīra or subtile body (= *sūtrātman*, *prāṇātman*); N. of a Liṅga. — *Hiraṇya-cakra*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, golden-wheeled. — *Hiraṇya-tvać*, *k*, *k*, *k*, Ved. 'golden-skinned,' having a golden covering, coated with gold (said of a chariot). — *Hiraṇya-tvaća*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, having skin bright as gold. — *Hiraṇya-da*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, yielding gold, granting gold; (*as*), m. the ocean; (*ā*), f. the earth. — *Hiraṇya-dat*, *an*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. having golden teeth. — *Hiraṇya-dhanus*, *us*, m. 'golden-bowed,' N. of a king. — *Hiraṇya-nābha*, *as*, m. 'having a golden navel,' the mountain Maināka; N. of a pupil of Jaimini and teacher of the Sāma-veda. — *Hiraṇya-nirṇij*, *k*, *k*, *k*, Ved. bright as gold. — *Hiraṇya-nemi*, *is*, *is*, *i*, Ved. having golden wheels. — *Hiraṇya-pakṣha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. golden-winged. — *Hiraṇya-pāṇi*, *is*, *is*, *i*, Ved. golden-handed, golden-footed (said of the horses of the Maruts). — *Hiraṇya-pāva*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. purifying with gold. — *Hiraṇya-piṇḍa*, *as*, m. Ved. a lump of gold. — *Hiraṇya-pura*, *am*, n., N. of a town of the Asuras. — *Hiraṇya-peśas*, *ās*, *ās*, *as*, Ved. having golden lustre. — *Hiraṇya-prāṇga*, *am*, n., Ved. a golden fore-part of a chariot-pole, (Ṛig-veda I. 35, 5.) — *Hiraṇya-pratipūrṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, full of gold. — *Hiraṇya-bāhu*, *us*, m. 'golden-armed,' epithet of Śiva; the river Soṇa, q. v. — *Hiraṇya-rūpa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. golden-shaped (said of Agni). — *Hiraṇya-retas*, *ās*, m. 'having golden seed,' epithet of Agni or fire; of the sun; of Śiva; a kind of plant or tree (= *ćitraka*); N. of a son of Priya-vrata. — *Hiraṇya-roman*, *ā*, m. 'golden-haired,' N. of a Loka-pāla (son of Marīći); of a son of Parjanya (regent of the north). — *Hiraṇya-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, abounding in gold; (*ān*), m. epithet of Agni; (*ati*), f. a proper N. — *Hiraṇya-vandhura*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. having a framework of gold (said of a chariot of Indra and Vāyu). — *Hiraṇya-varṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, golden-coloured; (*ā*), f. a river, (in Naigh. I. 13. *hiraṇya-varṇāḥ* is enumerated among the *nadī-nāmāni*.) — *Hiraṇya-vartani*, *is*, *is*, *i*, Ved. having a golden path. — *Hiraṇya-varman*, *ā*, m. 'having golden armour,' a proper N. — *Hiraṇya-vāśimattama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. most skilful wielder of the golden spear (said of Pūshan). — *Hiraṇya-vāha*, *as*, m. 'bearing gold,' the river Soṇa, q. v.; epithet of Śiva. — *Hiraṇya-vid*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. 'knowing gold,' possessing or granting gold. — *Hiraṇya-vindu*, *us*, m. fire. — *Hiraṇya-śamya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. having a golden *śamyā* or yoke. — *Hiraṇya-sandṛiś*, *k*, *k*, *k*, Ved. resembling gold, shining like gold. — *Hiraṇya-stūpa*, *as*, m., N. of an Āṅgirasa (author of Ṛig-veda I. 31–35, IX. 4, 69; Arćat Hairaṇyastūpa is the author of Ṛig-veda X. 149); (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a family. — *Hiraṇya-hasta*, *as*, m., Ved. 'golden-handed,' epithet of Savitṛi; N. of a son of Vadhri-matī. — *Hiraṇyākṣha* (°*ya-ak*°), *as*, m. 'golden-eyed,' N. of a celebrated Daitya, twin brother of Hiraṇya-kaśipu, q. v., (he was killed by Viṣhṇu, in his third Avatāra, in the form of a Varāha or boar; like his brother, Hiraṇya-kaśipu, he had obtained a boon from Brahmā, so that no animal, except a boar, which he had omitted to mention, could hurt him; he then became very insolent and seized upon the earth, which he carried with him into the depths of the ocean, where it must have perished had not Viṣhṇu become incarnate as a boar [the symbol of great strength], and having dived into the abyss, destroyed the Daitya and lifted up the recovered earth on the point of his tusks); epithet of Savitṛi (Ved.); N. of a Muni; of a place; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a family (supposed to have been descended from Viśvā-mitra). — *Hiraṇyāṅga* (°*ya-aṅ*°), *as*, m., N. of a Muni; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a family. — *Hiraṇyābhīśu* (°*ya-abh*°), *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. having golden reins. — *Hiraṇyāśva* (°*ya-aś*°), *as*, m. 'a golden horse,' one of the sixteen Mahā-dānas, (see *mahā-dāna*, *tulā-purusha*.) — *Hiraṇyāśva-ratha*, *as*, m. 'golden-horsed-chariot,' one of the sixteen Mahā-dānas, (see above.)

Hiraṇyaka, *as*, m., a proper N.

Hiraṇyaya, *as*, *ī*, *am*, golden, (in Ṛig-veda VIII. 78, 2. *hiraṇyayā* = *hiraṇmayānī*.)

Hiraṇyayā, f., Ved. desire for gold.

Hiraṇyayu, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. fond of gold or treasures.

Hiraṇyava, *as*, m. a divine treasure, the property of the gods (= *deva-sva*).

हिराधर *hirādhara*, *as*, m. a proper N.

हिरि *hiri* (see rt. 2. *hṛi*), apparently a Vedic form of *hari*, q. v. — *Hiri-śipra*, *as*, m., Ved. epithet of Agni, (explained by Sāy. as *haraṇa-śīla-hanu*, 'one whose jaws carry away or seize,' or *dīptoshṇīsha*, 'having a flaming head-dress,' Ṛig-veda II. 2, 5; cf. *hriṇi*.) — *Hiri-śmaśru*, *us*, m., Ved. 'golden-bearded,' epithet of Agni.

Hirimat, (in Ṛig-veda X. 105, 6. according to Sāy. *hirīmān* = *haritāśvaḥ* or *harita-varṇaḥ*.)

Hirimaśa, (in Ṛig-veda X. 105, 6. according to Sāy. *hirimaśaḥ* = *harita-śmaśruḥ* or *pṛishodaraḥ*.)

हिरुक् *hiruk*, ind. concealed, hidden, (in Ṛig-veda I. 164, 32. = *antar-hita*, and in Naigh. III. 25. enumerated among the *nirṇītāntarhita-nāmadheyāni*); without, except; in the midst of, amongst; near; below.

हिल *hil* (connected with rt. *hel*, q. v.), cl. 6. P. *hilati*, *jihela*, &c., to sport amorously, dally, wanton, express amorous inclination.

Hila-moći, *is*, or *hila-moći* or *hilamoćikā*, f. the pot-herb Hingtsha Repens.