an epithet of Śiva; N. of a scholiast on the Chandoga-sūtras and of the author of a commentary on the Aśvalāyana-Brāhmaṇa. — *Jayasvāmi-pura, am,* n., N. of a town founded by Jushka. — *Jaya-kara* (°*ya-ā*k°), *as,* m. 'a mine of victory,' N. of a man. — *Jayāditya* (°*ya-ād*°), *as,* m., N. of a king; N. of the author of the Kāśikā-vṛitti. — *Jayā-devī,* f., N. of a Buddhist deity [cf. *jayā*]; N. of a woman. — *Jayānanda* (°*ya-ān*°), *as,* m., N. of a man. — *Jayānanda-vāra, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Jayā-nīka* (°*ya-ān*°), *as,* m., N. of a warrior on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. — *Jayāntarāya* (°*ya-an*°), *as,* m. an impediment or hindrance to victory. — *Jayāpīḍa* (°*ya-āp*°), *as,* m., N. of a king of Kaśmīra. — *Jayā-bhaṭṭārikā,* f., N. of a place. — *Jayārava* (°*ya-ār*°), *as,* m. song of victory; [cf. *jaya-śabda.*] — *Jayāvaghosha* (°*ya-av*°), *as,* m. proclamation of victory, cheering. — *Jayā-vatī,* f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda; [cf. *jaya-matī* and *jaya-vat.*] — *Jayāvaha* (°*ya-āv*°), *as, ā, am,* conferring victory, victorious; (*ā*), f. a kind of Croton; [cf. *bhadra-dantikā.*] — *Jayāśis* (°*ya-āś*°), *īs,* f. a prayer for victory; congratulations after a victory; cheer of victory. — *Jayāśraya* (°*ya-āś*°), *as, ā, am,* 'the asylum of victory,' favoured by victory; (*ā*), f. a kind of grass; [cf. *jaraḍī.*] — *Jayāśva* (°*ya-aś*°), *as,* m., N. of a hero on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. — *Jayā-siṇha, as,* m., N. of a man. — *Jayāhvā* (°*ya-āh*°), f. = *jayāvahā,* q. v. — *Jayendra* (°*ya-in*°), *as,* m., N. of a king of Kaśmīra; also of another person; a vihāra built by the latter is called Jayendra-vihāra. — *Jayeśvara* (°*ya-īś*°), *as,* m., N. of a sanctuary built by Jayā-devī. — *Jayoddhura* (°*ya-ud*°), *as, ā, am,* exulting in victory. — *Jayollāsa-nidhi* (°*ya-ul*°), *is,* m. title of a work.

Jayaka, as, ā, am, victorious; (*as*), m., N. of a man.

Jayat, an, antī, at, conquering, defeating; excelling. — *Jayat-sena, as,* m., N. of a king of Magadha; of a son of Sārvabhauma; of Nadīna; a N. assumed by the fourth (?) son of Pāṇḍu; (*ā*), f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda; [cf. *jaya-sena.*] — *Jayad-bala, as,* m. a N. assumed by one of the youngest Pāṇḍu princes at the court of king Virāṭa. — *Jayad-ratha, as,* m., N. of a king of the Sindhus and Sauvīras fighting on the side of the Kuru princes; a son of Vṛihad-manas; a son of Vṛihat-karman; of Vṛihat-kāya; of the tenth Manu.

Jayana, am, n. conquering, subduing; armour for cavalry, elephants, &c.; (*ī*), f., N. of a daughter of Indra; [cf. *jayantī.*] — *Jayana-yuj, k, k, k,* caparisoned (as a war horse), victorious.

Jayanta, as, m., N. of a son of Indra; an epithet of Śiva; N. of a Rudra; N. of a son of Dharma by Marutvatī (he was a part of Vāsudeva and = *upendra*); a class of deities (with Jainas) forming a subdivision of the Anuttaras; the moon; the assumed N. of Bhīma at the court of king Virāṭa; N. of a minister of Daśa-ratha; also of a Gandharva, the father of Vikramāditya; of a king of Gauḍa; of a Brāhman of Kaśmīra; of an author of a grammatical work; N. of a mountain; (*ī*), f. a flag, a banner; the plant Sesbania Ægyptiaca, = *jīvantī;* blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Daśaharā and gathered at its close; a particular combination in astronomy, or the rising of the asterism Rohiṇī at midnight, on the eighth of the dark half of Srāvaṇa, or in fact on the birthday of Kṛishṇa, which is then particularly sacred; an epithet of Durgā; of Dākshāyaṇī (the wife of Śiva) in Hastinā-pura; N. of the tutelary deity of Vasūdreka; N. of the daughter of Indra; N. of the wife of Ṛishabha received by him from Indra; N. of a river; N. of a country. — *Jayanta-pattra, am,* n. 'leaf of victory or triumph;' (in law) the sealed and written award of the judge in favour of either party; (in historical tradition) the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Aśva-medha sacrifice. — *Jayanta-pura, am,* n., N. of a town. — *Jayanta-svāmin,* ī, m., N. of the author of a small treatise on the Vedic accent. — *Jayantī-purī,* f., N. of a town.

Jayitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, a victor, conqueror, victorious.

Jayin, ī, inī, i, conquering, victorious, a conqueror; gaining the victory, winning in a suit at law; granting victory.

Jayishṇu, us, us, u, habitually victorious, victorious.

Jayus, us, us, us, Ved. victorious.

Jayya, as, ā, am, to be conquered or gained, conquerable, vulnerable.

जर *jara, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *jṛī*), becoming old or worn out, old; wearing out; causing old age, producing decay, consuming; (*as*), m. wearing out, wasting; (*ā*), f. the becoming old, old age; old age personified as a daughter of Death; decrepitude, the general debility consequent upon old age; digestion; a kind of date tree, = *kshīrikā;* N. of a Rākshasī worshipped for having united the two halves into which Jarā-sandha (q. v.) was divided at his birth; [cf. *vi-jara.*] — *Jarātura* (°*rā-āt*°), *as, ā, am,* infirm, decrepit, debilitated, old. — *Jarā-pariṇata, as, ā, am,* stooping, bent down with age or infirmity. — *Jarā-pushṭa, as,* m. = *jarā-sandha.* — *Jarā-bhīru, us,* m. love or the deity Kāma ('afraid of old age'). — *Jarā-mṛityu, ū,* m. du. old age and death; (*us, us, u*), one who dies from old age. — *Jarā-vat, ān, atī, at,* aged, old. — *Jarāvasthā* (°*rā-av*°), f. state of old age, decrepitude. — *Jarā-sandha, as,* m., N. of a celebrated king and warrior, sovereign of Magadha and Cedi, son of Bṛihad-ratha, father-in-law to Kaṃśa, and enemy of Kṛishṇa; he was slain in single combat by Bhīma; (according to a legend, he was born divided in two halves, which were put together by the Rākshasī Jarā, q.v.; he is also identified with the Dānava Vipracitti, and mentioned among the hundred sons of Dhṛita-rāshṭra.) — *Jarāsandha-jit, t,* m. 'conqueror of Jarā-sandha,' N. of Bhīma-sena, the second of the Pāṇḍu princes.

Jaraṭha, as, ā, am, old, decayed, infirm; bent, bowed down, drooping; hard, solid; hard-hearted, harsh, cruel; pale, yellowish-white (the colour of old leaves); (*as*), m. decrepitude, old age; [cf. Germ. *hart;* Goth. *hardus.*]

Jaraṇa, as, ā, am, old, decayed, infirm; solvent, promoting digestion; (*as, am*), m. n. several medicinal plants or drugs used for promoting digestion, = *jīraka,* cumin-seed; *kṛishṇa-jīraka,* Nigella Indica; = *kāsa-marda* and = *kushṭhaushadhī;* Asa Fœtida; a sort of salt, Bit-lobon or Bit-lavana; (*ā*), f. old age; the plant Nigella Indica; (*am*), n. old age, becoming old and infirm; one of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end. — *Jaraṇa-druma, as,* m. the tree Vatica Robusta.

1. *jaraṇā.* See under *jaraṇa* above.

Jaraṇḍa, as, ā, am, decayed, old.

Jaraṇyā, f., Ved. decrepitude.

Jarat, an, antī (or *atī* ?), *at,* old, ancient, advanced in years, infirm, decayed; (*an*), m. an old man; (*tī*), f. an old woman; [cf. Gr. *γέρων*; Hib. *gearait,* 'a saint, a holy man;' Germ. *krank?*]. — *Jarat-kāru, us, us,* m. f., N. of an ancient Ṛishi of the family of Yāyāvara, and of his wife who was a sister of the serpent-prince Vāsuki, both being the parents of Āstīka; (*us*), m. the Vyāsa of the twenty-seventh Dvāpara. — *Jaratkāru-priyā,* f. the wife of Jarat-kāru exercising a peculiar power over serpents, see the preceding. — *Jarad-ashṭi, is, is, i,* Ved. reaching to a great age, very old; (*is*), f. longevity. — *Jarad-gava, as,* m. an old bull or ox; N. of a vulture; (*ī*), f. an old cow; [cf. *go-jara.*] — *Jaradgava-vīthi, is,* f. 'the course of the old bull,' N. of a part of the moon's path occupied by the constellations Vi-śākhā, Anu-rādhā, and Jyeshṭhā. — *Jarad-yoshā,* f. an old woman. — *Jarad-vish, ṭ, ṭ, ṭ,* Ved. (Sāy.) seizing on and devouring dry (wood) or consuming water (applied to Agni).

Jaratikā, f. an old woman.

Jaratin, ī, m., N. of a man.

Jaranta, as, m. an old man; a buffalo.

Jarayitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, consuming, devouring.

Jarayu, us, us, u, becoming old; [cf. *a-jarayu.*]

Jaras, ā, f. (only *jaras* before vowel-terminations, Gram. 171), the becoming old, decay, decrepitude, old age; (*ā*), m., N. of a son of Kṛishṇa by Turī; N. of the hunter who wounded Kṛishṇa; [cf. Gr. *γῆρας*.]

Jarasa at the end of an adv. comp. = *jaras;* [cf. *ā-jarasam.*]

Jarasāna, as, m. a man.

1. *jarā,* f. old age &c. See under *jara,* col. 2.

Jarāyaṇi, is, m. = *jarā-sandha.*

Jarāyu, us, us, u, withering, dying away; (*u*), n. the slough or cast-off skin of a serpent; the membrane which envelopes the fetus, the outer skin of the embryo or chorion, (the inner or amnion is called *ulva*); after-birth, secundines; (*us*), m., N. of a plant, = *agni-jāra;* also = *jaṭāyu;* (*us*), f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda; [cf. *jyotir-jarāyu* and *nir-jarāyu.*] — *Jarāyu-ja, as, ā, am,* born from the womb, viviparous, born alive.

Jarita, as, ā, am, old, decayed; (*ā*), f., N. of a Sārṅgikā (or kind of bird), the mother of four sons at once by the Ṛishi Manda-pāla in the form of a male Sārṅgaka. — *Jaritāri* (°*ta-ari*), *is,* m., N. of the eldest son of Manda-pāla by Jaritā.

Jarin, ī, iṇī, i, old, ancient, infirm, decayed; (*ī*), m. an old man.

Jariman, ā, m., Ved. old age; decrepitude, death from old age.

1. *jarūtha, am,* n. skinniness, flesh flaccid with old age; flesh.

Jarjara, as, ā, am, old, infirm, decrepit, decayed; torn or broken in pieces, split up into small particles, divided in parts or pieces, broken; perforated, wounded, hurt; dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel); (*am*), n. Indra's banner or emblem; = *saivala,* an aquatic plant. — *Jarjara-tva, am,* n. the being old or decayed or perforated &c. — *Jarjarānanā* (°*ra-ān*°), f., N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on Skanda.

Jarjarita, as, ā, am, torn in pieces, worn out.

Jarjarīka, as, ā, am, old, decayed; ragged, perforated, full of holes.

Jarjarī-kṛita, as, ā, am, wounded, disabled.

Jarṇa, as, ā, am, old, decayed; (*as*), m. the (waning) moon; a tree.

जरडी *jaraḍī,* f. a kind of grass; [cf. *garmoṭikā, jayāśrayā, sunālā.*]

जरणा 2. *jaraṇā,* f. (fr. 3. *jṛī*), Ved. roaring, crackling, sounding; (Sāy.) invoking, praising; [cf. 1. *jaraṇa,* col. 2.]

Jaraṇ-prā, ās, ās, am, Ved. moving on with noise; (Sāy.) increasing the wealth of the praiser.

Jaraṇīya, as, ā, am, to be addressed with praise or invoked.

Jaraṇyu, us, us, u, Ved. invoking aloud; (Sāy.) desiring praise.

Jaramāṇa, as, m., N. of a man.

2. *jarā,* f., Ved. crackling, roaring; invoking, greeting; praise; [cf. 1. *jarā* above.] — *Jarā-bodha, as, ā, am,* Ved. attending to invocation or praise. — *Jarābodhīya, am,* n., N. of several Sāmans.

Jaritṛi, tā, m., Ved. an invoker, singer, praiser, worshipper.

2. *jarūtha, as,* m., Ved. one who roars or makes a noise; N. of a demon conquered by Agni; (Sāy.) speaking harshly or to be invoked.

जर्च *jarć,* cl. 1. 6. P. *jarćati,* &c., to say, speak; to reprove, abuse, blame; to threaten.

जर्छ *jarćh,* cl. 1. 6. P. *jarććhati,* &c., to say, speak; to blame; [cf. *ćarć.*]

जर्ज *jarj,* cl. 1. 6. P. *jarjati,* &c., to say; to blame, reprove; to kill or hurt (?).

Jarjita, as, ā, am, torn to pieces, wounded; (perhaps a wrong form for *jarjarita.*)

जर्जर *jarjara.* See above.

जर्झ *jarjh,* cl. 1. 6. P. *jarjhati,* to say or speak; to blame; to threaten; [cf. *jarć.*]

जर्त *jarta, as,* m. = *jartu,* q. v.