दे *de* [cf. rt. 5. *dā*], cl. 1. A. *dayate, digye, dāsyate, adita, dātum*, to preserve, protect; to cherish, take compassion on: Pass. *dīyate:* Caus. *dāpayati*, &c.: Desid. *ditsate:* Intens. *dedīyate, dādeti.*

देउलिय *deüliya*, N. of a Grāma.

देङ्गपाल *deṅga-pāla, as*, m., N. of a man.

देदीप्यमान *dedīpyamāna, as, ā, am* (fr. the Intens. of rt. *dīp*), shining intensely, glowing, blazing.

देय *deya, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *dā*), to be given or presented, to be granted or allowed; fit or proper for a gift; to be shown; to be given in matrimony; to be delivered; to be returned; to be paid (as a debt, wages, taxes, &c.); to be placed, put, applied, laid; (*am*), n. a gift, oblation; water (?); [cf. *a-d°* and *bala-d°*.] — *Deya-dharma, as*, m. 'the duty of giving,' charity, beneficence.

देव *dev* (related to rt. 1. *div*), cl. 1. A. *devate, dideve, devitum*, to throw, cast; to sport, play, gamble; to lament; to shine.

1. *devana, am*, n. (fr. the above rt. or fr. rt. 1. *div*), lamentation, wailing, grief, sorrow. (For 2. *devana* see p. 433, col. 3.)

देव *deva, as, ī, am* (fr. rt. 2. *div*), divine, celestial, heavenly, (applied in the Veda to devotion, prayer, the human mind, &c., as standing in some relationship to the supernatural world or as being of high excellence, but in the later language occurring rarely as an adjective); (*as*), m. an inhabitant of heaven, a deity, god, (sometimes applied even to evil beings if superhuman; the gods are often reckoned as thirty-three in number, or eleven for each of the three worlds, cf. *tri-daśa;* in the Brāhmaṇas they are distributed under three heads, viz. eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, and twelve Ādityas, to which the two Aśvins must be added to make up the number thirty-three; the expression *viśve devās*, which meant originally 'all the gods,' became the name of a peculiar class of deities, to which the third oblation had to be offered; the Jainas divide the gods into four classes, viz. Bhavanādhīśa, Vyantara, Jyotishka, and Vaimānika); a N. of Indra, the giver of rain; a cloud; the twenty-second Arhat of the future Jaina Ut-sarpiṇī; one occupied with divine things, a god on the earth, a divine man, a Brāhman, a priest; a god among men, a king, prince [cf. *kshiti-deva*]; a title of honour, 'His Majesty,' 'His Honour,' &c.; a husband's brother, cf. *devṛi* and *devara;* a familiar abbreviation of the name Deva-datta. *Deva* is often found at the end of names of Brāhmans, and at the end of a comp. it may mean 'having as one's deity' (e. g. *Purushottama-deva*, having Vishṇu as one's deity); at the beginning of a comp. it may mean 'divine.' According to some lexicographers, *deva* is said to have the following additional meanings, —a fool, a dolt; a child; a man following any particular line or business; a spear-man, a lancer; emulation, wish to excel or overcome; sport, play; (*ā*), f., N. of two plants, Hibiscus Mutabilis (= *padma-ćāriṇī*) and Marsilea Quadrifolia (= *aśana-parṇī*); (*ī*), f. a female deity, goddess; a N. of Sarasvatī; of Durgā [cf. *mahā-deva*]; of Sāvitrī; of Ushas; of the nymph Urvaśī; of a nymph beloved by the Sun; of the mother of the eighteenth Arhat of the present Ava-sarpiṇī; a queen, one who has been consecrated as well as the king (in theatrical language chiefly); the daughter of a king, a princess; a respectful epithet or title applied to a lady of the first rank; a kind of bird [cf. *śyāmā*]; N. of several plants, Sanseviera Roxburghiana, Medicago Esculenta, Trigonella Corniculata, = *lingiṇī*, = *bandhyā*, = *karkoṭakī*, = *śālī-parṇī*, = *mahā-droṇī*, = *pāṭhā*, = *nāgara-mustā*, = *mṛigcrvāru*, = *harītakī*, = *atasī;* (*am*), n. an organ of sense; [cf. Old Pruss. *deiwas;* Lith. *diewas*, 'a god;' Lat. *deus;* Gr. *θεός*; Hib. *dia*, 'a god.'] — *Deva-ṛishabha, as*, m. 'a bull among the gods,' N. of a son of Dharma and Bhānu. — *Deva-ṛishi, is*, m. 'a Ṛishi among the gods, a divine saint,' an epithet of Nārada; [cf. *devarshi* and *deva-brahman.*] — *Deva-kanyakā* or *deva-kanyā*, f. a celestial or divine maiden, a nymph. — *Deva-kardama, as*, m. 'divine paste,' a fragrant paste of sandal, agallochum, camphor, and safflower. — *Devakarma-kṛit, t, t, t*, doing religious acts, offering oblations or worship to the gods. — *Deva-karman, a*, n. a religious act or rite or oblation to the gods, worship of the gods; [cf. *deva-kārya* and *deva-kṛitya.*] — *Deva-kalaśa, as*, m., N. of a man. — *Deva-kavaća, as, am*, m. n. divine armour. — *Deva-kāńćana, as*, m. (?), 'divine gold,' the tree Bauhinia Purpurea. — *Devakātmajā* (°*ka-āt°*), f. 'the daughter of Devaka,' i. e. the mother of Kṛishṇa. — *Deva-kāma, as, ā, am*, Ved. loving the gods, pious. — *Deva-kārya, am*, n. = *deva-karman*, worship of or oblation to the gods, a religious rite in general, anything relating to or coming from the gods, a divine command. — *Deva-kāshṭha, am*, n. 'divine wood,' a kind of pine, Pinus Devadāru. — *Deva-kirī*, f. (fr. rt. 2. *kṛi*), N. of a Rāgiṇī regarded as wife of Megha-rāga; [cf. *deva-girī, deśa-karī, goṇḍa-kirī.*] — *Deva-kilvisha, as*, m., Ved. an offence against the gods. — *Deva-kīrtti, is*, m., N. of an astronomer. — *Deva-kuṭa, am*, n. 'the house of the gods,' a temple. — *Deva-kuṇḍa, am*, n. a natural spring. — *Deva-kuru, avas*, m. pl., N. of a people and the district inhabited by them, (usually associated with the name Uttara-kuru.) — *Deva-kurumbā*, f., N. of a plant, = *mahā-droṇā*. — *Deva-kula, am*, n. = *prāsāda*, a temple; [cf. *daṇḍa-d°*.] — *Deva-kulyā*, f. 'the river of the gods,' personified as a daughter of Pūrṇimān and grand-daughter of Marīći; N. of the wife of Ud-gītha. — *Deva-kusuma, am*, n. 'the flower of the gods,' cloves. — *Deva-kūṭa*, 'the divine peak,' N. of a mountain; N. of Adam's Peak. — *Deva-kṛita, as, ā, am*, Ved. made or done or performed by the gods. — *Deva-kṛitya, am*, n. a religious act directed to the gods; anything relating to the gods, a divine command. — *Deva-kośa, as*, m., Ved. divine cask or receptacle. — *Deva-kshatra, am*, n. divine dominion; (*as, ā, am*), Ved. under the dominion of the gods; (*as*), m., N. of a prince who was a son of Deva-rāta. — *Deva-kshetra, am*, n., Ved. the domain of the gods. — *Deva-kshema, as*, m., N. of the author of the Vijñāna-kāya; [cf. *deva-śarman.*] — *Deva-khāta, as, ā, am*, 'dug by the gods,' i. e. hollow by nature; (*am*), n. a cave or natural hollow among mountains; a natural pond or reservoir. — *Devakhātaka, am*, n. a natural pond or one in front of a temple; a natural cavern, a grotto. — *Devakhāta-vila, am*, n. 'a chasm dug by the gods,' a cavern, a chasm, a natural receptacle of water or reservoir. — *Deva-gaṇa, as*, m. a troop or class of gods. — *Devagaṇa-deva, as*, m., N. of a poet. — *Deva-gaṇikā*, f. 'a divine courtezan,' an Apsaras. — *Devagaṇeśvara* (°*ṇa-īś°*), *as*, m. 'lord of the troop of gods,' an epithet of Indra. — *Deva-gandharva, ās*, m. pl. the divine Gandharvas (superior to the human Gandharvas; cf. *manushya-gandharva*); (*as*), m. an epithet of Nārada; (*am*), n. a mode of singing; [cf. *ćhālikya* and *deva-gāndhāra.*] — *Deva-gandhā*, f. 'having divine fragrance,' a kind of fragrant medicinal plant (= *mahā-modā*). — *Deva-garjana, am*, n. 'celestial roaring,' thunder. — *Deva-garbha, as*, m. a divine child, the offspring of a god [cf. *deva-śiśu*]; (*ā*), f., N. of a river in Kuśa-dvīpa. — *Deva-gāndhāra, as* or *am*, m. or n. a peculiar mode of singing, a kind of song [cf. *ćhālikya*]; (*ī*), f. one of the Rāgiṇīs or female personifications of the modes of music, who was wife of Śrī-rāga. — *Deva-gāyana, as*, m. 'a songster of the gods,' a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. — *Deva-giri, is*, m. 'the divine hill,' N. of a mountain, (periphrastically expressed in Meghadūta 43. as *deva-pūrvo giris*, and according to a commentator so called because thought to be the domicile of Kārttikeya); N. of the town Daulatābād which is situated between mountains. — *Devagirī*, f. (*girī* fr. rt. 1. *gṛi*), N. of a Rāgiṇī or one of the female personifications of the modes of music; (according to some) the wife of Vasanta-rāga; (according to others) the wife of Nāga-dhvani who was a son of Hiṇḍola-rāga; (according to others) the wife of Naṭa-kalyāṇa; [cf. *deva-kirī.*] — *Deva-gupta, as, ā, am*, guarded or protected by a god or by gods; (*as*), m., N. of a man. — *Deva-guru, us*, m. 'the father of the gods,' an epithet of Kaśyapa; 'the preceptor of the gods,' an epithet of Bṛihas-pati. — *Deva-guhī*, f., N. of a place on the river Sarasvatī. — *Deva-guhya, am*, n. a secret only known by the gods; [cf. *deva-rahasya.*] — *Deva-gṛiha, am*, n. 'the house of the gods,' a celestial or planetary sphere; a temple, chapel, oratory; the palace of a king. — *Deva-gopā, ās, ās, am*, Ved. 'having the gods for guardians,' guarded by the gods; (*ā*), f. a divine protectress. — *Deva-graha, as*, m. a class of demons who cause harmless madness. — *Devaṅ-gama, as, ā, am*, Ved. going to the gods. — *Deva-ćakra, as*, m. a divine wheel, a circle of the gods; a peculiar kind of magical circle. — *Deva-ćarita, am*, n. the course of action or practices of the gods. — *Deva-ćaryā*, f. worship or service of the gods. — *Devaćaryopaśobhita* (°*yā-up°*), *as, ā, am*, beautified by the service of the gods (as an hermitage). — *Deva-ćikitsaka, as*, m. a divine physician; (*au*), m. du. the two Aśvins or sons of Aśvinī who were considered physicians of heaven; see *aśvin.* — *Deva-ććhanda, as*, m. a garland or necklace of pearls &c. (composed of 100 or 103 or 81 or 108 strings). — *Deva-ććhanda-prāsāda, as*, m. a temple consecrated to a god. — *Deva-ććhandas, as*, n. or *deva-ććhandasa, am*, n. a divine metre. — *Deva-ja, as, ā, am*, god-born, born or produced by gods [cf. *deva-jā*]; (*as*), m., N. of a prince who was a son of Saṃyama. — *Deva-jagdha* or *devajagdhaka, am*, n. a kind of fragrant grass, = *kat-tṛiṇa*. — *Deva-jana, as*, m., Ved. the gods collectively, a troop or collection of deities, any collection of superhuman beings (as of serpents; cf. *daivajana* and *itara-jana*). — *Deva-jā, ās, ās, am*, Ved. born or produced by gods; [cf. *deva-ja.*] — *Deva-jāta, as, ā, am*, Ved. = *deva-jā;* (*am*), n. a class or race of gods. — *Deva-jāmi, is, is, i*, Ved. peculiar to the gods; (*is*), f. a sister of the gods. — *Deva-jushṭa, as, ā, am*, Ved. agreeable to the gods. — *Deva-jūta, as, ā, am*, Ved. incited by the gods, inspired; gained by the gods. — *Deva-tara, as*, m., N. of a man; [cf. *deva-taras.*] — *Deva-taratha, as*, m., N. of a teacher. — *Deva-taras, ās*, m., N. of a teacher (with the patronymic Sāvasāyana); [cf. *daivatarasa.*] — *Deva-taru, us*, m. 'the tree of the gods,' the divine tree, the holy fig-tree; one of the trees of Svarga or paradise, the tree of plenty, (a general N. for the five trees *mandāra, pārijātaka, santāna, kalpa-vṛiksha*, and *hari-ćandana*); the old tree of a village, held sacred by the villagers and usually the place of their assembling; [cf. 2. *ćaitya* and *dyu-taru.*] — *Devatā*, f. the state or nature of a deity, divine dignity or power, divinity; a deity or divine being, a god; the image of a deity; an idol; an organ of sense; (*ā*), ind., Ved. in the nature of a god; among the gods, to the gods; [cf. *a-d°* and *gṛiha-d°*.] — *Devatāgāra* (°*tā-āg°*) or *devatā-gṛiha, am*, n. 'the house of the gods,' a temple, chapel. — *Devatā-jit, t*, m. 'the conqueror of a deity,' N. of a son of Sumati and grandson of Bharata. — *Deva-tāḍa, as*, m. a kind of grass, Lipeocercis Serrata, (also *devatāḍī*, f. and *deva-tāḍaka, as*, m.); (*as*), m. = *ghoshaka*, Luffa Fœtida or a similar plant; fire; an epithet of Rāhu; [cf. *tāḍa* and *deva-dālī.*] — *Deva-tāt*, f. (occurring only in dat. and loc.), Ved. divine service. — *Deva-tāti, is*, f., Ved. = *deva-tāt*, divine service; divinity, the gods collectively. — *Devatātmā* (°*tā-āt°*), f. the mother of the gods; [cf. *devātmā.*] — *Devatādhipa* (°*tā-adh°*), *as*, m. 'the ruler or chief of the gods,' an epithet of Indra. — *Devatādhyāya* (°*tā-adh°*), *am*, n., scil. *brāhmaṇa*, N. of a Brāhmaṇa. — *Devatānukrama* (°*tā-an°*), *as*, m. or *devatānukramaṇī*, f. an index of the deities to which the hymns of the Vedas are