धर्बक *dharbaka, as,* m., N. of a son of Ajāta-śatru.

धर्म *dharma.* See p. 449, col. 3; p. 451, col. 3.

धर्मण *dharmaṇa, as,* m. a kind of snake; a kind of tree.

धर्मीपुत्र *dharmīputra, as,* m. an actor, a player; (also read *dhātrī-putra.*)

धर्ष *dharsha, as,* m. (fr. rt. *dhṛish*), boldness, insolence, overbearing conduct, daringness, impudence, licentiousness, pride, arrogance; impatience; violation (of a woman); injury, wrong, iosult; restraint; a eunuch; [cf. *dharsha-vara.*] — *Dharsha-kāriṇī,* f. a violated virgin. — *Dharsha-vara, as,* m. a eunuch superintending the women's apartments; (probably wrong reading for *varsha-dhara.*)

Dharshaka, as, ā, am, attacking, assailing, assaulting, violating, overbearing; seducing; (*as*), m. a seducer, adulterer; a dancer, actor; mime, mummer.

Dharshaṇa, as, ā, am, offending, hurtiog, injuriog, assaulting; (*am, ā*), n. f. assault, affront, insult, outrage; offence; violation, rape, seduction; bad treatment; overbearingness; contempt, disrespect, contumely, abuse; arrogance; copulation; (*ī*), f. or (*is*), f. a wanton or unchaste woman, a harlot.

Dharshaṇīya, as, ā, am, liable to be attacked or assaulted, easily assailable or conquerable, violable.

Dharshita, as, ā, am, violated; overpowered, overcome, smitten, ill-treated; (*am*), n. contumely, pride, insolence; copulation, cohabitation; (*ā*), f. an unchaste woman.

Dharshin, ī, iṇī, i, attacking, assaulting, ill-treating, treating badly; audacious, overbearing; proud, arrogant; cohabiting; (*iṇī*), f. a disloyal or unchaste woman, a harlot; [cf. *dharshaṇī.*]

धलण्ड *dhalaṇḍa, as,* m. a kind of small thorny tree, commonly called Dhala-āṇ-kaḍā.

धलिल *dhalila,* N. of a valley in which the capital of Udyāna is said to have been situated.

धव *dhav* (connected with rts. 1. *dhāv* and *dhanv*), cl. 1. A. *dhavate,* &c., Ved. to run, flow; [cf. Gr. *θέ-ω, θεύσομαι, θοός, βοη-θέ-ω, νω-θής.*]

धव 1. *dhava, as,* m. the plant Grislea Tomentosa (=*madhura-tvaća*).

धव 2. *dhava, as,* m. (said by some to be fr. rt. 1. *dhū*?), a man; a husband [cf. *sa-dhavā* and *vi-dhavā*]; a possessor, master, lord; a rogue, a cheat; N. of a Vasu (probably incorrect for *dhara*).

धवनी *dhavanī,* f. a kind of plant, Desmodium Gangeticum or a similar species.

धवर *dhavara, am,* n. a particular high number.

धवल *dhavala, as, ā, am* (said to be fr. rt. 2. *dhāv*), white, dazzling white, of a shining white colour; handsome, beautiful; (*as*), m. white (the colour); an old bull, an excellent ox; a kind of camphor (=*cīna-karpūra*); the plant Grislea Tomentosa (=*dhava*); N. of one of the elephants of the quarters; N. of a Rāga or mode of music, (according to Bharata, the eighth son of Hiodola-rāga); (*ā* or *ī*), f. a white cow; (*ī*), f. a kind of disease (perhaps only whiteness of the hair); N. of a river; (*am*), n. white pepper; a kind of metre consisting of 4 × 18 short syllables and 1 long (= *dhavalānka;* cf. *udaya-dh°*). — *Dhavala-giri, is,* m. 'the white or snowy mountain' (commonly *dhoula-giri* or *dola-gir*), N. of one of the highest peaks of the great snowy range of the Himālayas, lat. 29. 11, long. 82. 59. — *Dhavala-griha, am,* n. a house whitened with chunam or stucco, a palace. — *Dhavala-tva, am,* n. whiteness. — *Dhavala-paksha, as,* m. 'white-winged,' a goose; the light half of the month, the fortnight of the moon's increase. — *Dhavala-purāṇa-samuććaya, as,* m., N. of a work. — *Dhavala-mṛittikā,* f. 'white earth,' chalk. — *Dhavala-yāvanāla, as,* m. white Yāvanāla. — *Dhavalānka* (°*la-an°*), *am,* n. = *dhavala,* a species of the Ati-dhṛiti metre. — *Dhavalī-kṛita, as, ā, am,* made white, whitened, whited. — *Dhavalī-bhūta, as, ā, am,* become white. — *Dhavalotpala* (°*la-ut°*), *am,* n. the white esculent water-lily.

Dhavalita, as, ā, am, made dazzling white, whitened, white.

Dhavaliman, ā, m. whiteness, white colour, white.

धवाणक *dhavāṇaka, as,* m. (fr. rt. 1. *dhū*), air, wind.

Dhavitarya, as, ā, am, Ved. to be fanned.

Dhavitra, am, n. a Pankhā or fan (made of antelope's skin or leather, and used especially for blowing a sacrificial fire).

धा 1. *dhā,* cl. 3. P. A. *dadhāti, dhatte* (1st pl. *dadhmas,* 2nd *dhattha,* 3rd *dadhati;* 1st sing. A. *dadhe,* 2nd *dhatse,* 3rd *dhatte,* 2nd du. *dadhāthe,* 3rd du. *dadhāte,* 3rd pl. *dadhate*); Impf. *adadhāt, adhatta* (2nd du. P. *adhattam,* 2nd pl. *adhatta,* 3rd pl. *adadhus;* 2nd sing. A. *adhatthās,* 3rd pl. *adadhata*); Pot. *dadhyāt, dadhīta;* Impv. *dadhātu, dhattām* (2nd sing. *dhehi,* 2nd du. *dhattam,* 3rd du. *dhattām,* 2nd pl. *dhatta,* 3rd pl. *dadhatu;* 2nd sing. A. *dhatsva,* 2nd pl. *dhaddhvam,* 3rd pl. *dadhatām*); Perf. *dadhau, dadhe* (2nd sing. *dadhitha* or *dadhātha,* 1st pl. *dadhima,* 2nd pl. *dadha,* 3rd pl. *dadhus;* 3rd pl. A. *dadhire*); Fut. *dhātā; dhāsyati, -te;* Aor. *adhāt, adhita* (3rd pl. A. *adhishata*); Prec. *dheyāt, dhāsishṭa;* (Ved. forms are, Pres. 1st pl. P. *dadhmasi,* 3rd pl. *dadhanti,* 2nd sing. A. *dadhase,* 3rd sing. *dadhe* or *dadhate,* 3rd du. *dadhete,* 2nd pl. *dadhidhve;* Impf. 2nd sing. P. *dadhas,* 3rd sing. *dadhat, dadhāt,* 1st pl. *dadhāma,* 3rd pl. *dadhan;* Let, Impf. 2nd du. P. *dadhathas;* Pot. 1st sing. *dheyām,* 2nd sing. *dhāyīs,* 1st pl. *dhema,* 2nd pl. *dhetana;* Impv. 3rd sing. *dhātu,* 2nd pl. *dhāta, dhattana, dadhāta, dadhātana,* 3rd pl. *dhāntu, dadhantu,* 2nd sing. A. *dhishva;* Perf. 2nd sing. A. *dhishe,* 3rd pl. *dadhre, dhire;* Aor. 1st sing. P. *dhām,* 2nd sing. *dhās,* 3rd sing. *dhāt,* with *prati* also *dhat,* 3rd pl. *dhus;* 1st pl. A. *adhīmahi, dhīmahi,* see under 1. *dhi;* Let, Aor. 3rd sing. P. *dhāti,* 2nd du. P. *dhāsathas,* A. *dhethe, dhaitthe,* 1st pl. A. *dhāmahe,* 2nd pl. P. *dhāsatha,* 3rd pl. *dhāsus*); *dhātum* (Ved. inf. *dhātave, dhātavai, dhātos, dhai* in *vayo-dhai, dhām* in *prati-dhām, dhiyadhyai*), to put, place, set, lay; put in, lay on or upon (with loc., e. g. *teshu daṇḍam dadhāti,* he lays the stick on them, i. e. punishes them); to place in any state or condition; to bring, convey, lead towards (Ved.); to cause to obtain, cause (Ved.); to fix upon, direct towards (with dat. or loc.), fix or direct the mind (*manas* or *matim*), fix the thoughts or attention (*samādhim*) on (dat. or loc.), make up the mind to do anything (dat., loc., or inf.), to resolve upon; to bestow anything (acc.) upon a person (loc., dat., gen.), grant, confer, present, give; to put in possession; to appoint, fix, constitute; to make, render, produce, generate; to cause, create; to perform, do, undertake; to hold, take hold of, seize; to keep, preserve; to bear, wear, put on (clothes); to sustain, support, maintain; to accept, take, receive, obtain, get; to conceive (in the womb); to take possession of, assume, have, possess; to show, exhibit (A.); to incur, undergo: Pass. *dhīyate,* to be put or placed or laid; to be arranged; to be contained in; to be fixed (as the thoughts), to resolve (e. g. *me dhīyate matis,* my opinion or resolution is): Caus. *dhāpayati, -yitum,* Aor. *adīdhipat,* generally with prepositions [cf. *antar-dhā, api-dhā, abhi-dhā, ava-dhā,* &c.]: Desid. *dhitsati, -te* (Ved. *didhishati*), to wish to give or present (Ved.); to wish to place or put; to wish to obtain, strive to gain, &c.: Intens. *dedhīyate, dādhāti;* [cf. Zend *dā,* 'to put, make;' *dā-ta-m,* 'law;' *dā-man,* 'creature:' Gr. *τί-θη-μι, θέ-μα, θέ-σι-ς, θε-σ-μό-ς, θέ-μι-ς, θεμός, θε-μέ-λιο-ν, θέ-με-θλο-ν, θής, θῆσσα, θή-κη, θῶκος, θᾶκος*: Lat. *fămulus, familia, -do* in *ab-do, con-do, per-do, ven-do, pessum-do, cre-do* = *śrad-dadhāmi:* Osc. *faa-ma,* 'house (?),' *fam-el* = *familia:* Goth. *ga-dêd-s, dê-ths,* 'deed,' in *missa-dêths,* 'a crime;' *dôm-s,* 'judgment:' Angl. Sax. *don,* 'to do;' *dema,* 'a judge;' *dom,* 'judgment:' Old Sax. *dō-m,* 'I do,' = *dadhāmi:* Old Germ. *tō-mi,* 'I do:' Old Eng. *-de* in *ask-e-de* = 'asked:' Mod. Germ. *-te* in *such-te:* Lith. *de-mi, de-du,* 'I put:' Slav. *de-yun,* 'I do;' *de-lo,* 'work:' Hib. *deanaim,* 'I do;' *dan,* 'work.']

2. *dhā, ās, ās, am,* (at the end of an adj. comp.) placing; holding; containing, having; causing, &c., see *kiye-dhā, ćano-dhā, dhāma-dhā, dhiyan-dhā,* &c.; (*ās*), m. a placer; a holder, container, possessor, &c.; a N. of Brahmā; of Bṛihas-pati; (*ās*), f. the act of placing or holding, &c., (at the end of comp., cf. *tiro-dhā* and *dur-dhā.*) The affix *dhā* after numerals is thought by some to be an old inst. from this *dhā;* [cf. the use of 1. *dhātu* after numerals.]

Dhāka, as, m. an ox; a receptacle, reservoir (= *ā-dhāra* or according to another reading *ā-hāra*); food, boiled rice; a post.

1. *dhātu, us,* m. (for 2. *dhātu* see p. 453, col. 3), that which is placed or laid, a deposit, layer (Ved.); a constituent or essential part, an ingredient, (thus *guṇa,* string, is the *dhātu* of a rope made of several strings); part, portion, (sometimes used at the end of an adj. comp. like the English 'fold,' see *tri-dhātu, sapta-dh°*); an element, primary or elementary substance, primitive matter (of which five are usually reckoned or with Brahma six, thus enumerated by Yājñavalkya III. 145: 1. *Brahma,* the eternal spirit; 2. *kha* or *ākāśa,* ether; 3. *anila,* air; 4. *tejas,* fire; 5. *jala,* water; 6. *bhū,* earth: the Buddhists substitute *Vijñāna* for *Brahma:* the eighteen elements or *dhātu-lokas* of the southern Buddhists are the five organs of sense with *manas,* the six qualities observed by these, and six ideas produced by these six qualities); constituent element or essential ingredient of the body, primary or essential fluid or juice, a secretion, (the number of which is variously given as seven or ten; these Dhātus are distinct from the five elements of which the body also consists, and are sometimes regarded as Rasas, i. e. secretions or fluids; they are chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen, to which must be added hair, skin, and sinews, if ten are reckoned); a humor or affection of the body (viz. phlegm, wind, and bile); a bone; (according to some) any one of the five organs of sense; any one of the five properties or qualities of the elements observed by the organs of sense (viz. sound, tangibility, colour, flavour, smell, see under *guṇa*); a primary element of the earth or of mountains, a mineral, fossil, metal, ore; a fluid mineral of a red colour; the primary element of words, a verbal root; [cf. *upa-dh°, kāma-dh°, giri-dh°,* &c.] — *Dhātu-kāya, as,* m. 'body of elements,' N. of a Buddhist work by Pūrṇa. — *Dhātu-kāśīśa* or *dhātu-kāsīsa, am,* n. red sulphate of iron. — *Dhātu-kuśala, as, ā, am,* skilled in metals, a metallurgist, mineralogist. — *Dhātu-kriyā,* f. metallurgy, mineralogy. — *Dhātu-kshaya, as,* m. waste of the bodily humors, any mortal disease. — *Dhātukshaya-kāsa, as,* m. a consumptive cough. — *Dhātu-garbha, as,* m. a receptacle for Buddhist relics, a dagop, (according to some *da-gop* = *dhātu-gopa.*) — *Dhātu-grāhin, ī,* m. calamine. — *Dhātu-ghoshā,* f., N. of a work on the verbal roots. — *Dhātu-ghna, am,* n. sour gruel prepared from the fermentation of rice-water. — *Dhātu-ćandrikā,* f. 'elucidation of roots,' N. of a grammatical work by Kavi-ćandra. — *Dhātu-ja* = *dhātuka,* bitumen. — *Dhātu-dīpikā,* f. 'elucidation of roots,' N. of a commentary by Durgā-dāsa on Vopa-deva's collection of roots. — *Dhātu-drāvaka,* 'dissolving metals,' borax, tinkal. — *Dhātu-nāśana, am,* n. 'destroying the humors,' sour gruel; [cf. *dhātu-ghna.*] — *Dhātu-nyāya-mañjūshā,* f., N. of