a work on the radicals. — *Dhātu-pa, as*, m. the alimentary juice or chyle, the chief of the seven elementary ingredients of the body. — *Dhātu-pāṭha, as*, m. 'recital of roots,' a list or collection of roots compiled and arranged according to Pāṇini's system, (the most important and well-known Dhātu-pāṭha is ascribed to Pāṇini himself.) — *Dhātu-pārāyaṇa* or *dhātu-pārāyaṇīya, am*, n., N. of a work on verbal roots. — *Dhātu-pushṭi, is*, f. nutrition of the bodily humors. — *Dhātu-pushpī* and *dhātu-pushpikā*, f. a plant, = *dhātṛi-pushpī*. — *Dhātu-pradīpa, as*, m., N. of a commentary by Maitreya-rakshita on the Dhātu-pāṭha. — *Dhātupradīpa-dīpikā* or *dhātupradīpa-ṭīkā*, f., N. of a commentary on the preceding work. — *Dhātu-bhṛit, t*, m. 'bearing metals,' a mountain; (*t, t, t*), promoting the elementary juices or secretions, robust. — *Dhātu-manjarī*, f., N. of a commentary by Kāśī-nātha on the Dhātu-pāṭha. — *Dhātu-mat, ān, atī, at*, containing or possessing elements or elementary substances, abounding in minerals or metals. — *Dhātu-mat-tā*, f. richness in metals &c. — *Dhātu-maya, as, ī, am*, consisting of or abounding in metals, metallic. — *Dhātu-mala, am*, n. impure excretion from the essential fluids of the body; lead (the most impure of metals). — *Dhātu-mākshika, am*, n. a mineral substance, sulphuret of iron. — *Dhātu-mārin, ī*, m. 'dissolving metals,' sulphur; (*iṇī*), f. borax. — *Dhātu-ratna-mālā*, f., N. of a medical work by Deva-datta. — *Dhātu-ratnāvalī*, f. 'a necklace or string of roots,' N. of a metrical collection of roots by Rādhā-kṛishṇa. — *Dhātu-rājaka, am*, n. 'the chief of the essential fluids of the body,' semen, the seminal fluid. — *Dhātu-lakshaṇa, am*, n., N. of a work. — *Dhātu-vallabha, am*, n. 'friend of metals,' borax (used as a flux). — *Dhātu-vāda, as*, m. metallurgy, mineralogy. — *Dhāturvādin, ī*, m. an assayer, miner, mineralogist, metallurgist. — *Dhātu-vikāra, as*, m. = *dhātu-kshaya*. — *Dhātu-vish, t*, f. = *dhātu-mala*, lead. — *Dhātu-vṛitti, is*, f. a commentary on the roots. — *Dhātu-vairin, ī*, m. 'enemy of metals,' sulphur. — *Dhātu-śekhara, am*, n. 'chief of minerals,' green sulphate of iron or green vitriol. — *Dhātu-śodhana* or *dhātu-sambhava*, lead. — *Dhātu-sāmya, am*, n. equilibrium of the bodily humors, good health. — *Dhātu-han*, 'killing metals,' sulphur. — *Dhātūpala* (°*tu-up*°), *as*, m. 'the stone among metals,' chalk. — *Dhātv-artha, as*, m. 'having the sense of a root,' i. e. a verb.

Dhātuka (at the end of comp.) = *dhātu*; bitumen.

Dhātṛi, tā, m. one who places or lays, a founder [cf. Lat. *con-ditor*], maker, creator, originator, author; orderer, arranger; bearer, supporter, maintainer, preserver; N. of a divine being who is the creator, arranger, maintainer, and manager of all things, (strictly perhaps without any distinct and definite place in the Hindū mythological system, but rather the personification of the various ideas and functions inherent in the rt. 1. *dhā*; he is not mentioned in the older hymns of the Ṛig-veda, but is invoked in the tenth Maṇḍala, and agrees in many points with Tvashṭṛi and Prajā-pati; he is described as promoting generation, presiding over matrimony and domestic life, preserving health, curing diseases and broken limbs, granting riches, ordering times and seasons, &c.; not only is he associated with Tvashṭṛi and Prajā-pati, but with Savitṛi and Bṛihas-pati; sometimes with Mitra, Vishṇu, and Aryaman, and occasionally identified with Prajā-pati: in one Brāhmaṇa Dhātṛi and Aryaman are declared to be the first-born children of Aditi: in epic poetry Dhātṛi is one of the twelve Ādityas, and in post-vedic mythology the name Dhātṛi is applicable to Prajā-pati and to Brahmā as 'creator and maintainer of the world;' in the Bhagavad-gītā it is applied to Kṛishṇa in the same sense; elsewhere Dhātṛi and Vidhātṛi are associated as sons of Brahmā, the goddess Lakshmī being then their sister, and in another place as children of Bhṛigu and Khyāti); one of the seven sages of the fourth Manv-antara; one of the forty-nine winds; the paramour of a married woman, an adulterer; N. of the forty-fourth year in the cycle of Jupiter. — *Dhātṛi-putra, as*, m. 'Brahmā's son,' especially an epithet of Sanat-kumāra. — *Dhātṛi-pushpikā* or *dhātṛi-pushpī*, f. Grislea Tomentosa. — *Dhātṛi-bhavana, am*, n. Brahmā's heaven.

Dhātra, am, n. a vessel for holding anything, a receptacle; (*as, ī, am*), belonging to Dhātṛi.

Dhātrī, f. See under 2. *dhātu*, col. 3.

Dhāna, as, ā, am (at the end of comp.), containing [cf. *uda-dh*°]; (*am*), n. a receptacle, reservoir, seat, (at the end of comp., see *agni-dh*°, *atla-dh*°, &c.); (*ī*), f. a receptacle, anything which holds or contains, a place where anything is kept, seat, (at the end of comp., see *aṅgāra-dh*°, *khale-dh*°, *jīva-dh*°, *matsya-dh*°, &c.); the site of a habitation, N. of a tree (= *pīlu*); coriander; N. of a river; (*ās*), f. pl. corn, grain; fried barley or rice; grain fried and reduced to powder; coriander, Coriandrum Sativum (= *dhanyāka*); a bud, shoot. — *Dhānā-cūrṇa, am*, n. the meal or flour of fried barley or rice &c. — *Dhānāntarvat* (°*nā-an*°), *ān*, m., N. of a Gandharva. — *Dhānā-pūpa, as*, m. a cake of fried barley &c. — *Dhānā-bharjana, am*, n. the frying or parching of grain. — *Dhānā-mushṭi, is*, f. a handful of grain. — *Dhānā-vat, ān, atī, at*, Ved. accompanied by grain (as the Soma). — *Dhānā-soma, as*, m., Ved. Soma with grain.

Dhānaka, am, n. = *dhanyāka*, coriander.

Dhānākā, ās, f. pl. grain, corn; fried barley or parched rice; (*am*), n., N. of a Sāman.

Dhānī, f. See under *dhāna* above.

Dhāneya or *dhāneyaka, am*, n. = *dhanyāka, dhānyāka*, coriander; Coriandrum Sativum.

Dhānya, as, ā, am, consisting of grain or corn, made of grain, &c.; (*am*), n. grain, corn in general, rice (Oryza Sativa); a measure equal to four sesamum-seeds; coriander; Cyperus Rotundus (= *paripela*); (*ā*), f. coriander. — *Dhānya-kartana, am*, n. 'the cutting of corn,' N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dhānya-kalka, am*, n. bran; chaff; straw. — *Dhānya-kosha, as*, m. a granary, storehouse of corn or rice. — *Dhānya-koshṭhaka, am*, n. a granary, a basket or cupboard or small shed of matting &c. for keeping rice, &c. — *Dhānya-kshetra, am*, n. a corn-field, rice-field. — *Dhānya-camasa, as*, m. rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. — *Dhānya-tilvila, as, ā, am*, Ved. abounding in corn. — *Dhānya-trać, k*, f. the husk of corn or rice. — *Dhānya-da, as, ā, am*, giving or distributing rice. — *Dhānya-dhana, am*, n. property in grain; *dhānya-dhanatas*, on account of possessing grain &c. — *Dhānya-dhenu, us*, f. a heap of rice (like a cow) to be presented to Brāhmans. — *Dhānya-parvata-dāna-vidhi, is*, m. 'rules for giving heaps of grain,' N. of the 156th chapter of the Bhavishyottara-Purāṇa. — *Dhānya-maya, as, ī, am*, abounding with rice, made of grain. — *Dhānya-mātṛi, tā*, m. a measurer of corn. — *Dhānya-māya, as*, m. a corn-chandler, corn-dealer, &c. — *Dhānya-rāja, as*, m. 'the prince of grains,' barley. — *Dhānya-ropaṇa, am*, n. 'the planting of corn or rice,' N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dhānya-vat, ān, atī, at*, abounding in grain, rich in corn. — *Dhānya-vani* (?), a heap of grain. — *Dhānya-vapana, am*, n. 'the sowing of corn or rice,' N. of a chapter of the Purāṇa-sarva-sva. — *Dhānya-vardhana, am*, n. lending grain at interest, usury with grain, receiving an usurious return for a load of seed-corn supplied to peasants. — *Dhānya-vīja, am*, n. coriander. — *Dhānya-vīra, as*, m. 'the chief of grain,' a sort of pulse, Phaseolus Max. (= *māsha*). — *Dhānya-śirshaka, am*, n. the ear or spike of corn. — *Dhānya-śūka, am*, n. the awn or beard of corn. — *Dhānya-śaila-dāna, am*, n. 'the giving of a heap of corn or rice,' N. of the eighty-second chapter of the Matsya-Purāṇa. — *Dhānya-saṅgraha, as*, m. a store or magazine of grain. — *Dhānya-sāra, as*, m. 'the essence of grain,' threshed corn. — *Dhānyā-kṛit, t, t, t*, Ved. preparing corn; (Sāy.) a cultivator of grain. — *Dhānyācala* (°*ya-ać*°), *as*, m. a pile of grain for presentation to Brāhmans. — *Dhānyāda* (°*ya-ada*), *as, ā, am*, eating corn, feeding on corn. — *Dhānyāmla* (°*ya-am*°), *am*, n. sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. — *Dhānyāri* (°*ya-ari*), *is*, m. 'enemy of corn,' a mouse, rat. — *Dhānyārtha* (°*ya-ar*°), *as*, m. wealth in rice or grain. — *Dhānyāsthi* (°*ya-as*°), *i*, n. 'the kernel of grain,' threshed corn. — *Dhānyottama* (°*ya-ut*°), *as*, m. the best of grain, rice.

Dhānyaka (at the end of an adj. comp. for *dhānya*), grain, corn; (*as*), m., N. of a man; (*am*), n. = *dhānya, dhānyāka, dhanyāka*, coriander.

Dhānyāka, am, n. = *dhānyaka*, coriander.

Dhāma, am, n. = *dhāman*, abode, &c.; (*ās*), m., N. of a class of superhuman beings.

Dhāman, a, n. a dwelling-place, house, abode, home, residence; domain; site, especially the site of the sacred fire and the Soma; (in the sacrificial formulas and in the Brāhmaṇas generally with *priya*, e. g. *priyaṃ dhāma*, favourite residence, also = any favourite thing or person); the inmates of a house, the members of a family, domestics; a class; a troop, host, race; the body; law, rule (Ved.); state or condition; manner, fashion, mode, form, tone (Ved.); effect, power, strength, ability, faculty; majesty, dignity, glory, light, splendor, radiance, brilliancy [cf. *dhyāman*]; (Sāy.) property, wealth; a band, fetter, (wrong reading for 3. *dāman*); (*ā*), m., N. of one of the Saptarshis in the fourth Manv-antara; [cf. Gr. *θέ-μα*; Lat. *do-mu-s*; Osc. *faa-ma*; Hib. *dai-m*, 'a house, church, people;' Old Germ. *do-m*; Angl. Sax. and Eng. *dom* = Mod. Germ. *thum* as affix of abstract nouns; Slav. *do-mŭ*.] — *Dhāma-keśin, ī, inī, i*, 'having rays for hair,' epithet of the Sun. — *Dhāma-cchad, t*, m., Ved. 'covering his residence or changing his abode,' epithet of Agni as giver of rain, (also applied to the Vashat-kāra); N. of a verse in the Vājasaneyi-saṃhitā containing the word *dhāma-cchad* (18. 76). — *Dhāma-dhā, ās*, m., Ved. the causer of order, a creator; (Sāy.) a bearer, supporter. — *Dhāma-nidhi, is*, m. 'treasure of splendor,' the sun. — *Dhāma-bhāj, k, k, k*, Ved. possessing sites or seats. — *Dhāma-vat, ān, atī, at*, splendid, luminous, eminent, exalted, illustrious, heroic. — *Dhāma-śas*, ind., Ved. according to (their) several abodes, in (their) several places, according to order. — *Dhāma-sāć, k, k, k*, attached to or keeping a particular place; (Sāy.) possessing splendor or riches.

Dhāya, as, ā, am, or *dhāyaka, as, ikā, am*, having, possessing, holding, &c.

1. *dhāyas, as*, n. sustaining, supporting, bearing. (For 2. *dhāyas* see p. 454, col. 1.)

1. *dhāyu, us, us, u*, Ved. liberal; (Sāy.) possessing power, supporting. (For 2. *dhāyu* see p. 454, col. 1.)

Dhāyya, as, m., Ved. a Puro-hita or family priest?; (*ā*), f., scil. *ṛić*, an additional verse inserted in certain hymns.

1. *dhāsi, is*, f., Ved. a dwelling-place, seat, home; (Sāy.) a holder, bearer, maintainer; food.

धाटी *dhāṭī*, f. assault, assaulting or confronting an enemy.

धाणक *dhāṇaka, as*, m. (said to be fr. rt. 1. *dhā*), a weight of gold, a gold coin, part of a Dīnāra [cf. *dhānaka*]; (*ikā*), f., Ved. pudendum muliebre (?).

धातकि *dhātaki, is*, m., N. of one of the two sons of Vītihotra Praiyavrata, king of a Varsha of Pushkara-dvīpa; (*ī*), f. the plant Grislea Tomentosa.

धातु 2. *dhātu, us, us, u* (fr. rt. *dhe*; for 1. *dhātu* see p. 452, col. 3), Ved. to be drunk or sucked in?; (Sāy.) sustainer, supporter, (fr. rt. 1. *dhā*); (*us*), m. anything to be drunk or sucked, milk, &c.; (*us*), f. a milch cow.

Dhātrikā, f. the plant Emblica Officinalis.

Dhātrī, f. a wet-nurse, foster-mother, nurse, mother; the earth; Emblica Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis. — *Dhātrī-putra, as*, m. the son of a nurse, a foster-brother; an actor; (a various reading for *dharmī-putra*.) — *Dhātrī-phala, am*, n. the fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan.