nsed in an oblation to fire; Soma juice as drunk at particular sacrifices; a Mantra or prayer recited in offering oblations to fire. — *Puroḍāśin*, ī, *inī*, *i*, Ved. connected with the sacrificial cake. — *Puroḍāśiya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, relating to the Puroḍāśa or sacrificial cake, fit to be offered in oblations. — *Puroḍāśya*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, intended for the sacrificial cake, fit for offering with ghee as an oblation to fire. — *Puro-dhas*, 2. *puro-dhā*, *puro-dhātṛi*, *puro-dhāniya*, *purodhikā*, see under 1. *puro-dhā*, col. 3. — *Puronuvākya-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. having an invitatory verse; [cf. the next.] — *Puro-'nuvākyā* (°*ras-an*°), f., Ved., scil. *ṛić*, an introductory or invitatory verse. — *Puro-bhāga*, *as*, m. the front part, fore part; officiousness, meddling in other people's affairs, obtrusiveness; malevolence; envy; (*as*, *ā*, *am*), obtrusive, meddlesome. — *Purobhāgitā*, f. officiousness, obtrusiveness; malevolence. — *Puro-bhāgin*, ī, *inī*, *i*, taking the first share; obtrusive, officious; malevolent, censorious, fault-finding; envious, jealous. — *Puro-bhū*, *ūs*, *ūs*, *u*, Ved. being in front, excelling, superior (said of Indra; according to Sāy. *yuddhe purataḥ śatrūn avāpnotīti purobhūḥ*). — *Puro-māruta*, *as*, m. a wind blowing from before or in front, east wind (opposed to *paśćān-māruta*). — *Puro-yāvan*, *ā*, *arī*, *a*, Ved. going in front, leading; (Sāy.) = *purato miśrayitṛi*, mingling foremost (in battles). — *Puro-yudh*, *t*, *t*, *t*, or *puro-yodha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. fighting before or in front. — *Puro-ratha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. one whose chariot is foremost; surpassing, excelling, superior. — *Pururun-mat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. furnished with the Puro-ruć. — *Puro-ruć*, *k*, *k*, *k*, Ved. shining before or in front of, shining in the east; (*k*), f., N. of certain Nivid formularies (or Padas) recited at the morning sacrifice in the Ājya ceremony before the principal hymn (*sūkta*) or any part of it. — *Puro-vartin*, ī, *inī*, *i*, being before the eyes or in the presence of, being in front. — *Puro-vasu*, *us*, *us*, *u*, Ved. preceded by wealth (?); (perhaps a corruption of *purū-vasu*.) — *Puro-vāta*, *as*, m. wind from before, east wind. — *Puro-vṛitta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, being before, preceding. — *Puro-havis*, *is*, *is*, *is*, Ved. previously provided with sacrifices or oblations. — *Puro-hita*, see under 1. *puro-dhā*, col. 3.

Purastāt, ind. before, in front of (with abl. or gen.), in advance, towards the front, forward, at the beginning or commencement, in the first place; ere; previously, formerly, first; before the eyes of, in the presence of; eastward, towards the east, in the east, from the east [cf. *uttara-p*°]; in the preceding part (of a book), further on, in the sequel. — *Purastāj-japa*, *as*, m., Ved. a preceding Japa. — *Purastāj-jyotis*, *is*, *is*, *is*, N. of a kind of Triṣṭubh, the first Pāda of which contains eight syllables. — *Purastād-uddhāra*, *as*, m., Ved. a part given in advance. — *Purastād-dhoma*, *as*, m. (fr. *purastāt* + *homa*), Ved. an introductory sacrifice. — *Purastād-dhoma-vat*, *ān*, *atī*, *at*, Ved. having an introductory sacrifice. — *Purastād-bṛihatī*, f., Ved. a kind of Bṛihatī metre, the first Pāda of which contains twelve syllables.

Purastātna, *as*, *ā* (?), *am*, preceding, going before.

Purā, ind. (perhaps an old inst. sing. fr. a form *pura* for *para*), in former times, formerly, of old, in the olden time, in the days of old, of yore; before, hitherto, up to the present time (with *na*, 'never'); firstly, in the first place, first, at first (opposed to *paśćā*, *paśćāt*); soon, ere long, shortly, in a short time, by and by (in this sense giving a future sense to the pres. by Pāṇ. III. 3, 4, e.g. *purā dūshayati sthalīm*, ere long he will contaminate the earth, Raghu-v. XII. 30; *ālokte te nipatati purā*, soon she will fall within [the range of] thy sight, Megh. 84); before, ere (with abl. and in the earlier language also with dat.); for the defence or safety of (Ved.); securely from (Ved.); with the exception of, except, besides (Ved.); [cf. *puras*, *pūrva*; Gr. *πάροι*, *πάροιθε*, *παροίτερος*, *πάλαι*, *πάλαιος*, perhaps *πέλας*, *πλήσιος*; Lat. *por* in *portendere*; Goth. *faura*, *faur*; Angl. Sax. *for*, *fora-*, *fore-*.] — *Purā-kathā*, f. a story of the past, an old legend. — *Purā-kalpa*, *as*, m. a former creation, former age; a story or tale of the past. — *Purā-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, done formerly or of old, done long ago; done or observed previously; begun, commenced. — *Purā-kṛiti*, *is*, f. the former mode of action. — *Purā-ja*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. former, existing from of old or from aforetime (Sāy. = *pūrva-jāta*, *ćirantana*). — *Purā-yoni*, *is*, *is*, *i*, of ancient origin or lineage; an epithet of kings. — *Purā-vasu*, *us*, m. an epithet of Bhīshma. — *Purā-vid*, *t*, *t*, *t*, knowing the events of former times, knowing or acquainted with the past; an epithet of kings. — *Purā-vṛitta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, that which has occurred or taken place in former times, long since transpired; one who has lived in former times; relating to ancient times, referring to times of yore; (*am*), n. former conduct, former mode of action; any old or legendary event; history, any account of former events traditionary or heroic. — *Purāvṛitta-kathā*, f. or *purāvṛittākhyāna* (°*ta-ākh*°), *am*, n. an old story or legend, a story of the past. — *Purāvṛittākhyāna-kathana* (°*ta-ākh*°), *am*, n. telling old stories, relating tales of the past. — *Purā-sāh*, *shāṭ*, *ṭ*, *ṭ*, Ved. superior from ancient times; (Sāy.) = *purāṇām abhibhavitṛi*, conqueror of cities. — *Purodbhava* (°*rā-ud*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, of former or prior origin; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, a drug (= *mahā-medā*). — *Puropanīta* (°*rā-up*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, formerly obtained or possessed.

Purāṇa, *as*, *ā* or ī, *am* (opposed to *nūtana*, *nava*), belonging to ancient or olden times, ancient, old, aged, primeval; worn out, laid aside; (*am*), n. a thing of the past, past event; a tale of the past, ancient history legendary and traditionary, legend (= Gr. *λόγος*, *μῦθος*); the N. given to certain well-known sacred works, supposed to have been compiled by the poet Vyāsa, and comprising the whole body of modern Hindū mythology (each of which should treat of five topics; cf. *pañća-lakshaṇa*. There are eighteen acknowledged Purāṇas, usually reckoned as follow: 1. Kūrma-p°; 2. Garuḍa-p°; 3. Vṛihan-nāradīya-p°; 4. Padma-p°; 5. Brahma-p°; 6. Brahma-vaivarta-p°, which is of very modern origin; 7. Brahmāṇḍa-p°; 8. Bhavishya-p°; 9. Bhāgavata-p°, or the life of Kṛishṇa, by some considered a modern work; 10. Matsya-p°; 11. Mārkaṇḍeya-p°; 12. Liṅga-p°; 13. Vāmana-p°; 14. Vāyu-p°, which is probably one of the oldest; 15. Vārāha-p°; 16. Vishṇu-p°; 17. Śiva-p°; 18. Skanda-p°. Some authorities substitute the Agni-p° for the Vāyu-p°; and others add the Narasiṅha-p°, which is considered by some as an Upa-p°, q. v.; by some the Purāṇas are divided into four or by others into six Saṃhitās or collections); (*as*), m. a Karsha or measure of silver (= 16 Paṇas of cowries); N. of a Ṛishi. — *Purāṇa-kalpa*, *as*, m. former creation; a story or tale of former time; [cf. *purā-kalpa*.] — *Purāṇa-ga*, *as*, m. [cf. 3. *ga*], 'singing of the past,' an epithet of Brahma; a reciter of the Purāṇas. — *Purāṇa-purusha*, *as*, m. 'the primeval male,' an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Purāṇa-prokta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, proclaimed by ancient sages. — *Purāṇa-mahimopavarṇana* (°*ma-up*°), *am*, n., N. of the 132nd chapter of the Bhūmi-khaṇḍa or second part of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Purāṇa-māhātmya*, *am*, n., N. of a chapter of the Liṅga-Purāṇa. — *Purāṇa-vat*, ind., Ved. as of old. — *Purāṇa-vid*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. knowing the events of the past; knowing the Purāṇas. — *Purāṇa-vidyā*, f. or *purāṇa-veda*, *as*, m., Ved. a knowledge of the events of the past. — *Purāṇa-samuććaya*, *as*, m., N. of a book mentioned in Kamalākara-bhaṭṭa's Śūdra-dharma-tattva. — *Purāṇa-sarvasva*, *am*, n. 'essence of the Purāṇas,' N. of a work by Halāyudha taken mostly from the Purāṇas and giving a general outline of universal knowledge. — *Purāṇa-sāra*, *am*, n. 'substance of the Purāṇas,' N. of a work mentioned in Mādhava's Parāśara-smṛiti-vyākhyā. — *Purāṇānta* (°*ṇa-an*°), *as*, m. an epithet of Yama. — *Purāṇāvatāra* (°*ṇa-av*°), *as*, m., N. of the first chapter of the Padma-Purāṇa. — *Purāṇokta* (°*ṇa-uk*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, enjoined by or written in the Purāṇas.

Purāṇaka, *as*, m., N. of a Nāga.

Purāṇya, Nom. P. *purāṇyati*, &c., to talk of the past, relate past events.

Purātana, *as*, ī, *am*, belonging to the past, former, old, ancient; worn out; (*ās*), m. pl. the ancients; (*am*), n. an ancient story, old legend; (*e*), ind. in past times, formerly.

1. *puro-dhā*, cl. 3. P. A. *-dadhāti*, *-dhatte*, *-dhātum*, (P.) to place or set before, place foremost or in front, regard before others, value highly, honour, esteem, pay chief attention to, apply one's self to; to weigh, ponder; (A.) to place at the head or in front, to place before, lay down before; to charge, commission, appoint, especially to appoint to priestly functions; to enjoin upon, charge with. — *Puro-dhas*, *ās*, m. an appointed priest or one appointed to a particular charge, a family priest, king's domestic chaplain (= *puro-hita*; in Mahā-bh. Vana-p. 10635, the form *puro-dha*, *as*, m. occurs); N. of a man said to be the author of the hymn Vājasaneyi-Saṃhitā XI. 17. — 2. *puro-dhā*, f. charge, commission, standing in the place of any one, representation; the rank or office of a Puro-hita, q. v. — *Puro-dhātṛi*, *tā*, m., Ved. the giver of a charge or commission; the appointer of the Puro-hita. — *Puro-dhāna*, *am*, n. priestly ministration. — *Puro-dhānīya*, *as*, m., Ved. = *puro-hita*. — *Purodhikā*, f. preferred to other women, a favourite wife. — *Puro-hita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, placed foremost or in front; charged, commissioned, appointed; (*as*), m. one holding a charge or commission, an agent, an appointed priest or one appointed to any particular charge, a family priest, a king's domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of the family. — *Purohita-tva*, *am*, n. the rank of a Puro-hita. — *Puro-hiti*, *is*, f. priestly ministration (Sāy. = *puro-dhāna*, *paurohitya*). — *Purohitikā*, f., N. of a woman, or a mode of addressing a favourite (?).

पुर् 3. *pur*, *ūr*, f. (probably fr. rt. *pṛī*), a rampart, wall; a stronghold, castle, fortress, fortified city, town; the body (considered as the stronghold of the *purusha*, q. v.); intellect (= *mahat*); N. of a Daśa-rātra (Ved.). — *Puraṅ-jana*, *as*, m. the living principle, life, the soul (personified as a king); (ī), f. understanding, intelligence (personified as the wife of a king). — *Puraṅ-jaya*, *as*, m. 'city-conqueror,' N. of a hero on the side of the Kurus; of a son of Sṛiñjaya and father of Janam-ejaya; of a son of Bhajamāna and Sṛiñjarī; (= *kakut-stha*) N. of a son of Śaśāda; = *kākutstha*; N. of a son of Vindhya-śakti; of Medhāvin; of an elephant, the son of Airāvaṇa. — *Puran-da*, *as*, m. = *puran-dara*. — *Puran-dara*, *as*, m. 'town-splitter' or 'fortress-destroyer,' an epithet of Indra (as breaking cities into fragments with his thunderbolt?); the Indra of the seventh Manv-antara; an epithet of Agni; of Śiva; a thief, house-breaker; (*ā*), f. an epithet of Gaṅgā; (*am*), n. a species of pepper, Piper Chaba. — *Purandara-ćāpa*, *as*, m. Indra's bow, the rainbow. — *Purandara-purī*, f., N. of a town in Mālava. — *Puri-śaya*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (a word formed to explain *purusha*), reposing in the fortress or fastness (i. e. the body). — *Puro-han*, *ā*, *ghnī*, *a* (fr. *puras*, acc. pl. of 3. *pur* + *han*), Ved. breaking castles, destroying strongholds. — *Pūr-dvār*, *r*, f. or *pūr-dvāra*, *am*, n. the gate of a city. — *Pūr-pati*, *is*, m., Ved. the lord of a castle or city. — *Pūr-bhid*, *t*, *t*, *t*, Ved. breaking down strongholds or castles. — *Pūr-bhidya*, *am*, n., Ved. the breaking of strongholds or castles; (Sāy.) = *saṅgrāma*, war. — *Pūr-yāṇa*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, Ved. leading or conducting to the fastness (i. e. to the celestial world).

Pura, *am*, n. a fortress, castle, fortified town; a town, city, a place containing large buildings surrounded by a ditch and extending not less than one Kos in length (if it extends for half that distance it is called a *kheṭa*, if less than that, a *karvaṭa* or small market town; any smaller cluster of houses is called