diś, the north-east quarter, the north-east; (*ak*), ind. to the north-east. — *Prāg-gamana-vat, ān, atī, at*, having a forward motion, going forwards. — *Prāg-gāmin, ī, inī, i*, going before, preceding, intending to go before; a precursor. — *Prāg-guṇa, as, ā, am*, possessing the previously mentioned quality. — *Prāg-grīva, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the neck turned towards the east. — *Prāg-janman, a*, n. a former birth, former life. — *Prāg-jāti, is*, f. a former birth (= *pūrva-janman*). — *Prāg-jyotisha, am*, n., N. of a city, the dwelling-place of the demon Naraka; (*as*), m., with or without *rājā*, the king of Prāg-jyotisha, an epithet of Bhaga-datta; N. of a country, = *kāma-rūpa*; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people living in the city of Prāg-jyotisha or its environs; (*am*), ind. before day-break (?). — *Prāgjyotisha-jyeshṭha, as*, m. an epithet of Vishṇu. — *Prāg-dakshiṇa, as, ā, am*, south-eastern; (*am*), ind. to the south-east, south-eastwards. — *Prāg-dakshiṇāñc* (°*ṇa-añc*), *āñ, āci, āk*, turned to the south-east, south-eastward. — *Prāg-daṇḍa, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the stem or stalk turned towards the east. — *Prāg-diś, k*, f. 'the eastern quarter,' the east. — *Prāg-deśa, as*, m. the eastern country, country of the eastern people; a former or previous place. — *Prāg-dvār, r*, f. a door on the east side. — *Prāg-dvāra, as, ā, am*, having doors towards the east; an epithet of the seven lunar mansions beginning with Kṛittikā; (*e*), ind. in front of or before the door. — *Prāgdvārika, as, i, am*, having the door on the eastern side. — *Prāg-bodhi*, N. of a mountain. — *Prāg-bhakta, am*, n. taking medicine before a meal. — *Prāg-bhāga, as*, m. the fore part. — *Prāg-bhāra, as*, m. the top or peak of a mountain; a multitude, heap; bending, inclining, leaning [cf. *prāćīna-p*°]; (*as, ā, am*), inclined, bent. — *Prāg-bhāva, as*, m. prior or previous existence; superiority, excellence; the top of a mountain (in this sense a various reading for *prāg-bhāra*). — *Prāg-bhāva-tas*, ind. from a prior state of existence. — *Prāg-rūpa, am*, n. symptom of disease (= *pūrva-rūpa*). — *Prāg-vaṃśa, as, ā, am*, having the supporting beam turned eastwards (Ved.); (*as*), m. the space before the Vedi, (perhaps) a kind of sacrificial chamber having columns or beams towards the east and situated opposite to the Vedi, (according to Malli-nātha on Raghu-v. XV. 61 = *prāćīna-sthūṇo yajña-śālā-viśeshaḥ*; according to others, a room in which the family and friends of the person performing the sacrifice assemble); a former dynasty or generation; an epithet of Vishṇu (?). — *Prāg-vaćana, am*, n. a former decision; anything formerly decided or decreed. — *Prāg-vaṭa, as* or *am*, m. or n. (?), N. of a city. — *Prāg-vat*, ind. as before, as previously, as formerly, as in former times, as in the preceding part (of a book). — *Prāg-vṛitta, am*, n. former behaviour; (in law) = *prāṇ-nyāya*, q.v. — *Prāg-vṛittānta, am*, n. a former event, previous adventure, a story of the past. — *Prāg-vesha* or *prāg-veśa, as*, m. a former dress. — *Prāg-hāra*, a various reading for *prāg-bhāra*, q.v. — *Prāṇ-āyata*, an incorrect form for *prāg-āyata*, q.v. — *Prāṇ-nāsikā* or *prāṇ-nāsikī*, f., see Scholiast on Pāṇ. IV. 1, 60. — *Prāṇ-nyāya, as*, m. (in law) a former trial of a cause, the plea of a former trial, special plea; (*as, ā, am*), Ved. turned forwards or eastwards according to rule. — *Prāṇnyāyottara* (°*ya-ut*°), *am*, n. the rejoinder of the defendant that the charge against him has already been tried. — *Prāṇ-mukha, as, ā* or *ī, am*, having the face turned forward or towards the east, facing the east (Manu II. 51); inclined towards, desirous of, wishing. — *Prāćā-jihva, as, ā, am*, Ved. moving the tongue forwards (said of Agni; Sāy. = *prāg-deśa-sthita-jihvā-sthānīya-jvāla*). — *Prāćā-manyu, us, us, u*, Ved. striving to move forwards (said of Indra; Sāy. = *apratihata-krodha*). — *Prāćī-pati, is*, m. 'lord of the east,' an epithet of Indra. — *Prāćī-mūla, am*, n. the eastern horizon.

Prāktana, as, ī, am, former, prior, previous, anterior, antecedent, preceding; early, old, ancient, (opposed to *idānīntana*); relating to a former state of existence, resulting from acts done in a former life. — *Prāktana-karman, a*, n. any act formerly done or done in a former state of existence; fate, destiny. — *Prāktana-janman, a*, n. a former birth.

Prāktas or *prāktāt*, ind., Ved. from the front, from the east.

Prāgivīya (fr. *prāg iva*), see Pāṇ. V. 3, 70.

Prāgghitīya (fr. *prāgghitāt*), see Pāṇ. IV. 4, 75.

Prāgdiśīya (fr. *prāg diśaḥ*), see Scholiast on Pāṇ. V. 3, 2.

Prāgdīvyatīya (fr. *prāg dīvyataḥ*), see Pāṇ. IV. 1, 83.

Prāgdhitīya, a wrong reading for *prāgghitīya*.

Prāćā, ind. See p. 653, col. 3, and p. 654, col. 1.

Prāćikā, f. a musquito; a female falcon.

Prāćīna, as, ā, am, turned towards the front or towards the east, belonging to the front or east, eastern, easterly; former, prior, preceding, ancient, old; (*as, am*), m. n. a hedge, fence, wall; (*ā*), f. a species of plant, Clypea Hernandifolia; (*am*), ind. in front, forwards; eastwards, to the east of (with abl.); before (with abl.); *ataḥ prāćīnam*, further on from that point. — *Prāćīna-āvītin* = *prāćīnāvītin*, q.v. — *Prāćīna-kalpa, as*, m. a former Kalpa or period of the world's duration. — *Prāćīna-kūla, as, ā, am*, = *prāk-kūla*, q.v. — *Prāćīna-garbha, as*, m., N. of an ancient Ṛishi also called Apāntara-tamas. — *Prāćīna-gāthā*, f. an ancient story or tradition. — *Prāćīna-gauḍa, as*, m., N. of the author of the Saṃvatsara-pradīpa. — *Prāćīna-grīva, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the neck turned forwards or towards the east. — *Prāćīna-tā*, f. or *prāćīna-tva, am*, n. antiquity, oldness. — *Prāćīna-tilaka, as*, m. 'having a mark towards the east (?),' the moon. — *Prāćīna-paksha, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the feathers turned forwards (as an arrow). — *Prāćīna-panasa, as*, m. 'the eastern Jaka tree,' the plant Ægle Marmelos. — *Prāćīna-prakriyā*, f., N. of a grammatical work (= *prakriyā-kaumudī*). — *Prāćīna-prāgbhāra, as, ā, am*, bending or inclining towards the east. — *Prāćīna-barhis, is*, m. 'eastern light (?),' N. of a Prajā-pati of the race of Atri; of a son of Havir-dhāman (or Havir-dhāna) and father of the ten Praćetasas; of a son of Manu; an epithet of Indra. — *Prāćīna-mata, am*, n. an ancient opinion, a belief sanctioned by antiquity. — *Prāćīna-yoga, as*, m., N. of a man; of an ancient teacher, the father of Patañjali. — *Prāćīnayogī-putra, as*, m., Ved., N. of a teacher. — *Prāćīnayogya, as*, m. a patronymic from Prāćīna-yoga; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a school. — *Prāćīna-raśmi, is, i*, Ved. having the reins directed forwards (Sāy. = *devābhimukha*). — *Prāćīna-vaṃśa, as, ā, am*, Ved. having the supporting beam turned forwards or towards the east; [cf. *prāg-vaṃśa*.] — *Prāćīna-vṛitti, is*, f., N. of a commentary on the Uṇādi-sūtras. — *Prāćīna-śāla, as*, m., N. of a man. — *Prāćīna-śiva-stuti, is*, f. an ancient hymn in praise of Śiva. — *Prāćīnāgra* (°*na-ag*°), *as, ā, am*, having the points turned towards the east (said of sacred grass). — *Prāćīnāmalaka* (°*na-ām*°), *as*, m. the plant Flacourtia Cataphracta; (*am*), n. the fruit of the Flacourtia Cataphracta. — *Prāćīnāvīta* (°*na-āv*°), *am*, n. the sacrificial cord worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm (as at a Śrāddha). — *Prāćīnāvītin* (°*na-āv*°), *ī, inī, i*, or *prāćīnopavīta* (°*na-up*°), *as, ā, am*, wearing the sacrificial cord over the right shoulder and under the left arm (Manu II. 63).

Prāćais, ind., Ved. forwards; [cf. *uććais, nīćais, parāćais*.]

Prāćya, as, ā, am, being in front, situated in front; being in the east, living in the east, belonging to the east, eastern, easterly; preceding, prior, anterior, previous; ancient, old, (opposed to *ādhunika*); an epithet of particular songs belonging to the Sāma-veda; (*ās*), m. pl. the inhabitants of the east, the eastern country, the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī (which flows from the north-east towards the south-west); (*ā*), f., scil. *bhāshā*, the dialect spoken in the east of India. — *Prāćya-pada-vṛitti, is*, f. (in Ved. gram.) a term applied to the rule according to which *e* remains in particular cases unchanged before *a*. — *Prāćya-bhāshā*, f. the dialect of the east of India. — *Prāćya-vṛitti, is*, f. a kind of metre. — *Prāćya-saptasama*, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VI. 2, 12. — *Prāćyādhvaryu*, see Scholiast on Pāṇ. VI. 2, 10.

Prāćyaka, as, ā, am, situated in the east, eastern, easterly.

Prāćyāyana, as, m. a patronymic from Prāćya.

प्राञ् *prāñj* (*pra-añj*), cl. 7. P. *prāṇakti, prāñjitum, prāṅktum*, Ved. (?), to adorn, decorate, embellish, beautify.

Prāñjana, am, n., Ved. paint or cement (on an arrow).

प्राञ्जल *prāñjala, as, ā, am* (fr. *pra* + *añjali?*), straight; honest, upright, sincere. — *Prāñjalatā*, f. straightness; honesty.

प्राञ्जलि *prāñjali* (*pra-añ*°), *is, is, i*, holding out the open hands slightly hollowed and placed side by side (as if to hold an offering; a common mark of respect and salutation, cf. *añjali, kṛitāñjali*); joining the palms of the hands in a supplicating manner (Manu II. 192). — *Prāñjali-dvaitabhrit, tas*, m. pl., N. of a school.

Prāñjalika, as, ā, am, = *prāñjali*.

Prāñjalīn, ī, inī, i, = *prāñjali*.

प्राडाहति *prāḍāhati, is*, m. a patronymic; see Gaṇa Taulvalyādi to Pāṇ. II. 4, 61.

प्राड्विवाक *prāḍ-vivāka*. See *prāćh*, p. 653.

प्राण 1. *prāṇ* or *prān* (*pra-aṇ* or *pra-an*), cl. 2. P. *prāṇiti* (according to Vopa-deva IX. 27, also *prāniti*), &c., to breathe in; inhale, inspire; to blow (as the wind, Ved.); to live; to smell (intrans.): Caus. P. A. *prāṇayati, -te*, Aor. *prāṇiṇat*, to cause to breathe, give life to, animate: Desid. *prāṇiṇishati*.

2. *prāṇ* (*pra-aṇ*), *ṇ, ṇ, ṇ*, breathing (?); see Pāṇ. VIII. 4, 20.

2. *prāṇa, as*, m. (for 1. see under rt. 1. *prā*, p. 652), breathing, breath, respiration, inspiration and expiration, breath of life, spirit, vital action or life generally, vitality; a vital organ, organ of sense, vital air, (the vital airs are variously enumerated as three, viz. *prāṇa, apāna*, and *vy-āna*; or five, viz. *prāṇa, apāna, sam-āna, vy-āna, ud-āna*; or with the other vital organs six or seven, or nine or ten, or thirteen; the fivefold enumeration being however the most usual; and the first of the five or *prāṇa* being used from its seat in the lungs to express pre-eminently life and vitality); air inhaled, wind; circulation of nutriment, digestion; the place of breathing, the mouth and nose (?); any one as dear as the breath of life, any beloved object (e. g. *tvam me prāṇaḥ*, thou art as dear to me as the breath of life; cf. *pati-prāṇa*); the spirit (as opposed to the body); the spirit or life of a poem, poetical talent, inspiration; the soul (= *purusha*); vigorous action, energy, strength, power, might [cf. *yathā-prāṇām*]; breathing, aspiration (in the pronunciation of letters); a breath as a measure of time, viz. the time required for the pronunciation of ten long syllables = $\frac{1}{6}$ Vināḍikā; N. of a Kalpa, the sixth day in the light half of a month of Brahmā; myrrh; a mystical expression for the letter *y*; an epithet of Brahma the Supreme Spirit; N. of a son of the Vasu, Dhara; of one of the eight Vasus; of a Marut; of one of the seven sages in the second Manv-antara; of a son of Dhātṛi; of a son of Vi-dhātṛi the brother of Dhātṛi; (*ās*), m. pl. the five vital airs or modes of inspiration and expiration collectively (see above); life, vitality, the vital organs or organs of sense, (according to Kullūka, Manu IV. 143, *prāṇāḥ* = *ćakshur-ādīnīndriyāṇi*); (*prāṇān muć*, to resign or lay down one's life; *prāṇān hā* or *pari-tyaj*, to quit life; *prāṇān rakṣh*, to save life; *prāṇān ni-han*, to destroy life); *prāṇais*, ind. with all the soul, with all the strength, with might and main; [cf. Gr. *φρήν, ὀσ-φραίνομαι*; Cambro-Brit. *fion*, 'the breath or respiration, a puff of breath, a sigh.'] — *Prāṇa-kara, as, ī*,