Vaisvadevá, mf(ī)n. (fr. visva-deva) relating or sacred to all the gods or to the Visve Devāh, VS. &c. &c.; m. a partic. Graha or Soma-vessel, VS.; SBr.; a partic. Ekâha, SānkhSr.; (ī), f. N. of partic. sacrificial bricks, TS.; SBr.; the 8th day of the 2nd half of the month Māgha, Col.; a kind of metre, Srutab.; n. a partic. Sastra, AitBr.; the first Parvan of the Caturmasya, TBr.; SBr.; (exceptionally m.) N. of a partic. religious ceremony which ought to be performed morning and evening and especially before the midday meal (it consists in homage paid to the Visve Devah followed by the bali-harana or offering of small portions of cooked food to all the gods who give the food and especially to the god of fire who cooks the food and bears the offering to heaven), Apast.; Mn. &c. (cf. RTL. 417); N. of partic. verses or formulas, TBr.; SBr.; of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; the Nakshatra Uttarashādhā (cf. under vaisva), VarBrS.; -karman, n. the above homage to the deities collectively, W.; -khandana, n., -pūjā, f., -prayoga, m., N. of wks.; -bali-karman, u. du. N. of the above two ceremonies, RTL. 417, n. 2; -vidhi, m. N. of wk.; -stut, m. a partic. Ekâha, SrS.; -homa, m. the offering made to all the gods and to Fire at the Vaisvadeva ceremony, TBr., Sch.; vagni, m. the fire at the Vo-do ceremony, L.; vagni-māruta, mfn. consecrated to the Visve Devah and to Agni and to the Maruts, MaitrS.; vadi-mantra-vyākhyā, f. N. of wk. devaka, n. (fr. višva-deva), g. manojnadi. "devata, n. the Nakshatra Uttarâshādha, VarBrS. (v. 1. -daivata). devika, mfn. relating or sacred to the Visve Devah &c., R. (v. l. -daivika); belonging to the Vaisvadeva Parvan, MānSr.; corresponding to the Vo-do ceremony, Yājñ.; pl. N. of partic. texts, MārkP. devya, mfn. sacred to the Visve Devah, Nir. daivata, n. = devata. daivika, v.l. for devaka.

Vaisvadha, mfn. (fr. višva-dhā), g. chattrādi.
Vaisvadhenava, m. (fr. višva-dhenu), Pāņ.
vii, 3, 25, Sch.; -bhakta, mfn., g. aishukāry-ādi.
°dhainava, va-bhakta, v.l. for °dhenava, va-bh°.
Vaisvam-tari, m. (fr. višvam-tara) a patr.,
Saṃskārak.

Vaisvamanasa, n. (fr. visva-manas) N. of a Sāman, ĀrshBr.

Vaisvamānava, m. (fr. višva-mānava), g. aishu-kāry-ādi; -bhakta, mfn. inhabited by V°.

Vaisvarūpa, mfn. (fr. višva-rūpa) multiform, manifold, diverse, Sušr.; n. the universe, Sāṃkhyak.

"rūpya, mfn. = prec., Hariv.; n. manifoldness, multiplicity, diversity, Sāṃkhyak. (eṇa, in various manners, Hariv.)

Vaisvalopa, mf(i)n. coming from (the tree) Visva-lopa, Kaus.

Vaisvavyacasá, mfn. (fr. višvá-vyacas), VS. Vaisvasrijá (fr. višva-sríj), TĀr.; ĀpŚr.; -ca-yana-prayoga, m., -prayoga, m. N. of wks.

Vaisvānará, mf(ī)n. (fr. višvā-nara) relating or belonging to all men, omnipresent, known or worshipped everywhere, universal, general, common, RV. &c. &c.; consisting of all men, full in number, complete, RV.; AV.; SrS.; relating or belonging to the gods collectively, Laty.; all-commanding, AV.; relating or sacred to Agni Vaisvanara, TS.; SBr.; SrS.; composed by Visvānara or Vaisvānara, Cat.; m. N. of Agni or Fire, RV. &c. &c. (Agni Vaisvo is regarded as the author of x, 79, 80); a partic. Agni, ArshBr.; the fire of digestion, MW.; the sun, sunlight, AV.; SānkhBr.; (in the Vedânta) N. of the Supreme Spirit or Intellect when located in a supposed collective aggregate of gross bodies (= Viraj, Prajā-pati, Purusha), Vedântas.; RTL. 35; N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; Pur.; of various men, Kathās.; (pl.) of a family of Rishis, MBh.; (v), f. N. of a partic. division of the moon's path (comprising both Bhadrapadā and Revatī; cf. -patha and -mārga), VP.; a partic. sacrifice performed at the beginning of every year, W.; n. men collectively, mankind, TBr.; N. of a Sāman, ArshBr.; -kshāra, m. a partic. mixture, L.; -jyeshtha (°rá-), mfn. having V° for the first, AV.; -jyotis (°rá-), mfn. having V°'s light, VS.; -datta, m. N. of a Brāhman, Cat.; -patha, m. N. of a partic. division of the moon's path (cf. above), R.; Hariv.; -pathi-krita-pūrvaka-darša-sthālīpāka-prayoga, m., and -pathi-krita-sthālī-pākaprayoga, m. N. of wks.; -mukha, mfn. having Vo for a mouth (said of Siva), MBh.; -vat (°rá-), mfn. attended or connected with fire, TBr.; -vidyā, f. N. of an Upanishad. "narāyana, m. patr. fr. visvānara, g. asvadi. "narīya, mfn. relating to or treat-

ing of Vaisvanara, AitBr.; Nir.; n. du. N. of the Sûktas AV. vi, 35 &c., Kaus.

Vaisvāmanasa (cf. vaisva-m°), N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

Vaisvāmitra, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Visvāmitra; m. patr. of various Vedic Rishis (as of Ashṭaka, Rishabha &c.), Br.; SrS.; BhP. (also pl.); (i), f. a female descendant of V°, Pāṇ. iv, I, 78, Sch.; the Gāyatrī of V°, SāṅkhGṛ.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. mitri, m. patr. fr. visvā-mitra, MBh. mitrika, mfn. relating to V°, Pāṇ. iv, 3, 69, Sch.

Vaisvāvasavá, n. (fr. višvā-vasu) the Vasus collectively, TBr. vasavya (vaí°), m. (fr. id.) a patr., SBr. (cf. g. gargâdi).

वैश्वासिक vaisvāsika, mf(ī)n. (fr. vi-svāsa) deserving or inspiring confidence, trustworthy, Das.

वैषद्य vaishadya, w.r. for vaisadya.

वैषम vaishama, n. (fr. vi-shama) inequality, change, Amar. (v.l.) — sthya, n. (fr. vishama-stha), g. brāhmaṇādi.

Vaishamya, n. unevenness (of ground), MBh.; inequality, oddness (opp. to 'evenness'), diversity, disproportion, SrS.; MBh. &c.; difficulty, trouble, distress, calamity, MBh.; Kāv.&c.; injustice, unkindness, harshness, R.; Kathās.; Sarvad.; impropriety, incorrectness, wrongness, Sarvad.; an error, mistake in or about (loc. or comp.), BhP.; solitariness, singleness, W. - kaumudī, f. N. of wk. Vaishamyôddharinī, f. difficulty-removing, N. of a Comm. on the Kirātârjunīya by Vankima-dāsa.

वैषय vaishaya, n. (fr. vi-shaya)=vishayāṇāṃ samūhaḥ, g. bhikshâdi.

Vaishayika, mf(\(\bar{i}\))n. relating to or denotative of a country or district (as a suffix), Pat.; having a partic. sphere or object or aim (in gram. the \(\bar{a}dh\bar{a}ra\) is called vaishayika when it is the aim or object of the action, Siddh. on P\(\bar{a}\)n. ii, 3, 36); relating to, concerning (comp.), Car.; belonging or relating to an object of sense, sensual, carnal, mundane, Pa\(\bar{a}car.\); HPari\(\bar{s}.\); m. a sensualist, one addicted to the pleasures of sense or absorbed in worldly objects, L. (also -jana); (\(\bar{i}\)), f. a voluptuous or unchaste woman, L.

being in the middle of anything, middlemost, central, SBr.; Apast.; relating to the equinox, equinoctial, Sūryas.; n. the middle of anything, centre, Apast.; the equinox, BhP.; N.ofa Brāhmaṇa, MānGṛ.

Vaishuvatīya, mfn. = vaishuvata, SānkhBr.

वैष्क vaishka. See baishka.

distrat vaishkira, mfn. consisting of the birds called Vishkira (as a flock), Car.; prepared from chickens (as broth, cf. vishkira-rasa), Suir.

वैष्टप vaishṭapá, mfn. (fr. vi-shṭapa), AV.

वैष्टपुरेष vaishtapureyá, m. patr. fr. vishtapura, SBr. (g. šubhrādi).

वष्टमा vaishṭambha, n. (fr. vi-shṭambha) N. of two Sāmans, ĀrshBr.

does compulsory service, one compelled to labour for a landlord, SaddhP.

नेष्ट्रत vaishtuta, mfn. relating to or used at the Vishtuti (q. v.), L.; n. = next, L.

वेष्ट्रभ vaishtubha, n. the ashes of a burnt offering (cf. vaishnava, n., and vaishnuta), L.

वेष्ट vaishtra, n. the world, Un. iv, 159, Sch. ('the sky,' 'the wind,' or 'Vishnu,' Unvr.)

longing or devoted or consecrated to Vishņu (q.v.), worshipping V°, TS. &c. &c.; m. patr. fr. vishņu, g. bidādi; 'a worshipper of V°,' N. of one of the three great divisions of modern Hindūism (the other two being the Saivas and Sāktas; the Vaishņavas identify Vishņu—rather than Brahmā and Siva—with the supreme Being, and are exclusively devoted to his worship; they have become separated into four principal and some minor sects, as follow: I. the Rāmānujas, founded by Rāmānuja, who is said to have lived

for 120 years [from 1017 till 1137 A. D.]; his chief doctrines are described at p. 878, col. I, and in RTL. p. 119 &c.; one peculiarity of his sect is the scrupulous preparation and privacy of their meals; 2. the Mādhvas, founded by a Kanarese Brāhman named Madhva, whose chief doctrines are described at p. 782, col. 3, and in RTL. p. 130 &c.; 3. the Vallabhas, founded by Vallabhacarya, whose chief doctrines are described at p. 928, col. 3, and in RTL. p. 134 &c.; 4. a sect in Bengal founded by Caitanya [q. v.] who was regarded by his followers as an incarnation of Krishna; his chief doctrine was the duty of bhakti or love for that god which was to be so strong that no caste-feelings could exist with it [see RTL. p. 140 &c.] Of the minor Vaishnava sects those founded by Nimbarka or Nimbaditya [RTL. 146] and by Rāmananda [RTL. 147] and by Svāmi-Nārāyana [RTL. 148] are perhaps the most important, to which also may be added the reformed theistic sect founded by Kabīr [RTL. 158] and the Sikh theistic sect founded by Nānak [RTL. 161]); N. of Soma (lord of the Apsarases), AsvSr.; (srī-) of a poet, Cat.; the 13th cubit (aratni) from the bottom or the 5th from the top of the sacrificial post, L.; a kind of mineral, L.; (scil. yajña) a partic. sacrificial ceremony, ib.; (ī), f. patr. fr. vishnu, MBh.; a female worshipper of Vishnu, Pañcar.; the personified Sakti of Vishnu (regarded as one of the Mātris, and identified with Durgā and Manasā), MBh.; Rājat. &c.; Asparagus Racemosus, L.; Ocymum Sanctum, L.; Clitoria Ternatea, L.; (in music) a partic. Mürchanā, Samgīt.; n. a partic. Mahā-rasa (q. v.), Cat.; a partic. prodigy or omen (belonging to or occurring in the param divam or upper sky), MW.; the ashes of a burnt-offering, ib.; N. of the NakshatraSravana(presided over by Vishnu), VarBrS.; of two Samans, ArshBr.; of various wks., esp. of the Vishnu-Purana. - karana, n., -karnabharanasamgraha,m.,-kutühala,n.,-jyotisha-sastra, n., -tantra, n. N. of wks. - tīrtha, n. a Tīrtha of the Vaishnavas, Cat. - toshini, f. = vishnu-to (q.v.) -tva, n. belief in or worship of Vishnu, Rājat. - dāsa, m. N. of an author, Cat. - dīkshāpaddhati, f., -dharma-mīmānsā, f., -dharmasura-druma-manjari, f., -dharmanushthana-paddhati, f., -dhyāna-prakāra, m., -nārāyanāshtākshara-nyāsa, m., -purāņa, n., -pramāna-samgraha, m., -prasna-sāstra, n., -matâbja-bhāskara, m., -mahā-siddhânta, m., -lakshana, n., -vandanā, f., -vardhana, n. N. of wks. - vāruņa, $mf(\bar{i})n$. addressed to Vishņu and Varuna (as a hymn), SBr. - vaidyaka-sāstra, n., -vyākarana, n., -saranagati, f., -sānti, f., -sāstra, n. (also pl.), -samhitā, f., -sadācāranirnaya, m., -siddhânta-tattva, n., -siddhânta-dīpikā, f., -siddhânta-vaijayantī, f. N. of wks. - sthānaka, n. (in dram.) walking about the stage with great strides, Dasar., Sch. Vaishnavakūta-candrikā, f., vagama, m. N. of wks. Vaishnavacamana, n. sipping water three times in the worship of Vishnu, MW. Vaishnavacāra, m. the rites or practices of the Vaishnavas; -paddhati, f., -samgraha, m. N. of wks. Vaishnavabhidhana, n. N. of a wk. (containing the names of the disciples of Caitanya). Vaishnavâmrita, n., °vâshtaka, n., °vôtsava, m., °vôtsava-vidhi, m., vôpayoga-nirnaya, m. N. of wks.

Vaishnavāyana, m. patr. fr. vaishnava, g. haritādi.

Vaishnavī-tantra, n. N. of a Tantra.

Vaishnavyà, mfn. relating or belonging to Vishnu, VS.; Gobh.

Vaishnāvaruņá, mf(i)n. (prob. for vaishnavavaruna) belonging to Vishnu and Varuna, TS.

Vaishnugupta, mfn. taught by Vishnu-gupta, L. Vaishnuta (?), n. sacrificial ashes (cf. vaishnava, n., vaishtuta), L.

Vaishnuvāruņa, $mf(\bar{i})n. = vaishnāvaruņa$, AitBr.

Vaishnuvriddhi, m. patr. fr. vishnu-vriddhi, Pravar.

वैष्वसन्य vaishvaksenya, m. patr. fr. vishvak-sena, Pāṇ. iv, 1, 114, Vārtt. 7, Pat.

वैसर्गिक vaisargika, mfn. (fr. vi-sarga), g. saṃtāpādi.

Vaisarjana, n. pl. (fr. vi-sarjana) N. of partic. sacrificial rites, ĀpŚr. — tvá, n. the condition of (being a rite called) Vais°, MaitrS. — homāya, mfn. used at the Vais° rite, Nyāyam., Sch.