Vaisvadevá, mf(i)n. (fr. visva-deva) relating or sacred to all the gods or to the Visve Devah, VS. &c. &c.; m. a partic. Graha or Soma-vessel, VS.; SBr.; a partic. Ekâha, SānkhSr.; (i), f. N. of partic. sacrificial bricks, TS.; SBr.; the 8th day of the 2nd half of the month Magha, 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.; 'vâgni, m. the fire at the V'-d' ceremony, L.; vagni-māruta, mfn. consecrated to the Visve Devah and to Agni and to the Maruts, MaitrS.; °vådi-mantra-vyākhyā, f. N. of wk. °devaka, n. (fr. višva-deva), g. manojnadi. "devata, n. the Nakshatra Uttarâshādha, VarBrS. (v. l. -daivata). odevika, mfn. relating or sacred to the Visve Devāh &c., R.(v.l.-daivika); belonging to the Vaisvadeva Parvan, ManSr.; corresponding to the Vo-do ceremony, Yājñ.; pl. N. of partic. texts, MārkP. odevya, mfn. sacred to the Visve Devah, Nir. "daivata, n. = "devata. "daivika, v.l. for "devaka.

Vaišvadha, mfn. (fr. višva-dhā), g. chattradi. Vaisvadhenava, m. (fr. višva-dhenu), Pāņ. vii, 3, 25, Sch.; -bhakta, mfn., g. aishukāry-ādi. **odhainava, ova-bhakta**, v. l. for odhenava, ova-bho. Vaisvam-tari, m. (fr. višvam-tara) a patr.,

Samskārak.

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

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

Vaisvarūpa, mfn. (fr. *višva-rūpa*) multiform, manifold, diverse, Susr.; n. the universe, Sāmkhyak. **rupya**, mfn. = prec., Hariv.; n. manifoldness, multiplicity, diversity, Sāmkhyak. (ena, in various manners, Hariv:)

Vaisvalopa, $mf(\tilde{i})n$, coming from (the tree) Višva-lopa, Kauš.

Valšvavyacasá, mfn. (fr. *višvá-vyacas*), VS. **Vaišvasrijá** (fr. *višva-sríj*), TĀr.; ĀpŠr.; -cayana-prayoga, m., -prayoga, m. N. of wks.

Vaisvānará, $mf(\bar{\imath})n$. (fr. $visv\bar{a}$ -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.; elating or sacred to Agni Vaisvānara, TS.; ŠBr.; ŠrS.; composed by Višvānara or Vaišvānara, 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 (= Virâj, Prajā-pati, Purusha), Vedântas.; RTL. 35; N. of a Daitya, Hariv.; Pur.; of various men, Kathās.; (pl.) of a family of Rishis, MBh.; (i), 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-kṛita-pūrvaka-darša-sthālīpāka-prayoga, m., and -pathi-krita-sthālī-pākaprayoga, m. N. of wks.; -mukha, mfn. having V° for a mouth (said of Siva), MBh.; -vat (°rá-), mfn. attended or connected with fire, TBr.; -vidyā, f. N. of an Upanishad. onarāyana, m. patr. fr. visvānara, g. asvadi. onarīya, mfn. relating to or treatSûktas AV. vi, 35 &c., Kauš.

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

Vaisvāmitra, mf(i)n. relating or belonging to Višvāmitra; m. patr. of various Vedic Rishis (as of Ashṭaka, Rishabha &c.), Br.; SrS.; BhP. (also pl.); (i), f. a female descendant of V° , Pān. iv, 1, 78, Sch.; the Gāyatrī of Vo, ŠānkhGr.; n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr. omitri, m. patr. fr. visvā-mitra, MBh. omitrika, mfn. relating to Vo, Pān. iv, 3, 69, Sch.

Vaisvāvasavá, n. (fr. višvā-vasu) the Vasus collectively, TBr. ovasavya (vaio), m. (fr. id.) a patr., SBr. (cf. g. gargadi).

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

वेषद्य vaishadya, w.r. for vaisadya.

वैषम vaishama, n. (fr.vi-shama) inequality, change, Amar. (v.l.) - sthya, n. (fr. vishamastha), g. brāhmanādi.

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. Vaishamyôddharini, f. difficulty-removing, N. of a Comm. on the Kirātârjuniya by Vankima-dāsa.

वैषय vaishaya, n. (fr. vi-shaya)=vishayāņām samūhah, 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 ādhāra is called vaishayika when it is the aim or object of the action, Siddh. on Pān. ii, 3, 36); relating to, concerning (comp.), Car.; belonging or relating to an object of sense, sensual, carnal, mundane, Pañcar.; HParis.; 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.

वेषुवत vaishuvata, mf(i)n. (fr. vishu-vat) 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 Brāhmana, MānGr.

Vaishuvatīya, mfn. = vaishuvata, ŠānkhBr.

वेष्क vaishka. See baishka.

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

वैष्टप vaishṭapá, mfn. (fr. vi-shṭapa), AV. वैष्टपुरेय vaishtapureya, m. patr. fr. vishtapura, ŠBr. (g. šubhrādi).

वैष्टम vaishṭambha, n. (fr. vi-shṭambha) N. of two Samans, ArshBr.

वैष्टिक vaishțika, m. (fr. 1. vishți) one who does compulsory service, one compelled to labour for a landlord, SaddhP.

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

वैषाव vaishṇavá, mf(i)n. relating or belonging or devoted or consecrated to Vishnu (q.v.), worshipping V°, TS. &c. &c.; m. patr. fr. vishnu, g. bidadi; 'a worshipper of V°, N. of one of the three great divisions of modern Hinduism (the other two being the Saivas and Saktas; the Vaishnavas identify Vishnu-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 Rāmânujas, founded by Rāmânuja, who is said to have lived I

ing of Vaisvanara, AitBr.; Nir.; n. du. N. of the | for 120 years [from 1017 till 1137 A.D.]; his chief doctrines are described at p. 878, col. 1, 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 Vallabhâcārya, 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), AsvŠr.; (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.; (\bar{i}) , f. patr. fr. vishņu, MBh.; a female worshipper of Vishnu, Pañcar.; the personified Sakti of Vishņu (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. Mūrchanā, 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 Vishņu-Purāņa. 🗕 karaņa, n., -karņābharaņasamgraha,m.,-kutūhala,n.,-jyotisha-sāstra, 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-mañjari, f., -dharmânushṭhāna-paddhati, f., -dhyāna-prakāra, m., -nārāyaņāshtākshara-nyāsa, m., -purāņa, n., -pramāṇa-saṃgraha, 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., -vyākaraņa, n., -saraņāgati, f., -sānti, f., -sāstra, n. (also pl.), -saṃhitā, f., -sadācāranirnaya, m., -siddhânta-tattva, n., -siddhânta-dîpikā, f., -siddhânta-vaijayantī, f. N. of wks. -sthānaka, n. (in dram.) walking about the stage with great strides, Dasar., Sch. Vaishnavákūta-candrikā, f., vagama, m. N. of wks. Vaishnavacamana, n. sipping water three times in the worship of Vishnu, MW. Vaishnavacara, m. the rites or practices of the Vaishnavas; -paddhati, f., -samgraha, m. N. of wks. Vaishnavâbhidhana, n. N. of a wk. (containing the names of the disciples of Caitanya). Vaishnavamrita, n., °vâshtaka, n., °vôtsava, m., °vôtsava-vidhi, m., ovôpayoga-nirnaya, m. N. of wks.

Vaishnavayana, m. patr. fr. vaishnava, g. ha-

Vaishnavī-tantra, n. N. of a Tantra.

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

Vaishņā varuņá, 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.

Vaishņuvāruņa, $mf(\bar{i})n. = vaishņāvaruņa$,

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

वैष्यक्सेन्य vaishvaksenya, m. patr. fr. vishvak-sena, Pāņ. iv, I, II4, Vārtt. 7, Pat.

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

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