Vaiśyas—created from the thighs of Brahmā; the less powerful, but are engaged in agriculture and commerce;¹ for doing their svadharma they go to the abode of Vāyu.² propitiate Ājyapa Pitṛṣ;³ selling and buying, their duties;⁴ protected by Yayāti,⁵ for the sake of 100 Vaiśyas one Brahman may be killed;⁴ profession originated in the time of Pṛthu;¹ meditate on Devī's 108 names;³ observe 15 days' pollution for father's death;⁵ to be much in numbers in a State.¹o

¹ Vā. 30. 232; 34. 17; 45. 83 and 117; 54. 111; 57. 52; 78. 29; 93. 66; 100. 246; 101. 5 and 352; 104. 13; Vi. I. 6. 6, 35. ² Br. I. 5. 108; 7. 157, 166; Vi. III. 8. 30-31, 39. ³ Br. III. 10. 94; M. 15. 21. ⁴Br. III. 15. 51. ⁵ Ib. III. 68. 67. ⁶ Ib. IV. 6. 43. ⁷ Ib. II. 37. 10. ⁸ M. 13. 63. ⁹ Ib. 18. 2. ¹⁰ Ib. 114. 12; 217. 2.

Vaiśyā-a wife of Vasudeva.

M. 46. 20.

Vaiśrambhaka—a pleasure garden to which Kardama and Devahūti went.

Bhā, III, 23, 40,

Vaiśravaṇa (1)—a Rṣika and a king who became sage by satya.

Br. II. 32. 102; M. 145. 96; Vā. 59. 94.

Vaiśravaṇa (II)—served as calf when the Yakṣas milked the earth;¹ overlord of the Yakṣas and the Rākṣasas; the first son of Viśravas and Davavarṇinī; seeing the Rākṣasa form and asura prowess he got the name Kubera;² defeated by Kālanemi.³

¹ Br. II. 36. 216; M. 10. 22. ² Br. III. 8. 7, 40-46; M. 8. 3; 154. 338. ³ Ib. 174. 49; 177. 49.

Vaiśravaņa (III)—is Rāvaņa.

Br. III. 71. 160.