

वसिक वासिका, m. N. of an Agra-hāra, Rājat.

वसमसा *vaśmasā*, ind., g. ūry-ādi.

वष् *vash* (also written *bash*), cl. 1. P. *va-shati*, to hurt, strike, kill, Dhātup. xvii, 40.

वषट् *vashat*, ind. (accord. to some fr. √1. *vah*; cf. 2. *vaṭ* and *vaushat*) an exclamation uttered by the Hotṛi priest at the end of the sacrificial verse (on hearing which the Adhvaryu priest casts the oblation offered to the deity into the fire; it is joined with a dat., e.g. *Pūshne vashat*; with √*kri*, 'to utter the exclamation *vashat*'), RV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; Pur. — **karana**, n. the utterance of *Vashat*, Jaim., Sch. — **kartri**, m. the priest who makes the oblation with V°, ŚBr.; ŚrS. — **kāra**, m. the exclamation V° (also personified as a deity), VS.; AV.; Br. &c.; — **kriyā**, f. an oblation accompanied with the utterance of V°, ĀśvŚr.; — **nidhana**, n. N. of various Sāmans, ĀrshBr.; — **rin**, m. = **kartri**, Lāty. — **kṛita** (*vashat*), mfn. offered in fire with V°, RV. — **kṛiti** (*vashat*), f. = **kāra**, ib. (ind., i, 14, 8). — **kṛitya**, n. (ind.) V° should be uttered, AitBr. — **kriyā**, f. = **kāra-kriyā**, MārkP.

वष्क *vashk*, cl. 1. Ā. *vashkate*, to go, Dhātup. iv, 27 (v.l. for *vask*).

वष्कय *vashkaya*, °*kayaṇī*, °*kiha*. See *bash-kāya* &c.

वस 1. *vas* (encl.) acc. dat. gen. pl. of 2nd pers. pron. (cf. Pāṇ. viii, 1, 21, 24 &c.), RV. &c. &c.

वस 2. *vas* (a Vedic root connected with √1. *ush*, q.v.; not in Dhātup.), cl. 6. P. *ucchāti* (pf. *uvāsa*, *ūshūh*, RV. &c.; aor. *avāt* [?], AV.; *avasran*, RV.; Cond. *avatsyat*, ŚBr.; Ved. inf. *vāslave*, *-ūshū*), to shine, grow bright (esp. applied to the dawn), RV.; to bestow by shining upon (dat.), ib. i, 113, 7; (with *dūrē*) to drive away by shining, ib. vii, 77, 4; Caus. *vāśdyati*, to cause to shine, RV. [Cf. *vasar* in *vasar-han*; Gk. *ēap* for *Feoap*; Lat. *vēr* &c.]

Ush, *usha*, *ushās*, 1. *ushita*. See under √1. *ush*.

Vasantā, m. (n., g. *ardharcādi*) 'brilliant (season)', spring (comprising, accord. to some, the months Caitra and Vaiśākha or from the middle of March to that of May, see *ritu*; often personified and considered as a friend or attendant of Kāma-deva, the god of love), RV. &c. &c.; a partic. metre (4 times — — — — —) Col.; a partic. time (in music), L.; diarrhoea, L.; N. of a man, Rājat. — **kāla**, m. sp^o-time, vernal season, R. — **kusuma**, m. 'having blossoms in spring', *Cordia Latifolia* or *Myxa*, L.; °*mākara*, m. a partic. mixture, L. — **gandhi** or °*dhin*, m. N. of a Buddha, Lalit. — **ghosha** or °*ghoshin*, m. 'singing in spring', the Koil or Indian cuckoo, L. — **ja**, mfn. born or produced in sp^o, W.; (ā), f. a kind of jasmine, L.; a festival in honour of the god of love, W. (cf. *vasantotsava*). — **tilaka**, n. the ornament of spring, Chandom.; the blossom of the Tilaka, VarBrS.; a partic. mixture, L.; (also ā, f.) a kind of metre (four times — — — — —), Piṅg. m. N. of a man, Kathās.; — **tantra**, n. N. of a Buddhist wk.; — **bhāṇa**, m. N. of a drama. — **dūta**, m. (only L.) 'sp^o-messenger', the Indian cuckoo (see *kokila*); the mango tree; the month Caitra (March-April); the 5th Rāga or the musical mode Hindola; (ī), f. the female of the Indian cuckoo; *Gærtnera Racemosa*; *Bignonia Suaveolens*; a plant like the *Premna Spinosa*. — **deva**, m. N. of a king and poet, Cat. — **dru** or °*druma*, m. 'spring-tree', the mango (blossoming in March or April), L. — **pañcamī**, f. a festival held on the 5th of the light half of the month Māgha, RTL. 429; — **pūjā**, f., — **prayoga**, m. N. of wks. — **pura**, n. N. of a town, HPariś. — **pushpa**, n. a spring-flower, Kum.; a kind of Kadamba, L. — **bandhu**, m. 'friend of Spring', N. of Kāma-deva (god of love), Daś. — **bhānu**, m. N. of a king, ib. — **bhūshana**, n. N. of a Stotra. — **madana**, n. a plant resembling the *Premna Spinosa*, L. — **ma-hotsava**, m. the great sp^o-festival (in honour of the love-god), Ratnāv. (cf. *vasantotsava*). — **mādanī**, f. = **madanā**, L. — **mālati-rasa**, m. a partic. mixture, L. — **mālikā**, f. a kind of metre, Piṅg. — **māsa**, m. N. of the 9th month, L. — **yātrā**, f. a spring-procession, W. — **yodha**, m. 'spring-combatant', the

god of love, Ritus. — **rāja**, m. spring compared to a king, Singhās.; N. of a king of Kumāra-giri (author of the *rājīya-nātya-śāstra*), Cat.; (also with *bhaṭṭa*) of various authors; — **cikitsā**, f. N. of a medical wk. — **rtu** (for *ritu*), m. spring-season, Cat. — **latā** or °*latikā* (Dhūrtan.), — **lekha** (Sāh.), f. N. of women. — **varṇana**, n. 'description of spring', N. of a poem. — **vitala**, m. N. of a form of Vishnu, W. — **vilāsa**, m. N. of a poem. — **vraṇa**, n. 'sp^o-pustule', small-pox, L. — **vrata**, n. sp^o-observance, Cat. — **śākhin**, m. = **dru**, Dharmāś. — **śekhara**, m. N. of a Kimp-nara, Cat. — **śrī**, f. the pomp or beauty of spring, Kāvyaḍ. — **sakha**, m. = **bandhu**, L.; N. of the wind blowing from the Malaya mountains, Vikr. — **samaya**, m. = **kāla**, Ratnāv.; °*yotsava*, m. the festive time of spring, Kathās. — **sahāya**, m. = **bandhu**, Daś. — **sena**, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of various women, Mricch.; Vās., Introd. **Vasantā-cārya**, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. **Vasantādhyayana**, n. studying in spring, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 63. **Vasantotsava**, m. spring-rejoicings, spring festival (formerly held on the full moon of Caitra, but now of Phālguna, and = *Dola-yātrā* or *Holi*, IW. 430), Śak.; Kathās.; — **carita**, n. N. of wk.

Vasantaka, m. (ifc. fem. ā) spring, Ratnāv.; a partic. tree, a species of *Syonāka*, L.; N. of a man, Ratnāv.; (ikā), f., w.r. for *vāsantikā*.

Vasāntā (or °*tā*), ind. in spring, TS.; ŚBr. &c. (cf. Pāṇ. vii, 1, 39, Sch.)

Vasar = *ushar*, q.v. — **hān**, striking in the dawn, destroying (nocturnal demons) at dawn, RV. i, 122, 3.

Vāsavāna, m. (fr. 1. *vasu*) a possessor or preserver of wealth (also with *vāsvas*), RV.

Vasavyā, mfn. (prob.) wealthy, affluent (applied to Agni, Soma and Sūrya), TS.; n. riches, wealth, RV.

Vāsā or **vasā** (sometimes written *vaśā*), f. 'shining', 'white', the serum or marrow of the flesh (considered by some as distinct from that of the bones, by others as the same), marrow, fat, grease, lard, suet, melted fat, any fatty or oily substance, VS. &c. &c.; brain, Kathās.; a partic. root similar to ginger, L.; N. of a river, MBh. — **ketu**, m. a partic. comet, VarBrS. — **graha**, m. a ladleful of melted fat, KātyŚr. — **chaṭā**, f. the mass of the brain, MW. — °*dhya* or °*dhya* (*vasādh*), m. Delphinus Gangeticus, L. — °*danī* (*vasād*), f. 'fat-eating (?)', *Dalbergia Sissoo*, L.; *Gendarussa Vulgaris*, L. — **pāyin**, m. 'drinker of melted fat', a dog, L. — **pāvan**, mfn. drinking melted fat, VS. — **māya**, mf(ī)n. consisting of fat, Prab. — **mūra**, m. or n. (?) N. of a place, Cat. — **meha**, m. a kind of diabetes ('*hin*, mfn. suffering from it), Suśr. — **roha** (or *vasār*?), m. a mushroom, L. — °*vaśesha-malina* (*vasāv*), mfn. soiled with the remains of fat, Hit. — **homā**, m. an offering of fat, TS.; ŚBr. &c.; — *śesha*, m. n. the remains of an offering of fat, MānGr.; — *hāvanī*, f. the ladle used at an offering of fat, ŚBr.; ĀpŚr.

Vasāti, (prob.) f. (cf. *ushā*) dawn, Nir. xii, 2 (in a quotation; Sch. = *jana-pada*); m. N. of a son of Janam-ejaya, MBh.; of a son of Ikshvāku, Hariv. (v.l. *vasāti*); pl. N. of a people (also °*tika*), MBh.

Vasātiya, mfn. relating to the Vasātis, MBh.; m. a king of the Vasātis, ib.

Vasāvi or °*vī*, f. (fr. 1. *vasu*) a treasury, RV. x, 73, 4.

Vasin, m. (fr. *vasā*) an otter, L.

Vasishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. 1. *vāsu*; cf. *vāsīyas* and under √3. *vas*) most excellent, best, richest, RV.; AV.; Br.; ChUp.; MBh.; m. (wrongly written *vaśishtha*), 'the most wealthy', N. of a celebrated Vedic Rishi or sage (owner of the 'cow of plenty', called Nandini, offspring of Surabhi, which by granting all desires made him, as his name implies, master of every *vasu* or desirable object; he was the typical representative of Brāhmanical rank, and the legends of his conflict with Viśvā-mitra, who raised himself from the kingly or Kshatriya to the Brāhmanical class, were probably founded on the actual struggles which took place between the Brāhmanas and Kshatriyas; a great many hymns of the RV. are ascribed to these two great rivals; those of the seventh Maṇḍala, besides some others, being attributed to Vasishtha, while those of the third Maṇḍala are assigned to Viśvā-mitra; in one of Vasishtha's hymns he is represented as king Su-dās' family priest, an office to which Viśvā-mitra also aspired; in another hymn Vasishtha claims to have been inspired by Varuṇa, and in another [RV. vii,

33, 11] he is called the son of the Apsaras Urvaśi by Mitra and Varuṇa, whence his patronymic Maitravaruni; in Manu i, 35, he is enumerated among the ten Prajā-patis or Patriarchs produced by Manu Svāyambhuva for the peopling of the universe; in the MBh. he is mentioned as the family priest of the solar race or family of Ikshvāku and Rāma-candra, and in the Purāṇas as one of the arrangers of the Vedas in the Dvāpara age; he is, moreover, called the father of Aurva [Hariv.], of the Sukālins [Mn.], of seven sons [Hariv.; Pur.], and the husband of Aksha-mālā or Arundhatī [MBh.] and of Ūrjā [Pur.]; other legends make him one of the 7 patriarchal sages regarded as forming the Great Bear in which he represents the star ζ, see *rishi*), RV. &c. &c. (cf. IW. 361; 402, n. 1 &c.); N. of the author of a law-book and other wks. (prob. intended to be ascribed to the Vedic Rishi above); pl. the family of Vasishtha, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS. (*Vasishthasyāṅkuśa* &c., N. of Sāmans, ĀrshBr.); N. of an Anuvāka, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 3, 131, Vārtt. 2; n. flesh, Gal. — **kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **kaśyapikā**, f. a matrimonial alliance between the descendants of Vasishtha and those of Kaśyapa, Pat. — **tantra**, n. N. of a Tantra. — **tva**, n. the state or condition of being V°, MBh. — **nihava**, m. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **putra**, m. pl. 'the sons or descendants of V°', N. of the authors of RV. vii, 33, 10-14. — **pramukha**, mfn. preceded or led by V°, MW. — **prācī**, f. N. of a place, Cat. — **bhṛigu-atrī-sama**, mfn. equal to (the three great saints) V° and Bhṛigu and Atri, MW. — **yajña** (*vū*), m. N. of a partic. sacrifice, ŚBr. — **linga-purāṇa**, n. N. of a Purāṇa. — **vāt**, ind. like V°, RV.; MBh. — **śapha**, m. du. N. of a Sāman, Lāty. — **śikshā**, f. N. of a Śikshā. — **śilā**, f. N. of a place, GopBr. — **śrāddha-kalpa**, m. N. of wk. — **samsarpa**, m. a partic. Catur-aha, ŚrS. — **samhitā**, f., — **siddhānta**, m., — **smṛiti**, f., — **homa-prakāra**, m. N. of wks. **Vasishthōkta-vidhi**, m. N. of wk. **Vasishthōpapurāṇa**, n. N. of an Upapurāṇa.

Vasishthaka, m. the sage Vasishtha (see above).

Vāsīyas, mfn. (compar. of 1. *vāsu*; cf. *vasishtha* and *vāsīyas*) more wealthy or opulent, more excellent, better than (abl.), TS.; Br.; Gobh.

Vasīyo-bhūya, n. better condition, superiority, MaitrS.

1. **Vāsu**, mf(u or vī)n. (for 2. see p. 932, col. 3) excellent, good, beneficent, RV.; GrŚrS.; sweet, L.; dry, L.; N. of the gods (as the 'good or bright ones', esp. of the Ādityas, Maruts, Āśvins, Indra, Ushas, Rudra, Vāyu, Vishnu, Śiva, and Kubera), RV.; AV.; MBh.; R.; of a partic. class of gods (whose number is usually eight, and whose chief is Indra, later Agni and Vishnu; they form one of the nine Gaṇas or classes enumerated under Gaṇa-devatā, q.v.; the eight Vasus were originally personifications, like other Vedic deities, of natural phenomena, and are usually mentioned with the other Gaṇas common in the Veda, viz. the eleven Rudras and the twelve Ādityas, constituting with them and with Dyaus, 'Heaven,' and Prithivī, 'Earth' [or, according to some, with Indra and Prajā-pati, or, according to others, with the two Āśvins], the thirty-three gods to which reference is frequently made; the names of the Vasus, according to the Vishnu-Purāṇa, are, 1. Āpa [connected with *ap*, 'water']; 2. Dhruva, 'the Pole-star'; 3. Soma, 'the Moon'; 4. Dhava or Dhara; 5. Anila, 'Wind'; 6. Anala or Pāvaka, 'Fire'; 7. Pratyūsha, 'the Dawn'; 8. Prabhāsa, 'Light'; but their names are variously given; Ahan, 'Day,' being sometimes substituted for 1; in their relationship to Fire and Light they appear to belong to Vedic rather than Purāṇic mythology), RV. &c. &c.; a symbolical N. of the number 'eight', VarBrS.; a ray of light, Naigh. i, 15; a partic. ray of light, VP.; = *jina*, Śil. (only L. the sun; the moon; fire; a rope, thong; a tree; N. of two kinds of plant = *baka* and *pīta-madgu*; a lake, pond; a kind of fish; the tie of the yoke of a plough; the distance from the elbow to the closed fist); N. of a Rishi (with the patr. Bharad-vāja, author of RV. ix, 80-82, reckoned among the seven sages), Hariv.; of a son of Manu, ib.; of a son of Uttāna-pāda, ib.; of a prince of the Cedis also called Upari-cara, MBh.; of a son of Īlīna, ib.; of a son of Kuśa and the country called after him, RV.; of a son of Vasu-deva, BhP.; of a son of Kṛishṇa, ib.; of a son of Vatsara, ib.; of a son of Hiranya-retas and the Varsha ruled by him, ib.; of a son of Bhūta-jyotis, ib.; of a son of Naraka, ib.; of a king of Kaś-