

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

वसमसा vaśmasā, ind., g. ūry-ādi.

वष vash (also written bash), cl. 1. P. va-shatī, 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 √kṛī, 'to utter the exclamation vashat'), RV.; VS.; Br.; ŚrS.; Mn.; MBh.; Pur. — karana, n. the utterance of Vashat, Jaim., Sch. — kartṛi, 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. = kartṛi, Lāty. — kṛita (vashat-), mfn. offered in fire with V°, RV. — kṛitī (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. uśh, q. v.; not in Dhātup.), cl. 6. P. ucchāti (pf. vāśa, ūśhīh, RV. &c.; aor. avāt[?], AV.; arasran, RV.; Cond. avatsyat, ŚBr.; Ved. inf. vāstave, -ūśhī), 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. vāśyati, to cause to shine, RV. [Cf. vasar in vasar-han; Gk. ἔाप for Feoap; Lat. vēr &c.]

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

Vasantā, m. (n., g. ardharādi) '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 ॐ-ॐ-ॐ) 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.; °mākhara, 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. vasantōtsava). — tilaka, n. the ornament of spring, Chandom.; the blossom of the Tilaka, VarBṛS.; a partic. mixture, L.; (also ā, f.) a kind of metre (four times ॐ-ॐ-ॐ-ॐ-ॐ-ॐ-ॐ-ॐ), Piṅg.; m. N. of a man, Kathās.; — tantra, n. N. of a Buddhist wk.; — bhāna, 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, HParis. — 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. — mahōtsava, m. the great sp^o-festival (in honour of the love-god), Ratnāv. (cf. vasantōtsava). — 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 bhāṭṭa) of various authors; — cikitsā, f. N. of a medical wk. — rtu (for ritu), m. spring-season, Cat. — latā or -latikā (Dhūrtan.), — lekḥā (Sāh.), f. N. of women. — varnana, n. 'description of spring,' N. of a poem. — vitala, m. N. of a form of Vishṇu, W. — vilāsa, m. N. of a poem. — vrapa, n. 'sp^o-pustule,' small-pox, L. — vrata, n. sp^o-observance, Cat. — śākhin, m. = -dru, Dharmas. — śekhara, m. N. of a Kim-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.; °yōtsava, m. the festive time of spring, Kathās. — sahāya, m. = -bandhu, Daś. — sena, m. N. of a king, Kathās.; (ā), f. N. of various women, Mṛicch.; Vās., Introd. Vasantā-cārya, m. N. of a teacher, Cat. Vasantādhyayana, n. studying in spring, Pat. on Pāṇ. iv, 2, 63. Vasantōtsava, m. spring-rejoicings, spring festival (formerly held on the full moon of Caitra, but now of Phālguna, and = Dola-yātrā or Eoli, 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 vasantikā.

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 vāsva), RV.

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

Vāsā or vasā (sometimes written vāsā), 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, VarBṛS. — graha, m. a ladleful of melted fat, KātyŚr. — chaṭā, f. the mass of the brain, MW. — °dhyā or -°dhyaka (vasādh^o), m. Delphinus Gangeticus, L. — °danī (vasād^o), f. 'fat-eating (?)', Dalbergia Sissoo, L.; Gendarussa Vulgaris, L. — pāyin, m. 'drinker of melted fat,' a dog, L. — pāvan, mfn. drinking melted fat, VS. — maya, mfn. 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^o?), m. a mushroom, L. — °vāsesha-malina (vasāv^o), 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.; — hḍvanī, 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-ējaya, 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.

Vāsishtha, mfn. (superl. fr. 1. vāsu; cf. vāsīyas and under √3. vas) most excellent, best, richest, RV.; AV.; Br.; ChUp.; MBh.; m. (wrongly written vāsishtha), 'the most wealthy,' N. of a celebrated Vedic Rishi or sage (owner of the 'cow of plenty,' called Nandinī, 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 Vāsishtha, while those of the third Maṇḍala are assigned to Viśvā-mitra; in one of Vāsishtha's hymns he is represented as king Su-dās' family priest, an office to which Viśvā-mitra also aspired; in another hymn Vāsishtha 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 Maitravaruṇi; 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 Purānas 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 Vāsishtha, RV.; ŚBr.; ŚrS. (Vāsishthasyānkushā &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 Vāsishtha 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. — prāci, f. N. of a place, Cat. — bhṛigu-atrī-sama, mfn. equal to (the three great saints) V° and Bhṛigu and Atri, MW. — yajña (vā^o), m. N. of a partic. sacrifice, ŚBr. — liṅga-purāna, n. N. of a Purāna. — 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., — smṛitī, f., — homa-prakāra, m. N. of wks. Vāsishthōkta-vidhi, m. N. of wk. Vāsishthōpapurāna, n. N. of an Upapurāna.

Vāsishthaka, m. the sage Vāsishtha (see above).

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

Vāsīyo-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, Āsvins, Indra, Ushas, Rudra, Vāyu, Vishṇu, 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 Vishṇu; 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 Pṛithivī, 'Earth' [or, according to some, with Indra and Prajā-pati, or, according to others, with the two Āsvins], the thirty-three gods to which reference is frequently made; the names of the Vasus, according to the Vishṇu-Purāna, 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 Purānic mythology), RV. &c. &c.; a symbolical N. of the number 'eight,' VarBṛS.; 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-