

still (a fleeing army), MBh. vii, 1746 (B. *samstambhayishu*). °*shṭambhita*, mfn. fixed firmly &c.; entirely filled or covered with (instr.), Hariv. °*shṭambhin*, mfn. supporting (lit. and fig.), Hcat.; checking, stopping, obstructing, Suśr.; chilling, W.; making motionless, ib.

विष्टर *vi-shṭara*, m. (√*stri*) anything spread out, a handful of rushes or grass for sitting on (esp. the seat of the presiding Brāhman at a sacrifice), GrŚrS.; MBh.; a seat made of 25 shoots of Kuśa grass tied up in a sheaf, W.; a tree, L.; N. of a divine being reckoned among the Viśve Devāḥ, Hariv.; m. n. any seat or couch, chair, stool &c., MBh.; Kāv. &c.; mfn. = *vi-stara*, extensive, wide (?), see comp.; -*bhāj*, mfn. occupying a seat, seated, Ragh.; -*śrava*, m. = next, Hcat.; -*śravas*, m. 'broad-eared' or 'far-famed,' N. of Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa, MBh.; Hariv.; Śis.; of Śiva, Śivag.; -*stha*, mfn. sitting on a seat, reclining on a bed (of leaves &c.), W.; °*rāśva*, m. N. of a son of Prithu, Hariv.; °*rōttara*, mfn. covered with Kuśa grass, MW.

Vi-shṭārā, m. a layer of grass (?), RV. v, 52, 10 (others 'the far spread host, scil. of the Maruts'); a kind of metre (cf. next and Pāṇ. iii, 3, 34; viii, 3, 94); -*pankti* (°*lārā*), f. a partic. form of Paṅkti metre (consisting of 8 × 12 × 12 × 8 syllables), VS.; RPrāt.; -*brihatī*, f. a species of Brihatī (8 × 10 × 10 × 8 syllables), RPrāt. °*shṭārin*, mfn. (prob.) spread, extended (applied to a partic. oblation), AV.

Vi-shṭīr, f. expansion (opp. to *saṃ-stīr*), RV.

विष्टि 2. *vishṭi*, f. (for 1. see p. 996, col. 2) = *vrishṭi*, rain, L.

विष्टु *vi-shṭu* (√*stu*), P. -*shṭauti* or -*shṭa-viti* (impf. *vy-astaut* or *vy-ashtaut*, Pāṇ. viii, 3, 70), to praise very much, extol with praises, MBh.

Vi-shṭuta, mfn. praised highly, extolled, TBr. **Vi-shṭuti**, f. a variety of arrangement for reciting the verses of the Tri-ṽṛit Stoma (3 such varieties are enumerated, viz. *udyatī*, *parivartini*, and *kulā-yini*), Br.; Lāṭy.; pl. N. of a treatise on Vedic ritual.

विष्टुभ *vi-shṭubh* (√*stubh*), Ā. -*shṭobhate* (aor. *vy-ashtobhishta*), Vop.

विष्टल *vi-shṭhala*. See p. 953, col. 1.

विष्टा 2. *vi-shṭhā* (√*sthā*; for 1. *vishṭhā*, see p. 996, col. 2), Ā. -*tishṭhate* (cf. Pāṇ. i, 3, 22; Ved. and ep. also P.), to stand or go apart, be spread or diffused or scattered over or through (acc. or *adhi* with loc.), RV.; VS.; AV.; to be removed or separated from (instr.), TS.; AV.; to stand, be stationary, stand still, remain firm, abide, dwell, stop, RV. &c. &c.; to keep ground, not to budge, R.; to be present or near, MBh.; to be engaged in (loc.), Hariv.: Caus. (only aor. -*tishṭhipah*) to spread, expand, RV. i, 56, 5.

3. **Vi-shṭhā**, f. place, position, station, form, kind, RV.; AV.; TBr.; ŚrS.; a rope (?), Divyāv.; -*vrājīn*, mfn. remaining in one place, stationary, ŚBr.

Vi-shṭhita, mfn. standing apart, RV.; scattered, spread, diffused, ib.; TBr.; AV.; standing, fixed, stationary (opp. to *jagat*), RV.; AV.; standing or being on or in (loc. or comp.), MBh.; R. &c.; being present or near, R.; Hariv.

विष्णा *vishṇa* (dat. *vishṇāya* = *vishṇave*), Pañcar. (wrong form used by uneducated persons).

विष्णापु *vishṇāpū*, m. N. of a son of Viśvaka, RV.

विष्णु *vishṇu*, m. (prob. fr. √*vish*, 'All-pervader' or 'Worker') N. of one of the principal Hindū deities (in the later mythology regarded as 'the preserver,' and with Brahmā 'the creator' and Śiva 'the destroyer,' constituting the well-known Tri-mūrti or triad; although Vishṇu comes second in the triad he is identified with the supreme deity by his worshippers; in the Vedic period, however, he is not placed in the foremost rank, although he is frequently invoked with other gods [esp. with Indra, whom he assists in killing Vṛitra and with whom he drinks the Soma juice; cf. his later names Indrānuja and Upendra]; as distinguished from the other Vedic deities, he is a personification of the light and of the sun, esp. in his striding over the heavens, which he is said to do in three paces [see *tri-vikrama* and cf. *balī*, *vāmana*], explained as denoting the threefold manifestations of light in the form of fire, lightning, and the sun, or as designating the three daily stations of the sun in his rising, cul-

minating, and setting; Vishṇu does not appear to have been included at first among the Ādityas [q.v.], although in later times he is accorded the foremost place among them; in the Brāhmaṇas he is identified with sacrifice, and in one described as a dwarf; in the Mahā-bhārata and Rāmāyaṇa he rises to the supremacy which in some places he now enjoys as the most popular deity of modern Hindū worship; the great rivalry between him and Śiva [cf. *Vaishṇava* and *Śaiva*] is not fully developed till the period of the Purāṇas: the distinguishing feature in the character of the Post-vedic Vishṇu is his condescending to become incarnate in a portion of his essence on ten principal occasions, to deliver mankind from certain great dangers [cf. *avatāra* and IW. 327]; some of the Purāṇas make 22 incarnations, or even 24, instead of 10; the Vaishṇavas regard Vishṇu as the supreme being, and often identify him with Nārāyaṇa, the personified Puruṣa or primeval living spirit [described as moving on the waters, reclining on Śeṣha, the serpent of infinity, while the god Brahmā emerges from a lotus growing from his navel; cf. Manu i, 10]; the wives of Vishṇu are Aditi and Sinivālī, later Lakshmi or Śrī and even Sarasvatī; his son is Kāma-deva, god of love, and his paradise is called Vaikuṇṭha; he is usually represented with a peculiar mark on his breast called Śrī-vatsa, and as holding a *śankha* or conch-shell called Pāñcajanya, a *cakra* or quoit-like missile-weapon called Su-darśana, a *gadā* or club called Kaumodakī, and a *padma* or lotus; he has also a bow called Śārngā, and a sword called Nandakā; his *vāhana* or vehicle is Garuḍa, q.v.; he has a jewel on his wrist called Syamantaka, another on his breast called Kaustubha, and the river Ganges is said to issue from his foot; the demons slain by him in his character of 'preserver from evil,' or by Kṛishṇa as identified with him, are Madhu, Dhenuka, Cāpūra, Yamala, and Arjuna [see *yamalārjuna*], Kāla-nemi, Haya-grīva, Śakaṭa, Arishṭa, Kaiṭabha, Kaṇsa, Keśin, Mura, Śālva, Mainda, Dvi-vida, Rāhu, Hiraṇya-kaṣipu, Bāṇa, Kālīya, Naraka, Bali; he is worshipped under a thousand names, which are all enumerated in MBh. xiii, 6950-7056; he is sometimes regarded as the divinity of the lunar mansion called Śravaṇa, RV. &c. &c. (cf. RTL. 44; IW. 324); N. of the month Caitra, VarBṛS.; (with *Prājāpatya*) of the author of RV. x, 84; of a son of Manu Sāvāṇa and Bhautya, Mārkaṇḍeya; of the writer of a law-book, Yājñ.; of the father of the 11th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; (also with *gaṇaka*, *kavi*, *daiṇvājña*, *pañḍita*, *bhaṭṭa*, *miśra*, *yātindra*, *vājapeyin*, *śāstrin* &c.) of various authors and others, Inscr.; Cat.; = *agni*, L.; = *vasu-devatā*, L.; = *suddha*, L.; f. N. of the mother of the 11th Arhat of the present Avasarpinī, L.; n. pl. (in a formula), ApŚr.; (*Vishṇor* with *apa-marnam*, *ājya-doham*, *vratam*; [oh] *sāma*, *sva-rīyah*, N. of Sāmans; with *śoḍaśa-nāma-stotram*, *anusmṛitih*, *ashṭāvīṣṭi-nāma-stotram*, and *mahā-stutih*, N. of wks.) - *ṛiksha*, n. the lunar mansion Śravaṇa (presided over by Vishṇu), Tithyād. - *kanda*, m. a species of bulbous plant, L. - *karaṇa*, n., -*kavaca*, n. N. of wks. - *kāñcī*, f. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. - *kāntī*, f. or °*tī-tīrtha*, n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. - *kutūhala*, n., -*kośala*, n. N. of wks. - *kramā*, m. the step of Vishṇu, MW.; pl. N. of the three steps to be taken by the sacrificer between the Vēdi and the Āhavanīya, TS.; ŚBr.; GrS.; ŚrS. - *kramīya*, mfn. relating to the prec., ŚBr. - *krānta*, mf(ā)n. bestridden by Vishṇu, TĀr.; m. a kind of measure, Samgīt.; (ā), f. N. of various plants (accord. to L. Clitoria Ternatea; Evolulus Alsinoides; a kind of dark Śankha-pushpī), Pañcar.; ŚārngS. &c. - *krāntī*, f. Evolulus Alsinoides, L. - *kshetra*, n. N. of a sacred district, L. - *gaṅgā*, f. N. of a river, L. - *gāthā*, f. pl. a song in honour of Vishṇu, BhP. - *gāyatrī*, f. N. of a Gāyatrī celebrating V°, Hcat. - *gupta*, m. 'hidden by V°,' N. of the Muni Vātsyāyana, MW.; of the saint Kauṇḍinya (said to have been concealed by Vishṇu when pursued by Śiva, whom he had incensed), L.; of the minister and sage Cāpākya, Kām.; VarBṛS. &c.; of a follower of Śaṅkarācārya, Cat.; of an astronomer, Cat.; of a Buddhist, Kathās.; a species of bulbous plant, L.; -*siddhānta*, m. N. of wk. - *guptaka*, n. a kind of radish, L. - *gūḍha*, m. N. of wk.; -*svāmin*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; °*dhārtha*, m. N. of wk. - *grīha*, n. 'Vishṇu's abode,' N. of Tāmra-lipta, L. - *gopa-varman*, m. N. of a king, Inscr. - *gola*, m. the equator, Virac. - *granthi*, m. a partic.

joint of the body, Cat. - *cakra*, n. Vishṇu's discus, R.; a partic. mystical circle (formed from the lines in the hand), VP. - *candra*, m. N. of various authors, VarBṛ., Sch.; Cat. - *citta*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; °*tīya*, n. N. of wk. - *ja*, mfn. born under Vishṇu (i. e. in the first lustrum of Jupiter's cycle of 60 years), VarBṛS.; m. N. of the 18th Kalpa or day of Brahmā, L. - *jāmala*, n., w. r. for *yāmala*. - *jāmātri*, m. (prob.) Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa's brother-in-law (see *Kṛishṇa-svasṛi*). - *tattva*, n. V°'s real essence, Sarvad.; N. of wk.; -*nirṇaya*, m., -*rahasya*, n., °*khāṇḍana*, n., -*saṃhitā*, f. N. of wks. - *tantra*, n., -*tarpaṇa*, n., °*pa-vidhi*, m., -*tātparyanirṇaya*, m. N. of wks. - *tithi*, m. f. N. of the 11th and 12th lunar day of each fortnight, Inscr. - *tīrtha*, m. N. of an author, Cat.; n. N. of a Tīrtha, ib. - *tīrthiya-vyākhyāna*, n. N. of wk. - *tulya-parākrama*, mfn. having prowess equal to that of V°, MW. - *taila*, n. a kind of oil, BrahmavP. - *toshīṇī*, f., -*trisatī*, f. N. of wks. - *tva*, n. V°'s nature, R.; NṛisUp. &c. - *datta*, mfn. given by V°, BhP.; m. N. of Parīkshit, ib.; of various men, Kathās.; Śāh.; Cat.; °*āgni-hotrin*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *dattaka*, m. N. of a scribe, MW. - *dāsa*, m. 'Vishṇu's slave,' N. of a king, Cat.; of another man, ib. - *deva*, m. N. of an author, ib.; °*vārādhyā*, m. N. of a man, ib. - *devatya*, mfn. having V° for a deity, ShaḍvBr. - *daivata*, mfn. = *devatya*, L. - *daivatya*, mfn. id., ib.; (ā), f. = *tithi*, ib. - *dvādaśa-nāma-stotra*, n. N. of a ch. of the Āraṇya-parvan (q.v.) - *dvish*, m. foe of V° (nine in number, accord. to Jainas), L. - *dvīpa*, m. N. of an island, W. - *dharma*, m. a kind of Śrāddha, MW.; N. of various wks.; -*mīmāṃsā*, f., °*mōttara*, n. N. of wks. - *dharmān*, m. N. of a son of Garuḍa, MBh. - *dhārā*, f. N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. - *dhyāna-stotrādi*, N. of wk. - *naḍī*, f. N. of a river, Cat. - *nāma-māhātmya-saṅgraha*, m., °*ma-ratna-stotra*, n., -*nīrājana*, n. N. of wks. - *nyāṅga*, mfn. containing incidental mention of Vishṇu, AitBr.; ŚāṅkhŚr. - *pañcaka*, n., °*ka-vrata-kathā*, f. N. of wks. - *pañjara*, n. a kind of mystical prayer or charm for securing V°'s favour, MW.; N. of wk.; -*yantra-vidhi*, m., -*stotra*, n. N. of wks. - *pati*, m. N. of an author, Cat. - *patnī* (*vishṇu-*), f. 'V°'s wife,' N. of Aditi, VS.; TS.; TBr.; ĀśvŚr. - *pada*, n. 'station or footmark of V°,' the zenith, Nir.; BhP.; the sky, MBh.; Ragh. &c.; the mark of V°'s foot worshipped at Gayā, RTL. 309; N. of a sacred hill (also called °*da-giri*, m.), MBh.; Hariv. &c.; a lotus, L.; m. n. the sea of milk, L.; (ṛ), f. the sun's passage (into the zodiacal signs of Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and Aquarius), Tithyād.; N. of the Ganges (as issuing from V°'s foot), MBh.; Hariv.; R. &c.; of the town Dvārikā, L.; - *tīrtha*, n. the sacred place called Gayā (= *vishṇu-pada*), Cat.; -*śrāddha*, n. N. of a partic. Śrāddha (performed in the temple containing Vishṇu's footprint), RTL. 312; °*dī-cakra*, n. a partic. astrological circle or diagram, MW.; °*dy-utpatti*, f. N. of ch. in the Padma-Purāṇa. - *paddhati*, f. N. of wk. - *parāyana*, m. N. of an author of mystical prayers (with Tāntrikas), Cat. - *parnikā*, f. Hedysarum Lagopodioides, L. - *pāḍādi-keśānta-stuti*, f. N. of sev. wks. - *putra*, m. N. of a man, Cat. - *pur*, f. N. of a city, L. - *pura*, n. V°'s city, Vop.; N. of a c° (= *pur*), L.; (ṛ), f. N. of a c°, MW.; of a mountain in the Himālaya, L.; (ṛ), m. N. of a scholar, Cat. - *purāṇa* or °*ṇaka*, n. N. of one of the most celebrated of the 18 Purāṇas (it conforms more than any other to the definition *pañca-lakṣhaṇa* [q.v.]; and consists of 6 books, the 1st treating of the creation of the universe from Prakṛiti, and the peopling of the world by the Prajā-patis; the 2nd giving a list of kings with many curious geographical and astronomical details; the 3rd treating of the Vedas and caste; the 4th continuing the chronicle of dynasties; the 5th giving the life of Kṛishṇa; the 6th describing the dissolution of the world), IW. 517. - *pūjana*, n. 'worship of V°,' N. of wk. - *pūjā*, f. N. of wk.; -*krama*, m., -*dīpikā*, f., -*paddhati*, f., -*mantra*, m., -*vidhāna*, n., -*vidhi*, m. N. of wks. - *pratimā-sampṛokṣhaṇa-vidhi*, m., -*pratishṭhā*, f., °*thā-paddhati*, f. N. of wks. - *priyā*, f. basil, Dhany. - *prīti*, f. land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas for the worship of V°, MW.; -*vāda*, m. N. of wk. - *brahma-mahēśvara-dāna-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. - *bha*, n. = *ṛiksha*, VP. - *bhakta*, m. a worshipper of V°, RāmatUp.; -*lakṣhaṇa*, n. N. of a part of the Mahā-bhārata. - *bhakti*, f. the worship of V° (per-