—*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1; ऋत्विग्यज्ञकृदुच्यते Y. 1. 35; cf. Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief *Ri*tvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदूदर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

ऋध् 4. 5. P. (ऋध्यति, ऋध्नोति, आनर्ध, आर्धीत्, अर्धितुं, ऋद्ध); sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. –2 To grow, increase (fig. also). –3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. –4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mál. 5. 29. –5 To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईर्त्सति or आर्दिधिषति.

ऋद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8.6; splendidly furnished; मंदिरं Ku. 7. 55. –2 Increased, growing. –3 Stored (as grain). —ऋद्धः N. of Vishṇu. —ऋद्धं 1 Increase, growth. –2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

ऋद्धिः *f.* [ऋध्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase. –2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. –3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. –4 (*a*) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (*b*) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्तर्धि वः क्रीडितं Mál. 5. 22. –5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. –6 Accomplishment. –7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. –8 N. of Pârvatî, and of Lakshmî. –9 N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, मुरुडशेंग). –**Comp.** —काम *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —साक्षात्क्रिया manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

ऋधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; °वारः having abundant wealth.

ऋधक् (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. –2 Aside, apart. –3 Singly, one by one. –4 Particularly. –5 Truly.

ऋफ्, ऋंफ्, ऋन्फ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

ऋबीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. –2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

ऋभु *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and *A*dityas). –2 Handy (as a weapon). –3 Shining far. —भुः 1 A deity, divinity; a god (dwelling in heaven). –2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. –3 A class of the attendants of gods. –4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). –5 N. of three semi-divine beings called *Ri*bhu, Vibhvan and Vâja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Aśvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvash*tri*, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices.—M. W.].

ऋभुक्षः 1 N. of Indra. –2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. –3 The thunderbolt of *Si*va.

ऋभुक्षिन् *m.* [ऋभुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इनि] (Nom. ऋभुक्षाः, acc. pl. ऋभुक्षः) 1 N. of Indra. –2 N. of the Maruts. –3 A *Ri*bhu in general. –4 Governing far; reigning over *Ri*bhus.

ऋभ्व *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. –2 Courageous, determined. –3 Spreading far. –4 Clever, skilful.

ऋभ्वन् *a.* Shining far.

ऋलकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

ऋलरी A kind of musical instrument.

ऋश् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. –2 To kill.

ऋश्य *a.* [ऋश्-कर्मणि-क्यप्] To be killed. —श्यः A white-footed antelope. —श्यं Killing. –**Comp.** —केतुः, —केतनः 1. N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. –2. N. of the god of love. —दः a pit for catching antelopes. —पद् *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

ऋष् I. 6 P. (ऋषति, आर्षति, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं, ऋष्ट) 1 To go, approach. –2 To kill, injure, pierce. –3 To push. –II. 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. –2 To glide.

ऋषभः [ऋष्-अभक् Un. 3. 123] 1 A bull. –2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अजर्षभः a goat. –3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. –4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गावस्त्वृषभभाषिणः); *Si.* 11. 1; ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति *Arya*â S. 141 –5 The hollow of the ear. –6 A boar's tail. –7 A crocodile's tail. –8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. –9 N. of an antidote. –10 An incarnation of Vishṇu. –11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). —भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). –2 A cow. –3 A widow. –4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकशिंबी); also another plant (शिराला). –**Comp.** —कूटः N. of a mountain. —द्वीपः, —पं N. of a country. —ध्वजः N. of *Si*va.

ऋषभकः N. of a medicinal plant.

ऋषभतरः A small or young bull.

ऋषिः [cf. Un. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (*e. g.* कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.). (These *Ri*shis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or *seers* of the Vedic hymns; ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठादयः; or, according to Yâska, यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिः, *i. e.* they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sûkta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छंदस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven *Ri*shis or *Saptarshayas*, whose names, according to *Sat.* Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि; according to Mahâbhârata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajâpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, *i. e.* दक्ष or