Vallakī, f. the Vīṇā or Indian lute.

Vallabha, *as*, *ā*, *am* (in Uṇādi-s. III. 125. said to be fr. rt. *vall*), beloved, desired, dear; supreme, superintending, superintendent; (*as*), m. a lover, husband, friend, favourite, (*kāma-vallabha*, the cinnamon tree); a superintendent, overseer; a chief herdsman; a horse (especially one with good marks); N. of a grammarian; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a people; (*ā*), f. a beloved female, wife, mistress; (*ī*), f. N. of a city in Gujarāt, the capital of a line of kings. —*Vallabha-tama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, most beloved, dearest. —*Vallabha-tā*, f. or *vallabha-tva*, *am*, n. the state of being loved or a favourite, love. —*Vallabha-deva*, *as*, m., N. of a poet. —*Vallabha-pālaka*, *as*, m. a horse-keeper, groom. —*Vallabhāćārya* (°*bha-āć*°), *as*, m., N. of a great teacher of the Vaishṇava sect, (he was a successor of a less celebrated teacher named Vishṇu-svāmin, and his followers are sometimes called Vallabhāćāryas, sometimes Rudra-sampradāyins; he was born, it is said, in the forest of Campāraṇya in 1479; at an early age he commenced travelling to propagate his doctrines, and at the court of Kṛishṇa-deva, king of Vijaya-nagara, succeeded so well in his controversies with the Śaivas that the Vaishṇávas chose him as their chief; he then went to other parts of India, and finally settled down at Benares, where he composed seventeen works, the most important of which were a commentary on the Vedānta and Mīmāṇsā Sūtras and another on the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa, which last, as inculcating the worship of Kṛishṇa, is the chief religious work on which this sect rest their doctrines; he left behind eighty-four disciples, of each of whom some history or story is told, which stories are often repeated to large audiences on festive or solemn occasions; the Tilaka mark on the forehead of the Vallabhāćāryas is described as consisting of two perpendicular lines meeting in a semicircle at the root of the nose and having a round spot of red between them.) —*Vallabhāshṭaka-vivṛiti* (°*bha-ash*°), *is*, f., N. of a work.

Vallabhāyita, *am*, n. a kind of coitus; [cf. *purushāyita*.]

Vallara, *am*, n. Agallochum or aloe wood (the black variety).

Vallarī, *is*, or *vallarī*, f. a branching foot-stalk, compound pedicle; a creeping or twining plant.

Vallava, *as*, m. a herdsman [cf. *go-v*°]; a name of Bhīma-sena; a cook; (*ī*), f. a cowherdess.

Valli, *is*, or *vallī*, f. a creeper, any climbing or creeping plant; (*is*), f. the earth; (*ī*), f. a plant, Ligusticum Ajwæn; N. of an Upanishad. —*Valli-kaṇṭakārikā*, f. the plant Solanum Jacquini. —*Valli-dūrvā*, f. a kind of grass. —*Valli-śākaṭa-potikā*, f. = *mūla-poti*. —*Valli-sūraṇa*, *as*, m. a kind of plant (= *atyamla-parṇī*). —*Vallī-gaḍa*, *as*, m. a kind of fish (commonly called *bholā* or *bālikaḍā*). —*Valli-ja*, *am*, n. 'creeper-grown,' pepper. —*Valli-mudga*, *as*, m. a kind of kidney-bean. —*Vallī-vadarī*, f. a kind of plant (= *bhū-vadarī*). —*Valli-vṛiksha*, *as*, m. the Sāl tree, Shorea Robusta; [cf. *śāla*, *sāla*.]

Vallura, *am*, n. an arbour, bower; any place overgrown with creeping plants; a thicket, wood; an uncultivated field or place overrun with wild grass; a desert, place destitute of water, wilderness, wild, solitude; a field; a branching foot-stalk, compound pedicle.

Vallūra, *as*, *ā*, *am*, m. f. n. dried flesh; hog's flesh, the flesh of the wild hog; (*am*), n. an uncultivated field or one overrun with grass; a thicket; a desert (= *vana-kshetra*; = *vāhana*; = *ūshara-bhūmi*).

Vallyā, f. Emblic Myrobalan (= *dhātrī*).

वल्व *valva*. See *balva*, p. 677, col. 1.

वल्वज *valvaja*, *as*, m. (also written *balbaja*, q.v.), a sort of coarse grass, Eleusine Indica; (*ā*), f. a kind of grass (called in Hindī *sāve vāge* and, according to some, a different species from *valvaja*, its synonyms are *tṛiṇa-valvajā*, *tṛiṇekshu dṛiḍha-kshurā*, *dṛiḍha-tṛiṇā*, *dṛiḍha-pattrī*, *pāniyāśrā*, *mauñjī-pattrā*).

वल्श *valśa*, *as*, m. (or *am*, n.?), Ved. a branch; [cf. *sahasra-v*°.]

वल्ह *valh* (also written *balh*; cf. rt. *varh*), cl. 1. A. *valhate*, &c., to be good or excellent, be pre-eminent; to speak; to kill, hurt; to give or to cover; cl. 10. P. *valhayati*, &c., to speak, tell; to shine.

वल्हिक *valhika*, *valhīka*, = *balhika*, *balhīka*, q.q.v.v.

वव *vava*, *as*, m. the first of the eleven Karaṇas or astrological divisions of time.

ववर्जुषी *vavarjushī*, f. (see rt. *vṛij*), Ved. one who has effaced or atoned for.

वव्र *vavra*, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *vṛi*), Ved. surrounding, enveloping, (Sāy. = *vṛiṇvat*); (*as*), m. darkness, (Sāy. = *vāraka*); a cavern, abyss, (Sāy. = *garta*); a hole, well (= *kūpa*, according to Naigh. III. 23).

Vavri, *is*, m. an enveloping shape or form (according to Sāy. on Ṛig-veda I. 116, 10, V. 74, 5), any form (according to Naigh. III. 7 = *rūpa*); N. of the author of the hymn Ṛig-veda V. 19, (his patronymic is Ātreya.)

Vavrivas, *vān*, *ushī*, *vat*, Ved. one who has enveloped or obstructed.

वश *vaś*, cl. 2. P. *vashṭi* (2nd sing. *vakshi*, 3rd du. *ushtas*, 3rd pl. *uśanti*), Impf. *avaṭ* (3rd du. *aushṭām*), Pot. *uśyāt*, Impv. *vashṭu* (2nd sing. *uḍḍhī*), *uvāśa* (1st du. *ūśiva*), *vaśishyati*, *avaśīt* or *avāśīt*, *vaśitum* (Ved. also cl. 3. P. *vivashṭi*), to desire, wish, long for, will; to favour, accept favourably: Pass. *uśyate*, Aor. *avāśi*, to be desired or wished, &c.: Caus. *vāśayati*, *-yitum*, Aor. *avīvaśat*, to cause to desire or wish, make favourable or thankful, give, grant: Desid. *vivaśishati*: Intens. *vāvaśyate*, *vāvaśīti* or *vāvashṭi*, to desire very much, love [cf. *vāvaśāna*]; to exult; [cf. Gr. *ἑκ-ών*, *ἀ-έκων*, *ἔκ-η-τι*, *ἑκ-η-λο-s*, *εὔκηλοs*; Lat. *in-vi-tu-s* for *in-vic-(i)-tu-s*.]

Vaśa, *as*, *ā*, *am*, willing, subdued, subject, submissive, obedient, tamed, overpowered, enthralled, humbled; subdued by charms or incantations; fascinated, charmed, enchanted; (*as*, *am*), m. n. wish, desire; will, authority, power, influence, control, supremacy, mastership; subjection, submission, the state of being tamed or overpowered, (*vaśe kṛi*, to bring into subjection, overpower; *vaśe bhū*, to be subjected; to be obedient to the will of another); birth; (*as*), m. the residence of harlots; N. of a Ṛishi preserved by the Aśvins; *Vaśa Āśvya*, N. of the author of Ṛig-veda VIII. 46; (*ās*), m. pl., N. of a tribe or race; (*ā*), f. a woman; a wife; a daughter; a husband's sister; a cow; a barren cow; a barren woman; a female elephant; *vaśāt*, ind. through the power or influence of, by the force of, in virtue of, by means of, for the sake of (at the end of a comp.). —*Vaśam-vada*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, speaking submissively to the will (of another), compliant, submissive, acknowledging subjection. —*Vaśaṃvada-tva*, *am*, n. speaking compliantly. —*Vaśa-kara*, *as*, *ī*, *am*, causing subjection, subjugating. —*Vaśa-kriyā*, f. the act of subduing or overpowering (especially by drugs, gems, charms, or incantations); the drugs &c. so used. —*Vaśa-ga*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, obedient, subject, vassal; (*ā*), f. an obedient wife. —*Vaśam-gata*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, subject to the will (of another), obedient, reduced to vassalage. —*Vaśa-tas*, ind. in consequence of the power of, on account of or through the influence of. —*Vaśa-tā*, f. subjection, the being under the control of. —*Vāśanī*, *īs*, *is*, *i*, Ved. performing the will or fulfilling the pleasure (of another). —*Vaśa-vartin*, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, acting obediently to the will (of another), obsequious. —*Vaśādhyaka* (°*śa-ādh*°?), *as*, m. a porpoise, the Gangetic porpoise. —*Vaśānuga* (°*śa-an*°), *as*, *ā*, *am*, obedient or subject to the will (of another), submissive; (*as*, *ā*), m. f. a male or female servant. —*Vaśā-pāyin*, *ī*, m. a dog, (for *vasā-pāyin*, q.v.) —*Vaśī-karaṇa*, *am*, n. the act of making subject, subjugating, overcoming by charms, &c., enchanting, charming. —*Vaśī-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, *-kartum*, to make subject to another's will, bring into subjection, subjugate. —*Vaśī-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, subjected to the will (of another), brought into subjection, subdued, enthralled, bewitched, fascinated. —*Vaśī-bhū*, cl. 1. P. *-bhavati*, *-bhavitum*, to become subject to another's will. —*Vaśī-bhūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, become subject, subjugated, brought under control.

Vaśakā, f. an obedient wife, submissive woman.

Vaśana, *am*, n. wishing, desiring, willing, &c.

Vaśanīya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be wished or willed.

Vaśāku, *us*, m. a bird (?).

Vaśi, *is*, m. subjugation, fascination, bewitching, holding others in magical submission to the will; (*ī*), n. the state of being subject, subjection.

Vaśika, *as*, *ā*, *am*, void, empty; (*ā*), f. aloe wood.

Vaśin, *ī*, *inī*, *i*, having will or power; having or being in authority, powerful, being in subjection, subdued, subjugated, under control, obedient; (*ī*), m. a ruler, lord (Ved.); a sage with subdued passions; (*inī*), f. the Śamī tree, Acacia or Mimosa Suma; a parasite plant. —*Vaśi-tā*, f. or *vaśi-tva*, *am*, n. subjugation, dominion; subduing by magical means, fascinating, bewitching.

Vaśira, *am*, n. sea salt [cf. *vasuka*]; (*as*), m. the tree Achyranthes Aspera; a sort of pepper (= *gaja-pippalī*; cf. *vasira*); orris root.

Vaśishṭha, *as*, m. (fr. *vaśin*), N. of a celebrated Ṛishi or divine sage, (originally written *vasishṭha*, but in the later language regarded as a superl. of *vaśin*, meaning 'the most self-subdued;' for an account of him see *vasishṭha*, p. 896, col. 2.)

Vaśīra, *as*, m. = *gaja-pippalī*, a plant bearing a pungent fruit resembling pepper, (also written *vaśira*; cf. *vasira*.)

Vaśya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be subjected, able to be subdued, controllable, governable; subdued, tamed, humbled; under control, obedient, dutiful, docile, tame, humble; (*as*), m. a dependant, slave; (*ā*), f. a docile and obedient wife; (*am*), n. cloves. —*Vaśyatā*, f. or *vaśya-tva*, *am*, n. subjugation, fitness for subjection, humility. —*Vaśyātman* (°*ya-āt*°), *ā*, *ā*, *a*, of subdued mind.

Vaśyaka, *as*, *ā*, *ám*, = *vaśya* above; (*ā*), f. an obedient wife; [cf. *a-vaśyaka*.]

वष् *vash* (also written *bash*), cl. 1. P. *vashati*, *vavāsha*, *vashitum*, to hurt, strike, kill.

वषट् *vashaṭ*, ind. (probably for *vakshat*, Vedic Let of rt. 1. *vah*; cf. *śraushaṭ*), an exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity with fire, 'may he (the god of fire) bear it to the gods!' (followed by a dat., e.g. *Pūshṇe vashaṭ*.) —*Vashaṭ-kartṛi*, *tā*, m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation *vashaṭ*. —*Vashaṭ-kāra*, *as*, m. making the exclamation *vashaṭ*, the formula *vashaṭ* or a burnt offering made with this formula; N. of one of the thirty-three so-called Vedic deities (which, according to one account, are thus reckoned, eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Ādityas, Prajāpati, and Vashaṭ-kāra). —*Vashaṭ-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, offered in fire with the exclamation *vashaṭ*, 'may he bear it to the gods!' (said of an oblation); (*am*), n. an oblation made in fire to the gods with the formula *vashaṭ*. —*Vashaṭ-kṛiti*, *is*, f. an oblation made in fire with the exclamation *vashaṭ*.

वष्क *vashk*, cl. 1. A., 10. P. *vashkate*, *vashkayati*, &c., to see [cf. rt. *vishk*]; to go.

Vashkaya, *as*, m. a one-year-old calf (according to Śākaṭāyana); [cf. *vaskaya*; Gr. *μόσχος*, *μοσχάs*; Lat. *vaeca*.]

Vashkayaṇī or *vashkayiṇī*, f. a cow that has