arising from contact of a sense with its object, and *anumāna*, inference of three kinds [a priori, a posteriori, and analogy], but the other Pramāṇas are said by some to be contained in these two; the system is taught in the form of Sūtras, and the Vaiśeshika-sūtras, like those of the Nyāya proper, have been commented on by a triple set of commentaries, and expounded in various works, of which the best known are the Bhāshā-pariććheda with its commentary, called Siddhānta-muktāvalī, and the Tarka-saṅgraha.) — *Vaiśeshika-sūtra, am,* n. the aphorisms of the Vaiśeshika branch of the Nyāya philosophy (attributed to Kaṇāda).

Vaiśeshya, am, n. specific or generic distinction; difference, superiority, pre-eminence.

वैश्य *vaiśya, as,* m. (fr. 2. *viś*), 'a man who occupies the soil,' 'a man of the people,' a Vaiśya or man of the third caste whose business was agriculture and trade; (*ā*), f. a woman of the Vaiśya caste. — *Vaiśya-kanyā,* f. a Vaiśya damsel, girl of the agricultural class. — *Vaiśya-karman, a,* n. or *vaiśya-kriyā,* f. the business of a Vaiśya, agriculture, trade. — *Vaiśya-tā,* f. the state or condition of a Vaiśya, (*vaiśyatāṃ gam,* to become a Vaiśya.) — *Vaiśya-vṛitti, is,* f. the mode of life or occupation of a Vaiśya, agriculture, trade. — *Vaiśyā-ja, as, ā, am,* born of a Vaiśya woman, the child of a Vaiśya mother. — *Vaiśyā-putra, as,* m. the son of a Vaiśya mother.

वैश्रवण *vaiśravaṇa, as,* m. (fr. *vi-śravas*), 'son of Viśravas,' epithet of Kuvera, the god of wealth; of Rāvaṇa (younger brother of Kuvera); N. of the fourteenth Muhūrta. — *Vaiśravaṇānuja* (°*ṇa-an*°), *as,* m. the younger brother of Kuvera, i.e. Rāvaṇa. — *Vaiśravaṇālaya* (°*ṇa-ā*°) or *vaiśravaṇāvāsa* (°*ṇa-āv*°), *as,* m. 'abode of Kuvera,' the Indian fig-tree (= *vaṭa*). — *Vaiśravaṇodaya* (°*ṇa-ud*°), *as,* m. 'Kuvera's glory,' the Indian fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव *vaiśvadeva, as, ī, am* (fr. *viśva-deva*), belonging or dedicated to the Viśva-devas or Viśve-devāḥ, (*vaiśvadevo lokaḥ,* the world of the Viśva-devas, Manu IV. 183); offered to the Viśva-devas; relating to all the divinities; (*am*), n. an offering or sacrifice to the Viśva-devas; an offering to all deities (said to be performed by casting a little food into fire before a meal); (*ī*), f. the eighth day of the second half of the month Māgha; a species of the Pankti metre. — *Vaiśvadeva-karman, a,* n. an oblation to the Viśva-devas; an offering to the deities collectively. — *Vaiśvadeva-homa, am,* n. oblation to the Viśva-devas.

वैश्वानर *vaiśvānara, as, ī, am* (fr. *viśvānara*), relating to or fit for all men, present with all men, common to all mankind, benefiting all men; (*as*), m. 'son of Viśvā-nara,' epithet of Agni or Fire, (Agni Vaiśvānara is regarded as the author of the hymns Ṛig-veda X. 79, 80); the fire of digestion; N. of a Dānava; (in the Vedānta phil.) 'the Spirit of Humanity,' N. of Intellect located in the collective aggregate of bodies, the general consciousness; (*ī*), f. a particular sacrifice performed at the beginning of every year; a particular division of the sun's path.

Vaiśvānarīya, as, ā, am, Ved. relating to Vaiśvānara; (*am*), n., scil. *sūkta,* a particular Vedic hymn.

वैश्वामित्र *vaiśvāmitra, as,* m. (fr. *viśvāmitra*), a son or descendant of Viśvā-mitra, a patronymic of several Vedic Ṛishis; (*ī*), f. a female descendant of Viśvā-mitra.

वैश्वासिक *vaiśvāsika, as, ī, am* (fr. *viśvāsa*), deserving confidence, trustworthy.

वैश्वी *vaiśvī,* f. (fr. *viśva*), N. of the Nakshatra called Uttarā Ashāḍhā or Uttarāshāḍhā (so called because the Viśva-devas preside over this asterism).

वैषम्य *vaishamya, am,* n. (fr. *vishama*), inequality, unevenness, oddness (opposed to evenness); difficulty; calamity, misery, distress; injustice, harshness; solitariness, singleness.

वैषयिक *vaishayika, as, ī, am* (fr. *vishaya*), relating to an object, having for an object, (the *ādhāra* of an action is called *vaishayika* when it is the aim or object of the action); belonging or relating to an object of sense, sensual, carnal; (*as*), m. a sensualist, one addicted to the pleasures of sense, one occupied with worldly objects or interests.

वैषुवत *vaishuvata, as, ī, am* (fr. *vishu-vat*), relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुत *vaishṭuta, am,* n. (fr. *vi-shṭuta*), the ashes of a burnt-offering.

वैष्ट *vaishṭra, am,* n. (in Uṇādi-s. IV. 159. fr. rt. 1. *viś*), the world, a division of the universe, = *pishṭapa;* (*as*), m. (?), the sky (= 3. *div*); air, wind (= *vāyu*); N. of Vishṇu (according to Śabda-k.).

वैष्णव *vaishṇava, as, ī, am,* relating or belonging to Vishṇu; worshipping Vishṇu; (*as*), m. 'a worshipper or follower of Vishṇu,' N. of one of the three great divisions of modern Hindū sects, (the other two being the Śaivas and Śāktas; the Vaishṇavas believe in the supremacy of Vishṇu over the other gods of the Tri-mūrti; they are divided into six principal sects, as follow, 1. the Rāmānujas or Śrī-sampradāyins, founded by the celebrated reformer Rāmānuja, who flourished in the south of India towards the latter part of the twelfth century; the most striking peculiarity of this sect, who are chiefly found in the south, is the scrupulous preparation and privacy of their meals; they are distinguished by two perpendicular white lines drawn from the root of the hair to the commencement of each eyebrow, and a connecting transverse streak across the root of the nose; their chief authoritative works are the Vedānta-sūtras and other Vedānta works, the Pañćarātra of Nārada, the Vishṇu-Purāṇa and other Purāṇas: 2. the Rāmānandas, a sect founded by Rāmānanda, disciple of Rāmānuja, and very numerous in Gangetic India; they worship Vishṇu under the form of Rāma-ćandra and his consort Sītā; their favourite work is the Bhakta-mālā: 3. the followers of Kabīr, a celebrated disciple of Rāmānanda, principally found in upper and central India; they do not observe all the ceremonies of the Hindūs, but conform to the usages of caste, and pay a sort of respect to Vishṇu: 4. the Vallabhāćāryas or Rudra-sampradāyins, see *vallabhāćārya;* this sect draws its doctrines from the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa and works of Vallabha: 5. the Mādhvas or Brahma-sampradāyins, founded by Madhvāćārya, who is regarded by his followers as an incarnation of Vāyu, the god of wind; they are found especially in the south of India, and appear to combine with their worship of Vishṇu a friendly leaning towards the god Śiva: 6. the Vaishṇavas of Bengal, a sect founded by Ćaitanya, who is regarded as an incarnation of Kṛishṇa; their chief ritual consists in constantly repeating the name of Kṛishṇa); scil. *yajña,* a particular sacrificial ceremony; epithet of the asterism Śravaṇa; (*ī*), f. the personified Śakti of Vishṇu (regarded as one of the Mātṛis); N. of Durgā; the plant Clitoria Ternatea (= *a-parājitā*); Asparagus Racemosus (= *śatāvarī*); sacred basil, Ocymum Sanctum; (*am*), n. a particular kind of prodigy or omen (belonging to or occurring in the *paraṃ divam* or upper sky), the ashes of a burnt-offering. — *Vaishṇava-tva, am,* n. belief in Vishṇu, the worship of Vishṇu. — *Vaishṇava-purāṇa, am,* n., N. of a Purāṇa. — *Vaishṇava-śāstra, am,* n., N. of an astrological work by Nārāyaṇa-dāsa-siddha (= *praśnārṇava*). — *Vaishṇava-siddhānta-dipikā,* f., N. of a work by Rāma-ćandra. — *Vaishṇavārkāta-ćandrikā* (°*va-ārk*°), f., N. of a commentary on the Vishṇu-Purāṇa by Ratna-garbha. — *Vaishṇavāćamana* (°*va-āć*°), *am,* n. sipping water three times in the worship of Vishṇu. — *Vaishṇavāćara* (°*va-āć*°), *as,* m. the rites or practices of the Vaishṇavas.

वैसारिण *vaisāriṇa, as,* m. (fr. *vi-sārin*), a fish.

वैसूचन *vaisūćana, am,* n. (fr. *vi-sūćana*), assumption of female attire by a man (in the drama).

वैहायस *vaihāyasa, as, ī, am* (fr. *vihāyas*), being in the air, aerial, suspended in the air; (*as*), m., N. of a lake.

वैहार्य *vaihārya, as, ā, am* (fr. *vi-hāra*), to be played or sported with, to be conciliated by pleasantry (applied to a wife's brother or brother-in-law or other relations of a wife).

वैहासिक *vaihāsika, as,* m. (fr. *vi-hāsa*), a comic actor, buffoon; an actor (in general).

वोच् *voć.* See under rt. *vać,* p. 877.

वोटा *voṭā,* f. (perhaps more correctly written *boṭā* = *poṭā,* q. v.), a female servant or slave.

वोड्र *voḍra, as,* m. (etymology doubtful), a kind of large snake, the Bor or Boa Constrictor (= *go-nasa*); a sort of fish; (*ī*), f. the fourth part of a Paṇa.

वोढव्य *voḍhavya, as, ā, am* (fr. rt. 1. *vah*), to be borne or carried; able to be borne, &c.

Voḍhu, us, m. the son of a woman living in her father's house (whose husband is absent).

Voḍhṛi, ḍhā, ḍhrī, ḍhṛi, one who carries or bears or draws, carrying, bearing, drawing; (*ḍhā*), m. a bearer, porter; a leader, guide; a charioteer; a draught-horse; a bull; a bridegroom; [cf. Lat. *vector.*]

वोण्ट *voṇṭa, as,* m. (fr. rt. *vuṇṭ?*), a stalk, stem.

वोद् *voda, as, ā, am* (etymology doubtful), wet, moist, damp.

वोदाल *vodāla, as,* m. the sheat fish, Silurus Boalis (= *pāṭhīna*).

वोपदेव *vopa-deva, as,* m., N. of the author of the Mugdha-bodha grammar, the Kavi-kalpa-druma, and various other works (including, according to some, the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa; he was a son of Keśava and pupil of Dhaneśvara, and is said to have flourished about the latter half of the thirteenth century at the court of Hemādri, king of Deva-giri, now Dowlatabad).

वोपालित *vopālita* or *vopālita-siṇha, as,* m., N. of a lexicographer.

वोर *vora, as,* m. (probably not a Sanskṛit word), a sort of pulse, Dolichos Catjang. — *Vora-paṭṭī,* f. a sort of mat or mattress for sleeping on (perhaps made of the straw of the Vora).

वोरक *voraka, as,* m. (= *volaka*), a scribe, writer.

वोरट *voraṭa, as,* m. a sort of jasmine.

वोरव *vorava, as,* m. a kind of rice (perhaps that called Boro, which is cut in March or April).

वोरुखान *vorukhāna, as,* m. a horse (described as one of a white and red colour).

वोल *vola, am,* n. gum-myrrh (= *raktā-paha*).

वोलक *volaka, as,* m. [cf. *voraka*], a scribe, writer; (*ikā*), f. a sort of cake or pudding made with flour and sugar.

वोल्लासक *vollāsaka,* N. of a town.

वोल्लाह *vollāha, as,* m. a kind of horse (with a light mane and tail).

वोळ्ह *voḷhṛi, ḷhā,* m., Ved. = *voḍhṛi,* a bearer, carrier; an animal used for draught.

वोहित्थ *vohittha, am,* n. a vessel, ship.

वौद्ध *vauddha, am,* n. (for *bauddha*), the collective body of Buddhist writings, (applied also to other infidel writings such as those of the Jainas.)