

Vallakī, f. the *Viṇā* or Indian lute.

Vallabha, *as*, *ā*, *am* (in *Uṇādi*-s. III, 125. said to be fr. rt. *vall*), beloved, desired, dear; supreme, superintending, superintendant; (*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; (*i*), f., N. of a city in Gujārat, 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. — *Vallabhadeva*, *as*, m., N. of a poet. — *Vallabhā-pālaka*, *as*, m. a horse-keeper, groom. — *Vallabhācārya* (*ḥha-āc*), *as*, m., N. of a great teacher of the *Vaiṣṇava* sect, he was a successor of a less celebrated teacher named *Vishṇu-svāmin*, and his followers are sometimes called *Vallabhācāryas*, sometimes *Rudra-sampradāyins*; he was born, it is said, in the forest of *Campāranya* 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 *Saivas* that the *Vaiṣṇavas* 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 *Mtānāṣṭa 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 *Vallabhācāryas* 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. — *Vallabhāshikā-virīti* (*ḥha-ash*), *is*, f., N. of a work.

Vallabhāyita, *am*, n. a kind of coitus; [cf. *pu-rushāyita*.]

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

Vallari, *is*, or *vallari*, 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; (*i*), f. a cowherdess.

Valli, *is*, or *valli*, f. a creeper, any climbing or creeping plant; (*is*), f. the earth; (*i*), f. a plant, *Ligusticum Ajwzen*; N. of an *Upanishad*. — *Vallikāṅkārīka*, f. the plant *Solanum Jacquini*. — *Vallidūrvā*, f. a kind of grass. — *Valli-sākaṭa-potikā*, f. = *mūla-poti*. — *Valli-sūraṇa*, *as*, m. a kind of plant (= *atyamla-parṇi*). — *Valli-gada*, *as*, m. a kind of fish (commonly called *bhola* or *balhāḍā*). — *Valli-ja*, *am*, n. 'creeper-grown,' pepper. — *Vallimudga*, *as*, m. a kind of kidney-bean. — *Vallivadari*, f. a kind of plant (= *bhū-vadari*). — *Vallivriksha*, *as*, m. the *Sāl* tree, *Shorea Robusta*; [cf. *sāla, 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* (= *dhātṛi*).

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

वल्लन valvaja, *as*, m. (also written *balhaja*, 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 *triṇa-valvaja*, *triṇekshu*

drīdha-kshurā, *drīdha-trīṇā*, *drīdha-patṛi*, *pā-niyāsāra*, *mawijī-patṛā*).

वल्ल 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.

वल्हिका *valhika*, *valhika*, = *balhika*, *balhika*, q. q. v. v.

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

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

वव्र vavra, *as*, *ā*, *am* (fr. rt. *vri*), *Ved.* surrounding, enveloping, (*Sāy.* = *vrivvat*); (*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 *Rig-veda I. 116, 10, V. 74, 5*), any form (according to *Naigh. III. 7 = rūpa*); N. of the author of the hymn *Rig-veda V. 19*, (his patronymic is *Ātreya*).

Vavriyas, *vān*, *uśhī*, *vat*, *Ved.* one who has enveloped or obstructed.

वश *vaś*, cl. 2. P. *vaśti* (2nd sing. *vaśshī*, 3rd du. *uśhāś*, 3rd pl. *uśanti*), *Impf.* *avaś* (3rd du. *uśhātām*), *Pot.* *uśyāt*, *Impv.* *vaśtu* (2nd sing. *uśhā*), *uśāsa* (1st du. *uśiva*), *vaśishyati*, *avaśit* or *avaśit*, *vaśitum* (*Ved.* also cl. 3. P. *vivash*), to desire, wish, long for, will; to favour, accept favourably: *Pass.* *uśyate*, *Aor.* *avaśi*, to be desired or wished, &c.: *Caus.* *vāśayati*, *yitum*, *Aor.* *vāśayat*, to cause to desire or wish, make favourable or thankful, give, grant: *Desid.* *vāśishati*: *Intens.* *vāśayate*, *vāśayati* or *vāśayati*, to desire very much, love [cf. *vāvasāna*]; to exult; [cf. *Gr.* *ἐκ-ὠν*, *ἀ-ἐκ-ὠν*, *ἐκ-ἠ-τι*, *ἐκ-ἠ-λο-σ*, *ἐὐκλος*; *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 kri*, 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 *Rishi* preserved by the *Āsvins*; *Vaśa Āsrya*, N. of the author of *Rig-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. — *Vaśamvada-tva*, *am*, n. speaking compliantly. — *Vaśa-kara*, *as*, *i*, *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. — *Vaśan-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. — *Vaśanī*, *is*, *i*, *is*, *i*, *Ved.* performing the will or fulfilling the pleasure (of another). — *Vaśa-vartīn*, *i*, *ini*, *i*, acting obediently to the will (of another), obsequious. — *Vaśādhyaṅka* (*śa-ādhi*), *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*, *i*, m. a dog, (for *vaśā-pāyin*, q. v.). — *Vaśi-karaṇa*, *am*, n. the act of making subject, subjugating, overcoming by charms, &c., enchanting, charming. — *Vaśi-kṛi*, cl. 8. P. *-karoti*, *-kartum*, to make subject to another's will, bring into subjection, subjugate. — *Vaśi-kṛita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, subjected to the will (of another), brought into subjection, subdued, enthralled, bewitched, fascinated. — *Vaśi-bhū*, cl. 1. P. *-bhanati*, *-bhavitum*, to become subject to another's will. — *Vaśi-bhūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, become subject, subjugated, brought under control.

Vaśukā, f. an obedient wife, submissive woman. *Vaśana*, *am*, n. wishing, desiring, willing, &c.

Vaśaniya, *as*, *ā*, *am*, to be wished or willed. *Vaśaku*, *us*, m. a bird (?).

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

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

Vaśikā, *i*, *ini*, *i*, having will or power; having or being in authority, powerful, being in subjection, subdued, subjugated, under control, obedient; (*i*), m. a ruler, lord (*Ved.*); a sage with subdued passions; (*ini*), f. the *Samī* tree, *Acacia* or *Mimosa Sama*; 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. *vaśuka*]; (*as*), m. the tree *Achyranthes Aspera*; a sort of pepper (= *gaja-pippalī*; cf. *vaśira*); orris root.

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

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

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. clothes. — *Vaśyātā*, f. or *vaśya-tva*, *am*, n. subjugation, fitness for subjection, humility. — *Vaśyātman* (*ya-āt*), *ā*, *ā*, *am*, of subdued mind.

Vaśyaka, *as*, *ā*, *am*, = *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.

वषट *vashaṭ*, ind. (probably for *vakshat*, *Vedic* Let of rt. 1. *vah*; cf. *sraushat*), 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. *Pūshne vashaṭ*.) — *Vashaṭ-kartri*, *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 *Sākātyana*); [cf. *vashkaya*; *Gr.* *μῶχος*, *μοσχάς*; *Lat.* *vaca*.]

Vashkayānī or *vashkayānī*, f. a cow that has