

- (xxiii) Vasiṣṭha was one of the twentyone Prajāpatis. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 334, Stanza 36).
- (xxiv) Vasiṣṭha is considered to be one of the Citraśikhāṇḍīs (Saptarṣis—seven hermits) (See under Citraśikhāṇḍīs).
- (xxv) Once Vasiṣṭha talked about Puruṣārthas (the objects of life) to Brahmā. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 6).
- (xxvi) Vasiṣṭha talked to Saudāsa about giving cows as alms. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 78, Stanza 5).
- (xxvii) On another occasion Vasiṣṭha gave advice to Paraśurāma and talked about the origin of Gold. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 44).
- (xxviii) Vasiṣṭha once told Arundhatī how weakness was caused. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 93, Stanza 31).
- (xxix) Vasiṣṭha avowed that he was not one of them who had stolen the lotus flowers of Agastya. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 23, Stanza 114).
- (xxx) Āpava, Arundhatīpati, Brahmarṣi, Devarṣi, Hairaṇyagarbha, Maitrāvāruṇi, Vāruṇi, and such other words are used as synonyms of Vasiṣṭha, in the Mahābhārata.
- VĀSIṢṬHA.** An Agni (fire). (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 220, Stanza 1).
- VĀSIṢṬHA (M).** Vasiṣṭha tīrtha. It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, that he who bathes in this tīrtha would become a Brahmin.
- VĀSIṢṬHA PARVATA.** A mountain famous in the Purāṇas. It is mentioned in Ādi Parva, Chapter 214, Stanza 2, that Arjuna came and sat on this mountain during his pilgrimage.
- VASIṢṬHĀPAVĀHA.** An ancient holy bath on the banks of the river Sarasvatī. (See under Vasiṣṭha, fifth confrontation).
- VASIṢṬHĀŚRAMA.** A holy place near Nīściraṅgama. This holy bath is famous throughout the three worlds. Those who bathe in this place will enjoy the fruits of performing Vājapeya yajña. (Drinking sacrifice). (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 87, Stanza 140).
- VASORDHĀRĀ.** Wife of the Vasu named Agni. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 6).
- VASTRAPA.** A group of Kṣatriyas. The princes belonging to this group brought presents to Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Stanza 15).
- VĀSTUPURUṢA.** In days of yore a ghost of immense size, who was feared by all other ghosts came into existence. This ghost was buried inside the earth by the Devas. This ghost is called Vāstupuruṣa. He is the deity of whatever we build on the earth. The offering made to this Vāstupuruṣa on completion of a house is called "Puravāstubali". (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 40).
- VASU I.** A King named Uparicaravasu. For further details see under Uparicaravasu).
- VASU II.** Aṣṭavāsus. (The eight Vasus). (For further details see under Aṣṭavāsus).
- VASU III.** A son born to Kuśa, King of Kanyākubja by his wife Vaidarbhī. Kuśa had four sons, Kuśāmba, Kuśānābha, Asūrtaṛajas and Vasu. Of them Kuśāmba built the city of Kauśāmbī, Kuśānābha the city of Mahodayapura, Asūrtaṛajas the city of Dharmāraṇya and Vasu the city of Girivraja which is erected in the middle of five hills. The river Māgadhī flows around this city. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Bālakāṇḍa Sarga 32).
- VASU IV.** A Vasu is mentioned in Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa Chapter 58, as the brother of Paraśurāma. Vasu, Rumaṇvān, Suṣeṇa, Viśvāvasu and Paraśurāma were the five sons born to Jamadagni by his wife Reṇukā.
- VASU V.** A son of Murāsura. The sons of Murāsura were, Tāmra, Antarikṣa, Śravaṇa, Vasu, Vibhāvasu, Nabhasvān and Aruṇa. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 10).
- VASU VI.** A mighty King of the Kṛmi dynasty. (Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74, Stanza 13).
- VASU VII.** It is mentioned in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 94, Stanza 17, that the King Īlīna had five sons, Duṣyanta, Śūra, Bhīma, Pravasu and Vasu by his wife Rathantari.
- VASU VIII.** A scholarly Brahmin-hermit. The hermit Paila was the son of this Vasu. (M.B. Sabhā Parva Chapter 33, Stanza 35).
- VASU IX.** Vasu is used as a synonym of Śiva in Mahābhārata, Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 17, Stanza 140.
- VASU X.** A name of Mahāviṣṇu. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 149, Stanza 25).
- VASU XI.** A King. He was born to Uttānapāda by Sūnṛtā. A controversy arose among hermits once, about cow-sacrifice and for a solution of the problem the hermits approached this king Vasu, who told them his perception that the sacrifice of cow was, strictly speaking, a matter of slaughter and as such it was to be forbidden. As the hermits could not agree with the King, they cursed him "Let the King go to Pātāla (underworld). Vasu then did very severe penance and attained heaven. (Matsya Purāṇa, 143, 18-25).
- VASUCANDRA.** A King who was the supporter and helper of Yudhiṣṭhira. He was as mighty as the powerful Indra. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 158, Stanza 40).
- VASUDĀMĀ.** An attendant of Subrahmaṇya. (M.B. Śālyā Parva, Chapter 46, Stanza 5).
- VASUDĀNA I.** A Kṣatriya King. This King who was a member of the council of Yudhiṣṭhira, was the ruler of Pāṁśu. It is stated in Mahābhārata that this King presented Yudhiṣṭhira with twentysix elephants and two thousand horses. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Stanza 27). In the Bhārata battle this King was the support of Yudhiṣṭhira and Dhṛṣṭadyumna. But he was killed by the arrow of Droṇa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapters 151 and 171; Droṇa Parva, Chapters 23 and 190; Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6).
- VASUDĀNA II.** A prince of Pāncāla, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. He was killed by Droṇācāya. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 21, Stanza 55).
- VASUDĀNAPUTRA.** A King who had taken the side of the Kauravas and fought against the Pāṇḍavas. He killed Abhibhū, the son of King of Kāśī. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 74).
- VASUDATTĀ I.** Mother of Vararuci. (See under Vararuci).
- VASUDATTA II. (VĀSUDEVA).** Father of Sudevā, a woman who had taken rebirth as a hog. (See under Sudevā III).
- VĀSUDEVA I.** Being the son of Vasudeva, Śrī Kṛṣṇa was called Vāsudeva.
- VĀSUDEVA II.** See under Pauṇḍrakavāsudeva.
- VASUDEVA.** Father of Śrī Kṛṣṇa.