full-grown calves, a cow bearing many calves; [cf. *vaskayaṇī.*]

वस् 1. *vas*, a root assumed by some to explain Ṛig-veda VI. 38, 2. *dūrāć ćid ā vasato asya karṇā*, his ears hear even from a great distance, but according to Sāy. fr. rt. 6. *vas.*

वस् 2. *vas* (sometimes written *bas*), cl. 4. P. *vasyati, ravāsa, vasitum*, to be straight or unbending, to be fixed or erect; to make firm, fix.

वस् 3. *vas* (a Vedic rt. which probably afterwards passed into *ush*, cf. 2. *ush, vivasvat, ushas*), cl. 6. P. *ućhati, uvāsa*, Let *uććhāt*, Inf. *vastave*, Ved. to shine: Caus. *vāsayati*, &c., to cause to shine; [cf. Goth. *uhtvo.*]

वस् 4. *vas*, cl. 10. P. *vāsayati, -yitum*, Aor. *avīvasat*, to love; to cut, cut off, divide; to accept, take; to offer; to kill.

वस् 5. *vas*, cl. 2. A. *vaste, vavase, vasishyate, avasishṭa, vasitum*, to wear (as clothes), to put on (clothes &c.), cover with dress, dress: Pass. *vasyate:* Caus. *vāsayati, -te:* Desid. *vivasishate:* Intens. *vāvasyate, vāvasti;* [cf. Zend *vanh, vas-tra;* Gr. *ἕν-νυ-μι* (for *ϝεσ-νυμι*), *εἷ-μα* (= Ved. *vasman*), *ἱμάτ-ιο-ν, ἕσ-θ-ος, ἐσ-θ-ής, ἑ-ᾱνό-ς, ἑ-ᾱνό-ς*; Lat. *ves-ti-s, vesti-o;* Goth. *ga-vas-jan, vas-ti;* Angl. Sax. *werian.*]

Vas (at the end of a comp.), wearing.

1. *vasat, an, atī, at*, wearing, putting on (clothes).

1. *vasana, am*, n. cloth, clothes, dress, attire; covering, clothing; an ornament worn by women round the loins, (in this sense also *ā*, f.)—*Vasanārṇa* (°*na-ṛiṇa*), *am*, n. debt of a cloth.

Vasarhan, ā, m., Ved. 'assuming various vestures,' epithet of Agni, (according to Sāy. Ṛig-veda I. 122, 3 = *vasanārha* or = *vāsakānāṃ vṛikshādīnāṃ hantṛi* or = *vāsārha*, i. e. *vāsarasya gamayitṛi.*)

Vasāna, as, ā, am, wearing, putting on (clothes).

1. *vasi, is*, m. f. (?), clothes. (For 2. see col. 2.)

1. *vasita, as, ā, am*, worn, put on.

Vasitṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, one who wears, wearing.

Vasitvā, ind. having worn, having put on (clothes), wearing.

1. *vasti, is*, m. f. (?), cloth, (only the pl. *vastayas* seems to be used, and is said to mean 'the ends or skirt of a cloth.')

Vastṛi, tā, trī, tṛi, Ved. one who clothes, a clother; (perhaps) shining, lighting up, illuminating, (connected with rt. 3. *vas.*)

Vastra, am, n. (said to be sometimes *as*, m.), cloth, clothes, garment, raiment, apparel, dress, vesture, night-dress, bed-clothes, a covering, cover.—*Vastra-kuṭṭima, am*, n. 'cloth-hut,' an umbrella; a tent.—*Vastra-gṛiha, am*, n. 'cloth-house,' a tent.—*Vastra-granthi, is*, m. the knot which fastens the lower garments above the hips.—*Vastra-ćchanna, as, ā, am*, clad in clothes.—*Vastra-da, as, ā, am*, giving clothes.—*Vastra-nirṇejaka, as*, m. a washer of clothes, washerman.—*Vastra-pañjala, as*, m., N. of a plant (= *kola-kanda*).—*Vastra-paridhāna, am*, n. the putting on of clothes, dressing.—*Vastra-putrikā*, f. a doll, puppet.—*Vastra-pūta, as, ā, am*, purified with a cloth, filtered through a cloth (said of water).—*Vastra-bhūshaṇa, as*, m., N. of a tree; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *mañjishṭhā*).—*Vastra-bhedaka, as*, or *vastra-bhedin, i*, m. a cloth-cutter, tailor.—*Vastra-mathi, is, is, i*, Ved. carrying off clothes by force, stealing clothes, (Sāy. = *vastra-māthin.*)—*Vastra-yugala, am*, n. two garments.—*Vastra-yugin, i, inī, i*, having or possessing a couple of garments.—*Vastra-yugma, am*, n. a pair of garments or clothes of any kind.—*Vastra-yoni, is*, f. the basis or material of cloth (as cotton, silk, wool, &c.).—*Vastra-rañjana, as*, m. 'cloth-colourer,' safflower.—*Vastra-vilāsa, as*, m. foppery in dress.—*Vastra-veshṭita, as, ā, am*, covered with clothes, well clad.—*Vastrāgāra* (°*ra-āg*°), *as, am*, n. a clothier's shop; a tent.—*Vastrāńćala* (°*ra-aṅ*°), *am*, n. the end or hem of a garment.—*Vastrānta* (°*ra-an*°), *as*, m. the end of a garment.—*Vastrāpahāraka* (°*ra-ap*°), *as*, or *vastrāpahārin, i*, m. a stealer of clothes.—*Vastrārdha* (°*ra-ar*°), *am*, n. the half of a garment.—*Vastrārdha-prāvṛita* or *vastrārdha-saṃvīta* or *vastrārdha-saṃvṛita, as, ā, am*, covered or clothed with half a garment.—*Vastrāvakarta* (°*ra-av*°), *as*, m. a fragment of a garment.—*Vastrotkarshaṇa* (°*ra-ut*°), *am*, n. the act of taking off clothes.

Vastraya, Nom. P. *vastrayati, -yitum*, to dress one's self.

1. *vasna, am*, n. (for 2. see p. 897, col. 2), cloth, a cloth, clothes; skin.

1. *vasman, a*, n., Ved. a garment.

वस् 6. *vas*, cl. 1. P. *vasati* (ep. also A. *vasate*), *uvāsa, vatsyati* (ep. *vasishyati*), *avātsīt* (ep. *avoshīt*), *vastum*, to dwell, live, to inhabit, dwell in, abide in (with loc. or even acc., e. g. *vaneshu vas*, to dwell in woods; *nadīr vas*, to live in rivers); to dwell with, live near (with loc. or with *saha* governing an inst.); to spend (time), pass (a night); cl. 10. P. *vasayati*, &c., to dwell: Pass. *ushyate* (Part. *ushita*, see 2. *ushita*, s. v.), to be dwelt: Caus. *vāsayati, -yitum*, Aor. *avīvasat*, to cause to dwell, to lodge; to people; to receive hospitably or as a guest; to let abide; to dwell, inhabit: Desid. *vivatsati*, to wish to dwell: Intens. *vāvasyate, vāvasti*, to remain, be in, be engaged in; [cf. Gr. *ἅστυ, ϝάστυ, ἀστεῖο-ς, ἀστό-ς, ἑστία, ὑπερ-φίον*, (probably also) *εὐνή, ἰαύω, αὐλή, αὖλις*: Lat. *Vesta, vesti-bulum, verna*, (perhaps also) *vās, vāsum:* Goth. *visan, vas* = Eng. *was:* Old Germ. *wisu, was*, 'I was; he was;' *warumes*, 'we were;' *weren, wonen:* Mod. Germ. *war, gewesen, Wesen, an-wesend:* Angl. Sax. *wesan, ed-wist, werig, wunian:* Hib. *fosaim*, 'I stay, lodge;' *fosra*, 'a dwelling, abode;' *arasaim*, 'I dwell;' *aras*, 'a dwelling-house.']

2. *vasat, an, antī, at*, dwelling, inhabiting, lodging.

Vasati, is, or *vasatī*, f. a dwelling-place, dwelling, house, abode, residence, (*kāma-v*°, 'abode of love,' a term belonging to erotic composition); abiding; a Jaina monastery; night, (in this sense perhaps connected with rt. 5. *vas*); [cf. Hib. *fosadh*, 'staying.']

2. *vasana, am*, n. a dwelling, residence, house.—*Vasana-sadman, a*, n. a dwelling-house, abode, habitation.

Vasamāna, as, ā, am, dwelling, abiding.

Vasavya, am, n. (fr. *vasu*), Ved. a quantity of goods or treasure, wealth, opulence.

2. *vasi, is*, m. (for 1. see col. 1), dwelling, abode; a dwelling.

2. *vasita, as, ā, am*, dwelling, inhabiting [cf. 2. *ushita*]; stored (said of grain); (*am*), n. abiding, abode, residence; (*ā*), f. incorrect for *vasī-tā.*

Vasira, am, n. sea salt; (*as*), m. = *gaja-pippalī*, a plant bearing a pungent seed or fruit resembling pepper, (according to some also *am*, n.; cf. *vaśira.*)

Vasishṭha, as, m. (superl. of *vasu* or *vasumat*; cf. *vasīyas*), 'the most wealthy,' N. of a very celebrated Vedic Ṛishi or inspired sage (owner of the 'cow of plenty,' called Nandinī, offspring of Surabhi, which by granting all desires made him, as his name implies, master of every *vasu* or desirable object; he was the typical representative of Brāhmanical dignity, and the legends of his conflict with Viśvā-mitra, who raised himself from the military to the sacerdotal class, though probably founded on the actual struggles which took place between the Brāhmans and Kshatriyas, were doubtless mostly invented to impress the mind with the power and superiority of the priesthood; a great many hymns of the Ṛig-veda are ascribed to these two great rivals, those of the seventh Maṇḍala, besides some others, being attributed to Vasishṭha, while those of the third Maṇḍala are assigned to Viśvā-mitra; in one of Vasishṭha's hymns he is represented as king Su-dās's family priest, an office to which Viśvā-mitra also aspired; in another hymn Vasishṭha claims to have been inspired by Varuṇa, and in another [Ṛig-veda VII. 33, 11] he is called the son of the Apsaras Urvaśī by Mitra and Varuṇa, whence his patronymic Maitrāvaruṇi; in Manu I. 35, he is enumerated among the ten Prajā-patis or Patriarchs produced by Manu Svāyambhuva for the peopling of the universe; in the Mahā-bhārata he is mentioned as the family priest of the solar race or family of Ikshvāku and Rāma-ćandra, and in the Purāṇas as one of the arrangers of the Vedas in the Dvāpara age; in the first and second chapters of the Raghu-vaṃśa he is described as releasing king Dilīpa from his curse of childlessness by directing him to attend upon the cow Nandinī in atonement for an offence he had unintentionally committed against the parent cow Surabhi; according to one account Vasishṭha married Ūrjā, 'Strength;' according to another, Arundhatī, one of the Pleiades, by whom he had seven sons [see *arundhatī*]; other legends make him one of the seven great patriarchal sages regarded as forming the stars of the Great Bear [see *ṛishi*]; his name is often written Vaśishṭha, q. v., in which case it must be connected with *vaśa* and *vaśin*); N. of the author of a law-book (perhaps intended to be ascribed to the Vedic Ṛishi above); (*ās*), m. pl. the family of Vasishṭha; (*Vasishṭhasyāṅkuśa* and *Vasishṭhasyānupadam*, N. of two Sāmans.)—*Vasishṭha-tantra, am*, n., N. of a Tantra work.—*Vasishṭha-putra, ās*, m. pl. 'the sons or descendants of Vasishṭha,' N. of the authors of Ṛig-veda VII. 33, 10–14.—*Vasishṭha-pramukha, as, ā, am*, preceded or led by Vasishṭha.—*Vasishṭha-prāćī*, f., N. of a place.—*Vasishṭha-bhṛigv-atri-sama, as, ā, am*, equal to (the three great saints) Vasishṭha, Bhṛigu, and Atri (all three being reckoned among the nine Prajā-patis, Manu I. 35).—*Vasishṭha-saṃhitā*, f., N. of a philosophical treatise; = *yoga-vāsishṭha.*—*Vasishṭhāpavāha* (°*ṭha-ap*°), *as*, m., N. of a place on the Sarasvatī (where that river carried the Ṛishi Vasishṭha away so that he escaped from Viśvā-mitra).

Vasīyas, ān, asī, as (compar. of *vasu* or *vasu-mat*, cf. *vasishṭha*), more wealthy, better, more excellent.

Vasu, us, us or *vī* (Ved.), *u*, good (Ved.); wealthy, rich (Ved.); sweet, sweet-flavoured; dry, dried; (*us*), m. (pl. *vasavas*), N. of a kind of god or semi-divine being belonging to a class of eight (forming one of the nine Gaṇas or classes enumerated under Gaṇa-devatā, q. v.; the eight Vasus were originally personifications, like other Vedic deities, of natural phenomena, and are usually mentioned with the other Gaṇas or classes common to the Veda, viz. the eleven Rudras and the twelve Ādityas, constituting with them with Dyaus, 'Heaven,' and Pṛithivī, 'Earth' [or, according to some, with Indra and Prajā-pati, or, according to others, with the two Aśvins], the number of thirty-three gods to which reference is frequently made: the names of the Vasus, according to the Vishṇu-Purāṇa, are, 1. Āpa [connected with *ap*, 'water']; 2. Dhruva, 'the Pole-star;' 3. Soma, 'the Moon;' 4. Dhava or Dhara; 5. Anila, 'Wind;' 6. Anala or Pāvaka, 'Fire;' 7. Pratyūsha, 'the Dawn;' 8. Prabhāsa, 'Light;' but their appellations are variously given by different authorities, Ahan, 'Day,' being sometimes substituted for 1; in their relationship to Fire and Light they appear to belong to the Vedic rather than Purānic period of mythology); a symbolical expression for the number eight; N. of Agni or Fire; of Śiva; of Kuvera, the god of wealth; of a king; of a Ṛishi with the patronymic Bhāradvāja (author of the hymns Ṛig-veda IX. 80–82); the sun; a ray of light; a rein; the tie of a yoke; a halter; a tree; the tree Sesbana Grandiflora; the plant Trophis Aspera; a lake, pool; a kind of fish; (*us*), f. light, radiance; (*u*), n. wealth, riches (abl. gen., Ved. *vasvas*); a thing, substance; gold; a gem, jewel; water; a sort of salt; a yellow kind of kidney-bean; a medicinal root (commonly called Vṛiddhi; said to be also *us*, f.); [cf. Gr. *ἑΰς, ἑάων.*]—*Vasu-karṇa, as*, m., N. of a Ṛishi with the