

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

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

**वस्** 2. *vas* (sometimes written *bas*), cl. 4. P. *vāsyati*, *vāvāsa*, *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*, *vī-vasvat*, *ushas*), cl. 6. P. *udchati*, *uvāsa*, *Leṣ udchāt*, Inf. *vastave*, Ved. to shine: Caus. *vāsa-yati*, &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*, *vuvase*, *vāsihyate*, *avāsishā*, *vasitum*, to wear (as clothes), to put on (clothes &c.), cover with dress, dress: Pass. *vāsyate*: Caus. *vāsayati*, *-te*: Desid. *vīvasishate*: Intens. *vāvāsyate*, *vūvasi*; [cf. Zend *vanh*, *vas-tra*; Gr. *ἔν-υ-μ* (for *ἔσ-υ-μ*), *ἐ-μ* (= Ved. *vasman*), *ἰμᾶτ-ιο-ν*, *ἔσ-θ-ος*, *ἔσ-θ-ῆ-ς*, *ἔ-ἄρ-ος*, *ἔ-ἄρ-ος*; Lat. *ves-ti-s*, *vesti-o*; Goth. *ga-vas-jun*, *vas-ti*; Angl. Sax. *wertan*.]

*Vas* (at the end of a comp.), wearing.  
1. *vasat*, *an*, *ati*, *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.) = *Vasānāra* ('*na-rāna*'), *am*, n. debt of a cloth.

*Vasarhan*, *ā*, m., Ved. 'assuming various vestures,' epithet of Agni, (according to Śāy. Ṛig-veda I. 122, 3 = *vasānāra* ho = *vāsākanāra* *vīkshādīmā* *lantri* or = *vāsārha*, i. e. *vāsarasya* *gamayitri*.)

*Vasāna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, wearing, putting on (clothes).  
1. *vāsi*, *is*, m. f. (?), clothes. (For 2. see col. 2.)

1. *vasita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, worn, put on.  
*Vasitri*, *tā*, *trī*, *trī*, one who wears, wearing.  
*Vasitvā*, ind. having worn, having put on (clothes), wearing.

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

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

*Vāstra*, *am*, n. (said to be sometimes *as*, m.), cloth, clothes, garment, raiment, apparel, dress, vesture, night-dress, bed-clothes, a covering, cover. = *Vāstra-kūṭṭi-ma*, *am*, n. 'cloth-but,' an umbrella; a tent. = *Vāstra-griha*, *am*, n. 'cloth-house,' a tent. = *Vāstra-granthī*, *is*, m. the knot which fastens the lower garments above the hips. = *Vāstra-ēchanna*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, clad in clothes. = *Vāstra-da*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, giving clothes.

= *Vāstra-nirnejaka*, *as*, m. a washer of clothes, washerman. = *Vāstra-paijala*, *as*, m., N. of a plant (= *kola-kanda*). = *Vāstra-paridhāna*, *am*, n. the putting on of clothes, dressing. = *Vāstra-pūtrikā*, *f*, a doll, puppet. = *Vāstra-pūta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, purified with a cloth, filtered through a cloth (said of water). = *Vāstra-bhūshana*, *as*, m., N. of a tree; (*ā*), f. a kind of plant (= *manjishthā*).

= *Vāstra-bhedaka*, *as*, or *vāstra-bhedin*, *i*, m. a cloth-cutter, tailor. = *Vāstra-māthī*, *is*, *is*, *i*, Ved. carrying off clothes by force, stealing clothes, (Śāy. = *vāstra-māthin*). = *Vāstra-yugala*, *am*, n. two garments. = *Vāstra-yugin*, *i*, *inī*, *i*, having or possessing a couple of garments. = *Vāstra-yugma*, *am*, n. a pair of garments or clothes of any kind. = *Vāstra-yoni*, *is*, *f*, the basis or material of cloth (as cotton, silk, wool, &c.). = *Vāstra-rājāna*, *as*, m. 'cloth-colourer,' safflower. = *Vāstra-vīlāsa*, *as*, m. foppery in dress. = *Vāstra-veshṭita*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, covered with clothes, well clad. = *Vāstrāgāra* ('*ra-āg*'), *as*, *am*, n. n. a clothier's shop; a tent.

= *Vāstrāncala* ('*ra-an*'), *am*, n. the end or hem of a garment. = *Vāstrānta* ('*ra-an*'), *as*, m. the end of a garment. = *Vāstrāpahāraka* ('*ra-ap*'), *as*, or *vāstrāpahārīn*, *i*, m. a stealer of clothes. = *Vāstrārtha* ('*ra-ar*'), *am*, n. the half of a garment. = *Vāstrārtha-prāvṛita* or *vāstrārtha-samvīta* or *vāstrārtha-sapvīta*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, covered or clothed with half a garment. = *Vāstrāvākarta* ('*ra-av*'), *as*, m. a fragment of a garment. = *Vāstrōtkarshāṇa* ('*ra-ut*'), *am*, n. the act of taking off clothes.

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

1. *vama*, *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. *avāsīt* (ep. *avosīt*), *vastum*, to dwell, live, to inhabit, dwell in, abide in (with loc. or even acc., e. g. *vāneshu vas*, to dwell in woods; *nodūr 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. *vāsayati*, &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. *vīvasati*, to wish to dwell: Intens. *vāvāsyate*, *vāvāsti*, to remain, be in, be engaged in; [cf. Gr. *ἄστυ*, *ἔστυ*, *ἄστυ-ος*, *ἄστυ-ος*, *ἔστυ*, *ἔστυ-ων*, (probably also) *εὐῆν*, *ἰαῖω*, *ἀβλῆ*, *ἀβλῆς*: Lat. *Vesta*, *vesti-bulum*, *verna*, (perhaps also) *vās*, *vāsūm*: Goth. *visan*, *vas* = Eng. *was*: Old Germ. *visu*, *was*, 'I was; he was'; *warumes*, 'we were'; *weren*, *women*: 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*, *anti*, *at*, dwelling, inhabiting, lodging.

*Vasati*, *is*, or *vasati*, *f*, a dwelling-place, dwelling, house, abode, residence, (*kāma-no*), 'abode of love,' a term belonging to erotic composition); abiding; a Jainia 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.

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

2. *vāsi*, *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 *vāsi-tā*.

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

*Vasishtha*, *as*, m. (superl. of *vasu* or *vasumat*; cf. *vasiyas*), 'the most wealthy'; N. of a very celebrated Vedic Rishi or inspired sage (owner of the 'cow of plenty,' called Nandini, 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 Brāhmins 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 Vasishtha, while those of the third Maṇḍala are assigned to Viśvā-mitra; in one of Vasishtha's hymns he is represented as king Su-dās's family priest, an office to which Viśvā-mitra

also aspired; in another hymn Vasishtha claims to have been inspired by Varuṇa, and in another [Ṛig-veda VII. 33, 11] he is called the son of the Apsaras Urvāśi by Mitra and Varuṇa, whence his patronymic Maitrāvraṇi; 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-āndra, and in the Purāṇas as one of the arrangers of the Vedas in the Dvāpāra age; in the first and second chapters of the Rāghu-vaṅśa he is described as releasing king Dilipa from his curse of childlessness by directing him to attend upon the cow Nandini in atonement for an offence he had unintentionally committed against the parent cow Surabhi; according to one account Vasishtha 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 *ṛishī*]; his name is often written Vasishtha, q. v., in which case it must be connected with *vāsa* and *vāsin*; N. of the author of a law-book (perhaps intended to be ascribed to the Vedic Rishi above); (*ās*), m. pl. the family of Vasishtha; (*Vasishthasyānkūsa* and *Vasishthasyā-nupadam*, N. of two Sāmans.) = *Vasishtha-tantra*, *am*, n., N. of a Tantra work. = *Vasishtha-putra*, *ās*, m. pl. 'the sons or descendants of Vasishtha,' N. of the authors of Ṛig-veda VII. 33, 10-14. = *Vasishtha-pramukha*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, preceded or led by Vasishtha. = *Vasishtha-prācī*, *f*, N. of a place. = *Vasishtha-bhṛigu-atrī-sama*, *as*, *ā*, *am*, equal to (the three great saints) Vasishtha, Bhṛigu, and Atri (all three being reckoned among the nine Prajā-patis, Manu I. 35). = *Vasishtha-samhitā*, *f*, N. of a philosophical treatise; = *yoga-vāsishtha*. = *Vasishthāpavāha* ('*tha-ap*'), *as*, m., N. of a place on the Sarasvatī (where that river carried the Rishi Vasishtha away so that he escaped from Viśvā-mitra).

*Vasiyas*, *ān*, *asī*, *as* (compar. of *vasu* or *vasumat*, cf. *Vasishtha*), 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 in the Veda, viz. the eleven Rudras and the twelve Ādityas, constituting with them and with Dyaus, 'Heaven,' and Pṛithivī, 'Earth' [or, according to some, with Indra and Prajā-pati, or, according to others, with the two Āsvins], the number of thirty-three gods to which reference is frequently made: the names of the Vasus, according to the Vishnu-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 I; 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 Siva; of Kuvera, the god of wealth; of a king; of a Rishi with the patronymic Bhāradvāja (author of the hymns Ṛig-veda IX. 80-82); the sun; a ray of light; a reio; the tie of a yoke; a halter; a tree; the tree Sesbania 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 Vriddhi; said to be also *us*, f.); [cf. Gr. *ἔús*, *ἔδων*.] = *Vasu-karna*, *as*, m., N. of a Rishi with the