

Vetravati f. : Name of a river.

A. Location : Listed by Samjaya twice among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 15, 18, 13 (or in 6. 10. 18 *vetravatī* is Carmanvatī's epithet 'full of reeds'). **B. Description :** All the rivers listed by Samjaya are described as mothers of the universe and very strong (*viśvasya mātaraḥ sarvāḥ sarvāś caiva mahābalāḥ*) 6. 10. 35. **C. Past event :** One of the rivers seen by Mārkaṇḍeya in the belly of the Bāla (3. 186. 83 = Nārāyaṇa 3. 187. 3) 3. 186. 93. **D. Importance :** (1) Listed by Mārkaṇḍeya among rivers which are proclaimed to be mothers of fire-hearths, i. e. on the banks of which sacrifices were performed 3. 212. 22 (for citation and Nī. see *Kapilā*); (2) Finds mention in the *Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa* 13. 151. 16, 2.

Vedasmṛti f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 16, 13 (for other details see *Atikṛṣṇā*); finds mention in the *Daivata-Rṣi-Vamśa* 13. 151. 20, 2.

Vedaśvā f. : Name of a river.

Listed by Samjaya among the rivers of the Bhāratavarṣa; people used its water for drinking 6. 10. 27, 13 (for other details see *Atikṛṣṇā*).

Vedī¹ f. : Name of a sacred place.

Described as highly inaccessible (*parama-durgamā*) 3. 82. 42; by visiting it one gets the fruit of an Aśvamedha and obtains the condition of Uśanas (*gaccheḥ cauśanasīm gatim*) 3. 82. 42 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 3. 84. 56: *auśanasīm gatim śukratvam*)

Vedī² f. : Name of a sacred place having the form of an altar.

A. Origin : Viśvakarman offered a sacrifice in the forest of Svayambhū (Brahman); at this sacrifice Svayambhū gave the entire earth as *dakṣiṇā* to Kaśyapa; angered at being gifted to a mortal, the earth entered Rasātala; when propitiated by Kaśyapa, the earth emerged from water and appeared in the form of an altar (*punar unmajjya salilād vedirūpā sthitā babhau || saiṣā prakāśate rājan vedīsamsthānalakṣaṇā*) 3. 114. 17-23. **B. Characteristic :** If touched by a mortal the Vedī would enter the ocean (*sprṣṭā hi martyena tataḥ samudram eṣā vedī pravṛtati ...*) 3. 114. 24; hence described as 'going to the ocean' (*sāgaragā*) 3. 114. 26. **C. Holiness :** By ascending it one is endowed with virility (*āruhyātra mahārāja viryavān vai bhaviṣyasi*) 3. 114. 23. **D. Epic event :** As advised by Lomaśa, Yudhiṣṭhira ascended the Vedī; before he did it, Lomaśa pronounced on him benediction (*svastyayana*); Yudhiṣṭhira was also to utter the following truth (*satyavākya*) while ascending the altar: *agnir mitro yonir āpo 'tha devyo viṣṇo retas tvam amṛtasya nābhiḥ* 3. 114. 24-26.

Vedyā f. : Name of a river.

Described as having water for most part of the year (? *bahutojūḥ*) 13. 26. 41; by bathing there (*upaspr̥ṣya*) a person becomes one with Brahman (*brahmabhūto virājate*) 13. 26. 41.

Vaijayanta m. : Name of a mountain.

A. Location : In the midst of the ocean of milk (*kṣīrodasya samudrasya madhye*) 12. 338. 9. **B. Description :** Well known (*khyāta*) 12. 338. 9; excellent mountain (*parvatapravara*) 12. 338. 9, (*girivara*) 12. 338. 21; having lustre like that of gold (*hātakaśamaprabha*) 12. 338. 9; where god