

MBh. — *bīja*, n. 'seed of the V°', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — *brahmacarya*, n. studentship for acquiring the V°, GrS. — *brāhmaṇa*, m. a Brāhmaṇa knowing the V°, a true or right Br°, Buddh. — *bhāga*, m. a fourth part, one fourth, Hcat.; °*gādī*, m. N. of wk. — *bhāshya*, n. a commentary on the V° (esp. Sāyaṇa's commentary on RV.); — *kāra*, m. N. of Sāyaṇa, Cat. — *mantra*, m. a M° or verse of the V° (see comp.); pl. N. of a people, MārKP.; — *daṇḍaka* (with *karmō-payogin*), m. N. of an author; °*trāṇukramanikā*, f., °*trārtha-dīpikā*, f. N. of wks. — *maya*, mf(ī)n. consisting of i.e. containing the V° or sacred knowledge, AitBr.; MBh. &c. — *mātri*, f. 'mother of the V°', N. of Sarasvatī and Sāvitrī and Gāyatrī, TĀr.; MBh. &c.; — *ṭikā*, f. N. of wk. — *mātrikā*, f. = °*mā-tri*, N. of Sāvitrī, Pañcar. — *māli*, m. N. of a Brāhmaṇ, Cat. — *māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *mitra*, m. 'V°-friend', N. of various preceptors and authors, Cat. — *mukha*, n. N. of wk. (cf. *-vadana*). — *munḍa*, m. (prob.) N. of an Asura; — *vadha*, m. N. of wk., Cat. — *mūrti*, f. 'embodiment of the V°' (applied to the sun), MārKP. (sometimes used as an honourable title before the names of learned Brāhmaṇs). — *mūla*, mfn. 'Veda-rooted', grounded on the Veda, Kām. — *yajña*, m. a Vedic sacrifice, Mn.; MBh.; — *maya*, mf(ī)n. formed or consisting of the above sacrifices, VP. — *rakshaṇa*, n. the preservation of the Veda (as a duty of the Brāhmaṇical class), W. — *rahasya*, n. 'secret doctrine of the Veda', N. of the Upanishads, MBh. — *rāta*, w. r. for *deva-rāta*, Hariv. — *rāsi*, m. 'whole collection of the Veda', the entire V°, Sāy.; — *krīta-stotra*, n. N. of a Stotra. — *lakshaṇa*, n. or — *lakshaṇa-sūtra-vṛtti*, f. N. of wks. — *vacana*, n. a text of the Veda, W. — *vat*, mfn. having or familiar with the V°, Hariv.; (atī), f. N. of a river, MBh.; Pur. (cf. *vedasini*, *velasini*); of a beautiful woman (daughter of Kuśa-dhvaṇa, whose story is told in the Rāmāyaṇa; she became an ascetic, and being insulted by Rāvaṇa in the wood where she was performing her penances, destroyed herself by entering fire, but was born again as Sītā or, accord. to other legends, as Draupadī or Lakshmi), R.; of an Apsaras, L. — *vadana*, n. 'Veda-mouth', introduction to the V°, i.e. grammar, Gol. (cf. *-mukha*); N. of a place, Cat. — *vākya*, n. a text or statement of the V°, Sarvad. — *vāda*, m. id., MBh.; speaking about the V°, Vedic discussion, ib. &c.; — *vata*, mfn. delighting in such d°, Bhag. — *vādin*, mfn. versed in Vedic d° or in Vedic lore d°, Hcat. — *vāsa*, m. 'Veda-abode', a Brāhmaṇ, L. — *vāha*, m. devoted to the Veda, MBh. (Nilak.). — *vāhana*, mfn. carrying or bringing the V° (said of the sun), MBh. — *vāhya*, see *bāhya*. — *vikrayin*, mfn. selling i.e. teaching the Veda for money, MBh. — *vicāra*, m. N. of wk. — *vit-tva*, n. (fr. next) knowledge of the Veda, MārKP. — *vid*, mfn. knowing the V°, conversant with it (superl. *-vit-tama*, Mn. v, 107), ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. a Brāhmaṇ versed in the V°, W.; N. of Viṣṇu, MW. — *vidyā*, f. knowledge of the V°; — °*tmaka* (°*dyātma*), mfn. one whose nature is kn° of the V°, thoroughly versed in Vedic lore, MārKP.; — °*dhigama* (°*dyādha*), m. acquisition of Vedic lore, MaitrUp.; — °*dhīpa* (°*dyādha*), m. a master of Vedic lore, Pañcar.; — *vid*, mfn. versed in Vedic kn°, Kathās.; — *vratā-snāta*, mfn. one who has performed his ablutions after completing his knowledge of the Veda and his religious observances (cf. *snātaka*), Mn. iv, 31. — *vidvas*, mfn. = *-vid*, MBh. — *viplāvaka*, mfn. propagating the V°, Gaut. — *vilāsinī*, f. N. of wk. — *vihiṭa*, mfn. taught or enjoined in the V°, W. — *vṛtta*, n. the doctrine of the V°, MW. — *vṛiddha*, m. N. of a V° teacher, Cat. — *vedāṅga* (ibc.) the V° and Vedāṅga (see col. 3); — *tattva-jña*, mfn. one who knows the nature or truth of the V° and Vedāṅga, Cāṇ.; — *pāra-ga*, mfn. one who has gone through the V° and Vedāṅga, MBh.; — *vigrahin*, mfn. one whose body consists of the V° and Vedāṅga (said of Viṣṇu), Viṣṇ.; — *vid*, mfn. knowing the V° and the Vedāṅga, R. — *vedānta-tattva-sāre śālagrāma-māhātmya*, n. N. of wk. — *vaināsikā*, f. N. of a river, R. (v. l. °*nāsikā*). — *vyāsa*, m. 'arranger of the V°', N. of Vyāsa or Bādarāyaṇa, MBh.; Hariv. &c.; — *tīrtha* and — *svāmin*, m. N. of two teachers, Cat. — *vratā*, n. any religious observance performed during the acquirement of the Veda, Gaut.; Hcat.; mfn. one who has undertaken the vow of acquiring the V°, Gṛihas., Sch.; — *parāyaṇa*, mfn. one who is devoted to the V° and performs the necessary observances, VarBrS.; — *vidhi* (or *-vratānām vidhi*), m. N. of a

Parisishṭa of Kātyāyana. — *vratin*, mfn. id., Hcat. — *śabda*, m. the word 'Veda', Āpast.; a statement or declaration of the V°, Mn. i, 21. — *śākhā*, f. a branch or school of the V°, BhP.; — *pranayana*, n. establishing or founding a Vedic school, ib. — *śāstra*, n. the doctrine of the V°, Mn. iv, 260 &c.; pl. the V° and Śāstras, Cat.; — *purāṇa*, n. pl. the V° and Śāstras and Purāṇas, Subh.; — *vid*, mfn. knowing the V° and Śāstras, MBh.; — *sampanna*, mfn. versed in the V° and Śāstras, MW. — *śira*, m. N. of a son of Kṛishṇa, BhP. — *śiras*, n. (for 2. see under 3. *veda*) 'head of the Veda', N. of a mythical weapon, Cat.; m. N. of a Rishi (son of Mārkaṇḍeya and Mūrdhanya, progenitor of the Bhārgava Brāhmaṇs), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Prāṇa, MW.; of a son of Kṛishṇa (cf. *-śira*), BhP. (B.). — *śirsha*, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. — *śravas*, m. N. of a Rishi, MW. — *śrī*, m. N. of a Rishi, MārKP. — *śruta*, m. pl. N. of a class of gods under the third Manu, BhP. — *śruti*, f. the hearing or reciting of the V°, R.; Vedic revelation (also °*ī*), MBh.; N. of a river, R. — *saṁsthita*, mfn. contained in the V°, MārKP. — *saṁhitā*, f. a Vedic Saṁhitā, the S° text of the Veda, an entire V° in any recension, Mn. xi, 258. — *saṁnyāsa*, m. discontinuance of Vedic rites, W. — *saṁnyāsika* (Mn. vi, 86) or °*sin* (Kull. on ib. 95), m. a Brāhmaṇ in the fourth period of his life who has discontinued all recitation of the V° and performance of Vedic rites. — *samarthana*, n. N. of wk. — *saṁāpti*, f. complete acquisition of the V°, ĀsvGr. — *sammata*, mfn. conformable to the V°, W. — *saṁmita*, mfn. of equal measure with or conformable to the V°, MBh. — *sāra*, m. 'Essence of the Veda', N. of Viṣṇu, Pañcar.; — *rahasya*, n., — *śiva-sahasra-nāman*, n., — *śiva-stava*, m., — *śiva-stotra*, n., — *sahasra-nāman*, n. N. of wks. — *sūkta-bhāshya*, n. N. of a Comm. by Nāgēsa. — *sūtra*, n. a Sūtra belonging to the Veda, MBh. — *stuti*, f. 'praise of the Veda', N. of the 87th ch. of the 11th book of the Bhāgavata-Purāṇa (also called *śruti-stuti*); — *kārikā*, f. a metrical paraphrase of the prec. wk. by Vallabhācārya (inculcating the doctrine of devotion as a means of salvation); — *laghū-pāya*, m. N. of a Comm. on the Veda-stuti. — *sparsa*, m. N. of a preceptor, Cat. — *smṛitā* or — *smṛiti* (MBh.), — *smṛitī* (VarBrS.), f. N. of a river. — *svāmin*, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — *hīna*, mfn. destitute of (knowledge of) the V°, L. — *Vedāṇsa*, m. a fourth part, one fourth, Hcat. — *Vedāgny-utsādin*, mfn. one who neglects (recitation of) the V° and (maintenance of) the sacred fire, Viṣṇ. — *Vedāgrāṇī*, f. 'leader of the Veda', N. of Sarasvatī, L. — *Vedāṅga*, see below. — *Vedācārya*, m. 'V°-teacher', (with *āvasathika*) N. of the author of the Smṛitiratnākara, Cat. — *Vedātman*, m. 'Soul of the Veda', N. of Viṣṇu, R.; of the Sun, MārKP. — *Vedātmanā* (?), m. 'id.', N. of Brahmā, TĀr. — *Vedādi*, m. the beginning of the V°, ib.; m. n. the sacred syllable Om, ŚāṅkhGr.; — *bīja*, n. id., L.; — *rūpa*, mfn. having the beginning of the V° for its form or substance (as the syllable Om), Up.; — *varṇa*, n. = *-bīja*, W. — *Vedādhigama*, m. the repetition or recitation of the V°, Mn. ii, 2. — *Vedādhideva*, m. 'tutelary deity of the V°', N. of Brahmā, Pañcar. — *Vedādhīpa* or °*patī*, m. 'one who presides over the Veda', N. of certain planets (viz. of Jupiter or Bṛihaspati, Venus, Mars, and Mercury, who are supposed to preside respectively over the Rīg-, Yajur-, Sāma-, and Atharva-veda), MW. — *Vedādhyaṅksha*, m. 'protector of the Veda', N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — *Vedādhyaṇa*, n. the repetition or recitation of the V°, Āpast.; R. &c. — *Vedādhyaṇin*, mfn. = °*dhya-yin*, W. — *Vedādhyaṇaka*, m. a teacher of the V°, W. — *Vedādhyaṇana*, n. teaching the V°, ib. — *Vedādhyaṇa* or °*yāyin*, mfn. one who repeats or is constantly repeating the V°, Āpast. — *Vedānadhya-ayana*, n. remissness in repeating the V°, Mn. iii, 63. — *Vedānadhyaṇa*, m., — *Vedānukramanikā*, f. N. of wks. — *Vedānuvacanā*, n. repetition or recitation of the V°, ŚBr.; Gaut.; Yājñ.; sacred doctrine, TUp. — *Vedānusmṛitī*, f. N. of wk. — *Vedānta* &c., see p. 1017. — *Vedāpti*, f. acquisition of the V°, BrahmaP. — *Vedābhyāsa*, m. constant repetition of the V°, Mn. ii, 166 &c.; the repetition of the mystical syllable Om, W. — *Vedāranya-māhātmya*, n., — *Vedārambha-prayoga*, m. N. of wk. — *Vedārṇa*, N. of a Tīrtha, Cat. — *Vedārtha*, m. the meaning or sense of the Veda, Mn.; MBh. &c.; — *candra* (or *-pradīpa*), m., — *tattva-nirṇaya*, m., — *dīpa*, m., — *dīpikā*, f. (by Shaḍ-guru-

śishya), — *nighaṇṭu*, m., — *prakāśa*, m. (Sāyaṇa's Comms. on several Vedas), — *prakāśikā*, f., — *pradīpikā*, f. (by Kātyāyana-śishya), — *yatna*, m., — *ratna*, n., — *vicāra*, m. N. of wks.; — *vid*, mfn. knowing the sense of the V°, Mn. iii, 186; — *saṁgraha*, m. an abstract of the more important Upanishads by Rāmānuja. — *Vedāvatāra*, m. 'descent of the V°', the revelation or handing down of the V°, MW. — *Vedāvāpti*, f. = *vedāpti*, Hcat. — *Vedāsra*, mfn. quadrangular, Hcat. — *Vedāsvā*, f. N. of a river, MBh. — *Vedēsa*, m. 'lord of the V°', N. of a man (= *veda-dhara*), Cat.; — *tīrtha* or — *bhikshu*, m. N. of an author, ib. — *Vedēsvara*, m. N. of a man (= *vedēsa*), Vās., Introd. — *Vedōkta*, mfn. taught or declared or contained in the V°, Mn.; R.; — *śiva-pūjana*, n. N. of wk. — *Vedōdaya*, m. 'origin of the V°', N. of Sūrya or the Sun (from whom the Sāma-veda is said to have proceeded; cf. Mn. i, 23), L. — *Vedōdita*, mfn. mentioned or enjoined in the V°, Mn. iv, 14 &c. — *Vedōpakarāṇa*, n. 'Veda-instrument', a subordinate science for aiding or promoting a knowledge of the Veda (= *vedāṅga*), Madhus.; — *saṁūha*, m. N. of wk. — *Vedōpagrahaṇa*, n. an addition or supplement to the V°, R. (B. °*pabrin-hana*). — *Vedōpanishad*, f. the Upanishad or secret doctrine of the V°, TUp. — *Vedōpabrin-hana*, see °*pagrahaṇa*. — *Vedōpayāma*, m. a partic. implement, MānŚr. — *Vedōpasthānika*, f. attendance on the Veda, Hariv.

Vedaka, mf(ī)n. making known, announcing, proclaiming, Rājat.; restoring to consciousness, Sarvad.; (ikā), f., see s. v.; (akā), f. N. of an Apsaras, VP.

1. **Vedana**, mfn. (for 2. see p. 1017, col. 2) announcing, proclaiming (see *bhaga-v°*); n. perception, knowledge, Nir.; MBh.; Kāv. &c. (rarely ā, f.); making known, proclaiming, Rājat.; (ā), f. pain, torture, agony (also personified as a daughter of Anṛita), MBh.; R. &c. (exceptionally n.); feeling, sensation, Yājñ.; Śiś. (with Buddhists one of the 5 Skandhas, MWB. 109); (ī), f. the true skin or cutis, L. — **Vedanā-vat**, mfn. possessed of knowledge, Sāy.; feeling pain, full of aches, MBh.; painful, aching, Suśr.

Vedanīya, mfn. to be denoted or expressed or meant by (ifc.; — *tā*, f.), Sarvad.; to be (or being) felt by or as (ifc.; — *tā*, f., — *tva*, n.), ib.; to be known or to be made known, W.

Vedam. See *brāhmaṇa*- and *yāvad-v°*.

Vedaya, mfn. (fr. Caus.), Pāṇ. iii, 1, 138.

Vedayāna. See *a-v°*.

Vedayitavya, mfn. to be made known or communicated, R.

Vedayitṛi, mfn. one who perceives or knows, Kum.

1. **Vēdas**, n. (for 2. see p. 1017, col. 3) knowledge, science, RV. (cf. *keta*-, *jāta*-, *viśva-v°*).

Vedāṅga, n. 'a limb (for preserving the body) of the Veda', N. of certain works or classes of works regarded as auxiliary to and even in some sense as part of the Veda, (six are usually enumerated [and mostly written in the Sūtra or aphoristic style]; 1. *Śikṣhā*, 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation', comprising the knowledge of letters, accents, quantity, the use of the organs of pronunciation, and phonetics generally, but especially the laws of euphony peculiar to the Veda [many short treatises and a chapter of the Taittirīya-āraṇyaka are regarded as the representatives of this subject; but other works on Vedic phonetics may be included under it, see *prātisākhya*]; 2. *Chandas*, 'metre' [represented by a treatise ascribed to Piṅgala-nāga, which, however, treats of Prākṛit as well as Sanskrit metres, and includes only a few of the leading Vedic metres]; 3. *Vyākaraṇa*, 'linguistic analysis or grammar' [represented by Pāṇini's celebrated Sūtras]; 4. *Nirukta*, 'explanation of difficult Vedic words' [cf. *yāska*]; 5. *Jyotiṣa*, 'astronomy', or rather the Vedic calendar [represented by a small tract, the object of which is to fix the most auspicious days for sacrifices]; 6. *Kalpa*, 'ceremonial', represented by a large number of Sūtra works [cf. *sūtra*]; the first and second of these Vedāṅgas are said to be intended to secure the correct reading or recitation of the Veda, the third and fourth the understanding of it, and the fifth and sixth its proper employment at sacrifices: the Vedāṅgas are alluded to by Manu, who calls them, in iii, 184, *Pravacanas*, 'expositions', a term which is said to be also applied to the Brāhmaṇas), IW. 145 &c. — **tīrtha**, m. N. of an author, Cat. — **tva**, n. the nature or condition of a Vedāṅga, Sarvad. — **rāya**, m. N. of various authors (esp. of the son of Tigulā-bhaṭṭa and father of Nandikēśvara,