

Vedavit—one who knows the Veda and understands it for yoga; understands it in the right direction as prescribed; distinct from Vedacintaka,¹ eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha.²

¹ Vā. 83. 99, 100. ² M. 16. 8.

Vedavedāṅgapārāga—one fully versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas.

Vā. 34. 94; 109. 54.

Vedavyāsa (I)—(Vyāsa) a sage; twenty-eight Vedavyāsas for twenty-eight dvāparas of the Vaivasvata epoch; Svayambhuva, Vedavyāsa, Uśanā, Bṛhaspati, Savitā, Mṛtyu, Indra, Vasiṣṭha, Sārasvata, Antarikṣa, Dharma, Traiyāruṇi, Dhanañjaya, Kṛtamjaya, Ṛjīṣa, Bharadvāja, Gautama, Uttama, Haryavana, Vena, Vājaśrava, Arvāk, Somamukhyāyana, Tṛṇabindu, Tataja, Śakti, Parāśara, Jātūkarnā, and Dvaipāyana; in the future Dvāparadroṇi (more names are given);¹ son of Parāśara born in the 28th dvāpara; eighth human incarnation of Viṣṇu with Jātūkarni (ja) as purodha (purohita).²

¹ Br. II. 33. 33; 35. 117-125. ² Ib. III. 73. 93; M. 47. 246; Vā. 98. 93.

Vedavyāsa (II)—Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana; he who split the one Veda into four parts;¹ different Vedavyāsas are said to be compilers of the Veda in different Yugas.²

¹ Vā. 1. 17, 179. ² Ib. 58. 11; 61. 104.

Vedaśabda—with the aid of which Maheśvara created the universe.

Vā. 9. 63.

Vedaśākhās—10 Purāṇa variations; 4000 verses each except *Śāmsapāyikas*; each in four parts and all conveying the one meaning.

Vā. 61. 58, 59; 110. 7.