

MBh. — **bija**, n. 'seed of the V°', N. of Kṛishṇa, Pañcar. — **brahmacarya**, n. studentship for acquiring the V°, GrS. — **brāhmaṇa**, m. a Brāhman knowing the V°, a true or right Br°, Buddh. — **bhāga**, m. a fourth part, one fourth, Hcat.; °*gādi*, 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, MärkP.; -*danḍaka* (with *karmō-payogin*), m. N. of an author; °*trānukramanikā*, 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.; -*tīkā*, f. N. of wk. — **mātrikā**, f. = '-*mātri*', N. of Sāvitrī, Pañcar. — **māli**, m. N. of a Brāhman, 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), MärkP. (sometimes used as an honourable title before the names of learned Brāhmins). — **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. — **rakshana**, n. the preservation of the Veda (as a duty of the Brāhmanical 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. — **lakshana**, n. or -**lakshana-sūtra**, 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*, *vetasini*); of a beautiful woman (daughter of Kuṣa-dhvaja, 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 Sitā 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.; -*rata*, mfn. delighting in such d°, Bhag. — **vādin**, mfn. versed in Vedic d° or in Vedic lore d°, Hcat. — **vāsa**, m. 'Veda-abode', a Brāhman, 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, MärkP. — **vid**, mfn. knowing the V°, conversant with it (superl. -*vit-tama*, Mn. v, 107), ŚBr. &c. &c.; m. a Brāhman versed in the V°, W.; N. of Vishṇu, MW. — **vidyā**, f. knowledge of the V°; °*tmaka* (°*dyāt*), mfn. one whose nature is kn° of the V°, thoroughly versed in Vedic lore, MärkP.; -*dhigama* (°*dyād*), m. acquisition of Vedic lore, MaitrUp.; -*dhīpa* (°*dyād*), m. a master of Vedic lore, Pañcar.; -*vid*, mfn. versed in Vedic kn°, Kathās.; -*vrata-snāta*, mfn. one who has performed his ablations 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. — **viḥita**, mfn. taught or enjoined in the V°, W. — **vṛitta**, 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-jñā*, 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 Vishṇu), Vishṇ.; -*vid*, mfn. knowing the V° and the Vedāṅga, R. — **vedānta-tattva-sāre sālāgrāma-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. — **vrata**, n. any religious observance performed during the acquirement of the Veda, Gaut.; Hcat.; mfn. one who has undertaken the vow of acquiring the V°, Gṛihyas., Sch.; -*parāyana*, mfn. one who is devoted to the V° and performs the necessary observances, VarBṛS.; -*vidhī* (or -*vratanām vidhī*), 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.; -*purāna*, n. pl. the V° and Śāstras and Purānas, 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 Kṛishāśva, BhP. — **ī. 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 Märkaṇḍeya and Mūrdhanyā, progenitor of the Bhārgava Brāhmins), MBh.; Hariv.; Pur.; of a son of Prāṇa, MW.; of a son of Kṛishāśva (cf. -*śira*), BhP. (B.). — **śirsha**, m. N. of a mountain, Cat. — **śravas**, m. N. of a Rishi, MW. — **śrī**, m. N. of a Rishi, MärkP. — **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 °*tī*), MBh.; N. of a river, R. — **samsthita**, mfn. contained in the V°, MärkP. — **samhitā**, f. a Vedic Samhitā, the 5° text of the Veda, an entire V° in any recension, Mn. xi, 258. — **samnyāsa**, m. discontinuance of Vedic rites, W. — **samnyāsika** (Mn. vi, 86) or °**sin** (Kull. on ib. 95), m. a Brāhman 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. — **samāpti**, f. complete acquisition of the V°, ĀsvGr. — **sammata**, mfn. conformable to the V°, W. — **sammīta**, mfn. of equal measure with or conformable to the V°, MBh. — **sāra**, m. 'Essence of the Veda', N. of Vishṇu, 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 Nāgēśa. — **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.), -**smṛiti** (VarBṛS.), f. N. of a river. — **svāmin**, m. N. of a man, Inscr. — **hīna**, mfn. destitute of (knowledge of) the V°, L. — **Vedāṅsa**, m. a fourth part, one fourth, Hcat. — **Vedāṅgyutsādin**, mfn. one who neglects (recitation of) the V° and (maintenance of) the sacred fire, Vishṇ. — **Vedāṅgrāṇī**, f. 'leader of the Veda', N. of Sarasvatī, L. — **Vedāṅga**, see below. — **Vedācārya**, m. 'V°-teacher', (with *āvāsathika*) N. of the author of the Smṛitiratnākara, Cat. — **Vedātman**, m. 'Soul of the Veda', N. of Vishṇu, R.; of the Sun, MärkP. — **Vedātmanā** (?), m. 'id.', N. of Brahmā, TĀr. — **Vedādi**, m. the beginning of the V°, ib.; m. n. the sacred syllable Om, ŚāṅkhGr.; -*bija*, n. id., L.; -*rūpa*, mfn. having the beginning of the V° for its form or substance (as the syllable Om), Up.; -*varna*, n. = -*bija*, W. — **Vedādhipā**, m. the repetition or recitation of the V°, Mn. ii, 2. — **Vedādhideva**, m. 'tutelary deity of the V°', N. of Brahmā, Pañcar. — **Vedādhipa** or °**pati**, 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. — **Vedādhyaksha**, m. 'protector of the Veda', N. of Kṛishṇa, Hariv. — **Vedādhyayana**, n. the repetition or recitation of the V°, Āpast.; R. &c. — **Vedādhyayin**, mfn. = *dhya-yin*, W. — **Vedādhyāpaka**, m. a teacher of the V°, W. — **Vedādhyāpana**, n. teaching the V°, ib. — **Vedādhyāya** or °**yāyin**, mfn. one who repeats or is constantly repeating the V°, Āpast. — **Vedānadhya-yana**, n. remissness in repeating the V°, Mn. iii, 63. — **Vedānadhya-yāya**, m., **Vedānukramanikā**, f. N. of wks. — **Vedānucanā**, n. repetition or recitation of the V°, ŚBr.; Gaut.; Yājñ.; sacred doctrine, TUp. — **Vedānusmṛiti**, 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; -*samgraha*, m. an abstract of the more important Upanishads by Rāmānuja. — **Vedāvātāra**, m. 'descent of the V°', the revelation or handing down of the V°, MW. — **Vedāvāpti**, f. = *vedāpti*, Hcat. — **Vedāśra**, mfn. quadrangular, Hcat. — **Vedāśvā**, 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.; -*samūha*, m. N. of wk. — **Vedōpagrahaṇa**, n. an addition or supplement to the V°, R. (B. °*pabrīṅhana*). — **Vedōpanishad**, f. the Upanishad or secret doctrine of the V°, TUp. — **Vedōpabrīṅhana**, see °*pagrahaṇa*. — **Vedōpayāma**, m. a partic. implement, MānSr. — **Vedōpasthānika**, f. attendance on the Veda, Hariv.

**Vedaka**, mf(ikā)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.

**Vedaniya**, 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.

**Vedayitri**, mfn. one who perceives or knows, Kum.

1. **Vedas**, 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. *Sikshā*, '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 Prakṛit as well as Sanskrīt 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. *Jyotiṣha*, '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, Pravaṇas, 'expositions', a term which is said to be also applied to the Brāhmanas), 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,