

lent bamboo plant supposed to yield a pearl; मौक्तिकं वेत्तवल्लीव राकेव रजनीपातम् Bm. 1. 451. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

**वेत्तकीय** *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

**वेत्तवती** 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; (modern Betwā); सधूमङ्गं मुखमिव पयो वेत्तवत्याश्वलोम्याः Me. 24.

**वेत्तन्** *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

**वेथ्** 1 *Ā.* (वेथते) To beg, solicit, ask.

**वेदः** [विद्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas :- ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhita and Brahmana. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being, Brahman, and are called 'Śruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', *i. e.* 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called ऋषयः 'seers', and not कवीरः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'.) -3 A bundle of Kuśa grass; पद्माक्षमालामुत जन्तुमार्जनं वेदं च साक्षात्तप एव रूपिणौ Bhāg. 12. 8. 34; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Viṣṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञाङ्ग). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved). -9 N. of the number 'four'. -10 The ritual (वेदयतीति वेदो विधिः); Karma-kānda; वेदवादस्य विज्ञानं सत्याभासमिवाच्यतम् Mb. 12. 10. 20 (see Nilakāṇṭha's commentary). -11 Smṛiti literature; आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोमुखाः Mb. 12. 260. 9. -**Comp.** -**अग्रणीः** N. of Sarasvatī. -**अङ्गम्** 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonials; (the Vedāṅgas are six in number:-- शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छन्दसां चयः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदाङ्गानि षडेव तु ॥ ; *i. e.* 1 शिक्षा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छन्दस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy'; and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). A peculiar use of the word 'वेदाङ्ग' in masculine gender may here be noted; वेदांश्चैव तु वेदाङ्गान् वेदान्तानि तथा स्मृतीः । अधीत्य ब्राह्मणः पूर्वं शक्तितोऽङ्गांश्च संपठेत् ॥ Bṛihadyogiyājñavalkya-Smṛti 12. 34. -**आधिगमः**, अध्ययनम् holy study, study of the Vedas; काम्यो हि वेदाधिगमः कर्मयोगश्च वैदिकः Ms. 2. 2. -**आधिपः** 1 one who presides over the Veda;

ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः । सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शश्विजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥ -2 N. of Viṣṇu. -**अध्यापकः** a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -**अध्ययनम्** Remissness in the Vedic study; Ms. 3. 63. -**अन्तः** 1 'the end of the Veda', an Upaniṣad (which comes at the end of the Veda). Also -**अन्तम्** (See quotation from बृहद्योगियाङ्गवल्क्यस्मृति under -अङ्ग above). -2 the last of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the Upaniṣads which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). -**गः**, -**ज्ञः** a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -**अन्तिन्** *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -**अभ्यासः** 1 the study of the Vedas; वेदाभ्यासो हि विप्रस्य तपः परमिहोच्यते Ms. 2. 166. -2 the repetition of the sacred syllable Om. -**अर्थः** the meaning of the Vedas. -**अवतारः** revelation of the Vedas. -**अथ्र** *a.* quadrangular. -**आदि** *n.*, -**आदिवर्णः**, -**आदिबीजम्** the sacred syllable Om. -**उक्त** *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -**उदयः** N. of the sun (the Sāma Veda being said to have proceeded from him). -**उदित** *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas; वेदोदितं स्वकं कर्म नित्यं कुर्यादतन्द्रितः Ms. 4. 14. -**कार** the composer of the Veda. -**कौलेयकः** an epithet of Śiva. -**गर्भः** 1 an epithet of Brahman; कमण्डले वेदगर्भः कुशान् सप्तर्षयो ददुः Bhāg. 8. 18. 16. -2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3 N. of Viṣṇu. -**ज्ञः** a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas; तथा ददति वेदज्ञः कर्मजं दोषमात्मनः Ms. 12. 101. -**त्रयम्**, -**त्रयी** the three Vedas collectively. -**दार्शिन** *a.* one who discerns the sense of the Veda; तपोमर्ष्यं बुधैः प्रोक्तं तपोऽन्तं वेददार्शिभिः Ms. 11. 234. -**दृष्ट** *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas. -**निन्दकः** 1 an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2 a Jaina or Buddhist. -**निन्दा** unbelief, heresy; Ms. 11. 56. -**पारगः** a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -**पुण्यम्** merit acquired by the study of the Veda; वेदपुण्येन युज्यते Ms. 2. 78. -**वाह्य** *a.* contrary to the Veda. (-ह्यः) a sceptic. -**मातृ** *f.* 1 N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called Gayatree q. v. -2 N. of सरस्वती, सावित्री and गायत्री; सूतश्च मातरिश्वा वै कवचं वेदमातरः Mb. 5. 179. 4. -**मूर्तिः** (embodiment of the Veda) an honourable title before the names of learned Brāhmaṇas. -**वचनम्**, -**वाक्यम्** a Vedic text. -**वदनम्** grammar. -**वादः** see वेदः (10); तदुक्तं वेदवादेऽु गहनं वेददार्शिभिः Mb. 12. 238. 11 (com.); Vedic discussion; यासिमां प्रविष्टां वाचं प्रवदन्त्यविपश्चितः । वेदवादरताः Bg. 2. 42. -**वासः** a Brāhmaṇa. -**वाह्य** *a.* contrary to, or not