

Veda (१)—the science of Dharma together with the *ācāra* of those who know it.

M. 52. 7; 164. 16.

Vedas—First came *nāda* from the Supreme Brahman, then *Omkāra* and then *mantropaniṣad*. Brahmā created Akṣaras, and out of his four mouths appeared the four Vedas, which were taught to his sons. This was handed down by tradition through the ages.¹ Originally one, rearranged by Vyāsa into four Samhitās—Ṛg, Yajus, Sāman and Atharvan: distribution among his pupils done by Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana with the help of Paila, Jaimini, Sumantu, and Vaiśampāyana: growth of Śākhās. Lost in a deluge. Then Hari taught them to Brahmā who taught in his turn to his sons. A three fold division of the Vedas conveys the truth of Brahman and Ātman. In these Hari manifests himself: its metres are Gāyatrī, Uṣṇik and so on.² Symbolised by Garuḍa: do not shine in Kali.³ Personified: These with Upavedas came to see the Trivikrama form of Hari.⁴ Learnt by Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa.⁵ Twenty-eight Vedavyāsas rearranged them in the 28 periods: compiled into four by Parāśara's son, originally one,⁶ served as vessel for Bṛhaspati to milk the cow-earth;⁷ restored by Matsya after deluge.⁸

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 36-46; III. 12. 36-37; IV. 24. 62; M. 2. 13; 3. 2; 4. 7; 285. 8. ² Bhā. I. 4. 19-23; XI. 14. 3-6; 21. 35-43; XII. 6. 49-50; Vi. III. 3. 20; 4. 7-9. ³ Bhā. XII. 11. 19; X. 20. 8. ⁴ Ib. VIII. 21. 2; IX. 22. 37. ⁵ Ib. X. 45. 33. ⁶ Br. II. 34. 2, 12-30; 35. 116-26; III. 10. 69; IV. 1. 30; 6. 64; M. 14. 16. ⁷ Ib. 10. 17. ⁸ Ib. 53. 5; 83. 3; 172. 50.

Vedakaundilya—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's *yajña*.

Vā. 106. 34.

Vedacintakas—those that have not understood the Vedas as Vedavits do.

Vā. 83. 100.