

वेणुनं Black pepper.
वेतः A cane, reed.
वेतं (दं) डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.
वेतनं [अज्ञ-तनन् बीभावः Up. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. -**Comp.** -अदानं, -अनपाकर्मन् n., -अनपाक्रिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2, an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् m. a stipendiary.
वेतनिम् a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.
वेतसः [अज्ञ-असुन् तुक्च बीभावः Up. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुञ्जलीलां विदंबयति स किमात्मनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीविगत्य S. 2; अविंलंबितमेधि वेतसस्तरुवन्माधव मा स्म भङ्गथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.
वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.
वेतस्वन् a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds
वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; माह-मात्मनादाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; M&L. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.
वेत्तु m. [विद्-त्त्] 1 A knower -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.
वेत्रः [अज्ञ-वल् बीभावः Up. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वानप्रक्रीडापितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41. -**Comp.** -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2, a mace-bearer, staff-bearer. -यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.
वेत्रकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.
वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.
वेत्रिन् m. 1 A door-keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.
वेथु 1 A. (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 Samhitā and Brāhmaṇa. 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 कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञांग). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). -**Comp.** -अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvatī. -अंगं '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 छंदसां त्रयः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ॥ ; i. e. 1 शिक्षा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवी यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः । सामवेदाधिपो भौमः सावित्रोऽथर्ववेदवः ॥ -2. N. of Vishṇu. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an Upanishad (which comes at the end of the Veda). -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 Upanishads 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. -अंतिन् m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अभ्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable om. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -भवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि n., -आदिवर्णः, -आदि-बीजं 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. -कौलियकः an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishṇu. -ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -दृष्ट a. sanctioned by the Vedas -निर्वकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. -निर्वृत्त unbeliever, heresy. -पारगः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -माह f. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called Gāyatrī q. v. -वचनं, -वाक्यं a Vedic text. -वचनं grammar. -वासः a Brāhmaṇa. -वाह्य a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the ' arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. -संमत, -संमित a. sanctioned by the Vedas.
वेदनं, वेदना [विद्-स्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,