

*va-ti* (IE 8-1), contraction of *vadya-pakṣa-tiṭhi*, though *va* may be a mistake for *ba* (*bahula*).

*vāṭi*, *vāṭī* (IE 8-6; EI 28, 30), also called *vāṭikā* (q. v.); land measure equal to twenty *māṇas* in Orissa.

*vā-ṭi*, abbreviation of *vāstu-ṭikara*, 'a mound containing land suitable for building houses.' See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, p. 56.

*vāṭikā* (EI 15; SITI), same as *nilam* or *veḷi*, defined in the *Mayamata* as 5120 square *daṇḍas*, the length of the *daṇḍa* being 4 cubits; 4.48 acres.

(EI 30), a land measure equal to twenty *māṇas* in Orissa; same as *vāṭi*, *vāṭī*; equal to 20 acres.

(EI 27), a hamlet.

*vāt-ottara* (IE 8-5), 'resulting from storms'; cf. *vāt-ādeya*, etc.

*vaṭṭa-grāma* (EI 24), subsidiary village.

*vaṭṭam* (SITI), money-changer's commission; trade discount.

*Vaṭṭeḷuttu*, name of an alphabet prevalent in medieval times in the southern part of the Tamil-speaking area and the land to its west.

*vāva* (IE 8-2), one's uncle or a relation of one's father's generation; cf. *vāva-pād-āmudhyāta*, 'meditating on (or, favoured by) the feet of the uncle (or a relation of one's father's generation).'

*Vāy-kkeḷvi*, *Vāy-kkeḷviyār* (SITI), an officer who received the king's oral orders; an officer in attendance on the king, acting as the intermediary between the king and his subjects; the king's order. Cf. *Ājñapti*.

*vāyu* (IE 7-1-2), 'fortynine'.

*veda* (IE 7-1-2), 'four' (the four Vedas being *Rk*, *Yajus*, *Sāman* and *Atharvan*); rarely used to indicate 'three' (cf. *trayī*) in late records (IE 7-1-2; IA 9).

*veda-maṭha* (ASLV), school for teaching the Vedas. There was such a school at Kāñcīpuram. Cf. *śālā*, *khaṇḍikā*, *Ṛgveda-khaṇḍikā*.

*Veda-pārāyaṇa* (IA 12), priest who repeats the Veda at the Rāmeśvaram temple.

*vedaveyaka* (CII 1), Prakrit; see *vaidarveyaka*.

*veda-vṛtti* (SITI), tax-free land set apart for meeting the expenses of reciting the Vedas.

*vedi* (EI 32), a seat; also a raised platform (cf. *vedikā*).