वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अज्-तनन् धीभावः Un. 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.

वेतनिन् *a.* Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अज्-असुन् तुक्च धीभावः Un. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुड्मलीलां विडंबयति स किमात्मनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य *S.*2; अविलंबितनेधि वेतसस्तरुवन्नाधव मा स्म भज्यथाः *Si.* 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् *a.* (**ती** *f.*) Abounding in reeds

वेताल: 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mâl. 5. 23, *Si.* 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तृ *m.* [विद्-तृच्] 1 A knower -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अज्-त्रल् धीभावः Un. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः 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.

वेथ् 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 *Samhitá* and *Brâhmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-paurusheya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smriti', *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 द्रष्टारः 'seers', and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञांग). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). -**Comp.** -**अमणीः** N. of Sarasvatî. -**अंग** '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 *Vedângas* are six in number:—शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः। 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; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः। सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥. -2. N. of Vishnu. -**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 *Darsanas* 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). °ग:, °ज्ञः a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. -**अंतिन्** *m.* a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. -**अभ्यासः** 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om*. -**अर्थः** the meaning of the Vedas. -**अवतारः** revelation of the Vedas. -**आदि** *n.*, **-आदिवर्णः, -आदिबीजं** the sacred syllable *om*. -**उक्त** *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -**उदयः** N. of the sun (the Sâma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). -**उदित** *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. -**कौलेयकः** an epithet of Siva. -**गर्भः** 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brâhmana versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishnu. -**ज्ञः** a Brâhmana versed in the Vedas. -**त्रयं, -त्रयी** the three Vedas collectively. -**दृष्ट** *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas -**निंदकः** 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. -**निंदा** unbelief, heresy. -**पारगः** a Brâhmana skilled in the Vedas. -**मातृ** *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gâyatrî* q. v. -**वचनं, -वाक्यं** a Vedic text. -**वदनं** grammar. -**वासः** a Brâhmana. -**बाह्य** *a.* contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -**विद्** *m.* 1. a Brâhmana versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishnu. -**विहित** *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -**व्यासः** an epithet of Vyâsa 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-ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,