vana-durga (ASLV), fort built in the midst of forests.

Vaṇajāraka, also spelt Vaṇijāraka (EI 11), same as the Vanjārī of Rājasthān, whose hereditary calling is to carry grains on pack-bullocks; cf. Vaṇijjāraka.

vandāpanā (IE 8-5; EI 12, 33), Odiyā; presents to be made on meeting the king or landlord; same as Persian nazrāna; cf. vijaya-vandāpanā.

Vangālī, see Bengali which is its Anglicised spelling.

Vāṇija, Vāṇijaka (EI 15; LL), a merchant.

Vaņijjāraka (BL), probably, merchants or traders of caravans; cf. Vaṇajāraka.

Vanik (IE 8-3; BL), merchant or a member of the merchantile community.

vanik-patha, 'trade-route'; a revenue term. See Ghoshal, H. Rev. Syst., pp. 79-80.

vaņik-sthāna (EI 23), an association of merchants.

Vaņik-suvarņakāra (BL), probably, 'one who is a banker and a goldsmith'; cf. the Suvarņa-vaņik community of Bengal. vanin-koṭṭa (CII 4), 'the traders' fortress'.

Vaṇin-nagara (CII 4), 'a town of merchants'.

vanita (IE 8-4; SITI), Kannada; same as valita; a small territorial unit like a Parganā.

vañjuli (IA 26), the twelfth tithi.

vanniā (IE 8-8), Prakrit; same as Sanskrit varņikā (q.v.). vantaka (EI 9, 13), a share.

vantya (EI 12), a district; cf. věnthě, věnthěya.

vāpa (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 310, note 4), explained as a handcast or handful; but really, the same as vapa, sowing [seed grains appa ently by handcast].

(EI 15), cf. kulyavāpa (area requiring one kulya measure of seeds to be sown by handcast); see vāpa-gatyā, etc.

(EI3), a land measure.

vāpa-gatyā, cf. vauge (EI 10), grain sown broadcast.

νāpī (EI 13), step-well; an irrigation well; same as vāpikā.

(*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 46, note 8), a well with a flight of stairs; cf. $k\bar{u}pa$ which is an ordinary well.

(EI 22), a reservoir of water.

vāpikā (CCI 3), a step-well, an irrigation well; same as vāpī. vappaka (EI 23), a land measure. Same as vapyaka, vāpa. vapyaka (EI 3), a land measure; same as vappaka, vāpa.