

Vana in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'forest,' not necessarily of trees only, but, like Aranya, the wild uninhabited land.³ It also means 'wooden cup' used in the Soma ritual,⁴ and in one passage perhaps a part of the chariot.⁵

¹ i. 54, 1; 65, 8; iii. 51, 5; v. 41, 11, etc.

² Kausika Sūtra, lxxvi. 3, etc.

³ Rv. vii. 1, 19 (opposed to *dama*, 'home').

⁴ Rv. i. 55, 4; ii. 14, 9, etc. See Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i, 163, 166, 193.

⁵ viii. 34, 18.

Vana-pa, 'forest-guardian,' is included in the list of victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the Yajurveda.¹ Cf. **Dāvapa**.

¹ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xxx. 19; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4, 11, 1.

Vanar-gu, 'forest-goer,' is used in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² to designate robbers who haunt the forests. In the Sāmaveda³ the term is more generally opposed to civilized men (*kavayaḥ*, 'sages'; *vanargavaḥ*, 'savages').

¹ x. 4, 6.

² iv. 36, 7.

³ Aranya Samhitā, iv. 9.

Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

Vanas-pati, 'lord of the forest,' primarily denotes 'tree,'¹ and then 'post' or 'pole.'² In some passages it is applied either to a part of the chariot or to the chariot as a whole.³ It also means a 'wooden drum'⁴ and a 'wooden amulet,'⁵ while in some passages⁶ it denotes the plant *par excellence*, Soma.

¹ Rv. i. 166, 5; iii. 34, 10; v. 7, 4; 41, 8, etc.; Av. xi. 6, 1 (distinguished from *Virudh* and *Oṣadhi*); 9, 24, etc.

² Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 2, 8, 4; Av. ix. 3, 11, etc.

³ Rv. ii. 37, 3; iii. 53, 20; vi. 47,

26; Nirukta, ix. 11. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 251.

⁴ Vājasaneyi Samhitā, ix. 12. Cf. Av. xii. 3, 15.

⁵ Av. vi. 85, 1; x. 3, 8, 11.

⁶ Rv. i. 91, 6; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, x. 23, etc.

1. **Vandana** is mentioned in the Rigveda¹ as the name of a disease, apparently some sort of eruption spreading over the body.

¹ vii. 50, 2 Cf. 21, 5; Av. vii. 113, 2; *ṛṣṣa-vandanā*, 'having a rough eruption,' vii. 113, 1; Zimmer, *Altindisches*

Leben, 391; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 564, 565; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 469.