

V.

1. **Vamśa**, denoting the 'rafters' or 'beams' of the house as made of bamboo cane, is found in this sense from the Rigveda¹ onwards.² Cf. **Tiraścinavamśa**, **Prācīnavamśa**, and see **Gpha**.

¹ i. 10, 1.

² Av. iii. 12, 6; ix. 3, 4; **Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā**, iv. 8, 10; **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, i. 2, 3, 1; **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**, ix. 1, 2, 25; **śālā-vamśa**, **Aitareya Āraṇ-**

yaka, iii. 2, 1; **Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka**, viii. 1, where perhaps the main beam of the house is meant. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 71, 153; Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 346.

2. **Vamśa** (lit. 'bamboo') in the sense of 'spiritual genealogy',¹ 'list of teachers,' is found in the **Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa**,² the **Vamśa Brāhmaṇa**,³ and the **Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka**.⁴

¹ From the analogy of the successive joints of the bamboo. Cf. 'family-tree.'

² x. 6, 5, 9; **Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad**, vi. 3, 14.

³ *Indische Studien*, 4, 374. ⁴ xv. 1.

Vamśa-nartin is mentioned as one of the victims at the **Puruṣamedha** ('human sacrifice') in the **Yajurveda**.¹ A 'pole-dancer' or 'acrobat' seems to be meant.

¹ **Vājasaneyi Samhitā**, xxx. 21; **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, iii. 4, 17. 1. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 290.

Vamsaga is in the **Rigveda**¹ a common name of the 'bull' that leads the herds.

¹ i. 7, 8; 55, 1; 58, 4; v. 36, 1, etc.; Av. xviii. 3, 36.

Vaka Dālbhya ('descendant of Dalbha') is the name of a teacher in the **Chāndogya Upaniṣad**.¹ According to the **Kāthaka Samhitā**,² he was engaged in a ritual dispute with **Dhṛtarāṣṭra**.

¹ i. 2, 13; 12, 1.

² xxx. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 471).

Vakala denotes in the **Brāhmaṇas**¹ the 'inner bark' of a tree, 'bast.'

¹ **Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa**, iii. 7. 4, 2; **Kauṣṭhiki Brāhmaṇa**, x. 2.