Vrata ('vow') in the later Samhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas² has the peculiar sense of the 'milk' used by one who is living on that beverage alone as a vow or penance.

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<sup>1</sup> Av. vi. 133, 2; Taittirīya Samhitā, vi. 2, 5, 3. 4; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, iv. 11, etc.
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² Śatapatha Brāhmaņa, iii. 2, 2, 10. 14. 17; 4, 2, 15; ix. 2, 1, 18. Cf. ghṛta-

vrata, Pañcavimsa Brāhmaṇa, xviii. 2, 5. 6, and vrata-dughā, the 'cow that gives the Vrata milk,' Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 2, 2, 14; xiv. 3, 1, 34, etc.

Vratati in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes a 'creeping plant.'

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<sup>1</sup> viii. 40, 6; Nirukta, i. 14; vi. 28. <sup>2</sup> Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, i. 5, 1, 3, etc.
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Vrāja-pati is found in one passage of the Rigveda, where it is said that comrades attend Indra, as the Kulapas the Vrāja-pati, when he goes about. Zimmer² thinks that this refers to the heads of families being subordinate in war to the village headman (Grāmaṇī), but Whitney³ seems to be right in seeing merely the chieftain surrounded by the leading men, the family heads, not necessarily merely a village headman. Vrāja alone occurs in one passage of the Atharvaveda,⁴ adverbially in the sense of 'in troops.'

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1 x. 179, 2 = Av. vii. 72, 2.
2 Altindisches Leben, 171.
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Vrāta is found in several passages of the Rigveda¹ and later² in the sense of 'troop.' In one passage of the Rigveda³ the troops of the Maruts are referred to by three different terms—śardha, vrāta, and gana. From this fact Zimmer⁴ has

<sup>Translation of the Atharvaveda, 436.
i. 16, 1. Cf. Whitney, of. cit., 17.</sup>

Vrāja-bāhu is used in the Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa (ii. 9) of the 'encompassing arms' of death, Vrāja here apparently meaning a 'pen,' like Vraja. Cf. Viṣṭhā-vrājin.

¹ i. 163, 8; iii. 26, 2; v. 53, 11; ix. 14, 2 (perhaps an allusion to the five tribes); x. 34, 8. 12 (of dice). In x. 57, 5, the host of the living (jiva vrāta) is referred to.

² Av. ii. 9, 2 ('host of the living');

Taittirīya Samhitā, i. 8, 10, 2; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xvi. 25; Pancavimsa Brāhmaņa, vi. 9, 24; xvii. 1, 5, 12, etc.

³ v. 53, 11. Cf. iii. 26, 2, where fardha is not mentioned.

⁴ Altindisches Leben, 162.