

Hāridravika is the title of a work by Hāridravin mentioned in the *Nirukta*.¹

¹ ix. 5. See Roth, *Nirukta*, xxiii; von Schroeder, *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā*, I, xlii.

Hāri-drumata, 'descendant of Haridrumant,' is the patronymic of a **Gautama** in the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad* (iv. 4, 3).

Hāliṅgava, 'descendant of Hāliṅgu,' is the name of a teacher in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* (x. 4, 5, 1).

Hitā in the *Brāhmaṇas*¹ is the name of certain 'veins.' Cf. **Hirā**.

¹ *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, ii. 1, 21; iv. 2, 4; 3, 20; *Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad*, iv. 19.

Hima, denoting 'cold,' 'cold weather,' is quite common in the *Rigveda*,¹ but less frequent later.² As 'snow' the word appears as a masculine in the *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*,³ and often later as a neuter.⁴ Cf. **Hemanta**.

¹ i. 116, 8; 119, 6; viii. 32, 26, etc.

² *Av.* vii. 18, 2; xiii. 1, 46; xix. 49, 5 (night as mother of coolness), etc.

³ iii. 12, 7, 2.

⁴ *Śaṅkṣiṃśa Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 9, etc.

Cf. Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, 3, 192-195.

Himavant, 'snowy,' appears as an epithet of mountains in the *Atharvaveda*.¹ It is also used both there² and in the *Rigveda*,³ as well as later,⁴ as a noun. There seems no reason to deny that in all the passages the word refers vaguely to the mountains now called *Himālaya*, though it is possible that the name may include mountains not strictly in that system, like the *Suleiman hills*.⁵ See also **Mūjavant** and **Trikakubh**.

¹ xii. 1, 11.

² vi. 95, 3. See also iv. 9, 9; v. 4, 2, 8; 25, 7; vi. 24, 1 (where reference is made to the rivers of the *Himālayas*); xix. 39, 1.

³ x. 121, 4.

⁴ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, v. 5, 11, 1; *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā*, xxiv. 30; xxv. 12; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 14, 3 (the

Uttara Kurus and **Uttara Madras** live beyond it; perhaps in *Kāśmir*, etc.

⁵ Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 193.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 29; Weber, *Indische Studien*, 18, 12, who inclines to see a reminiscence of the *Caucasus*.