been supposed by Oldenberg 10 and others that Yājñavalkya belonged to Videha, t despite the legend of Janaka's patronage of him, his associa on with Uddalaka, the Kuru-Pañcala, renders this doubtful.

10 Buddha,5 34, n. 1. et seq.; Indische Studien, 1, 173; 13, 265- | Literatur und Cultur, 188.

269; Eggenng, Sacred Books of the East, Cf. Weber, Indian Literature, 120 12, xxx et seq.; von Schroeder, Indiens

Yājyā (scil. rc, 'verse') denotes the words uttered at the moment of offering the sacrifice, 'consecrating sacrificial formula,' in the later Samhitas1 and the Brahmanas.2

1 Taittirīya Samhitā, i. 5, 2, 1; 6, 10, 5; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xix. 20; xx. 12, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Aitareya Brāhmana, i. 4, 8; 11, 10;

ii. 13, 2; 26, 3. 5. 6; 40, 8; iii. 32, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaņa, i. 4, 2, 19; iii. 4. 4, 2; vii. 2, 7, 11, etc.

Yātu-dhāna in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> and later<sup>2</sup> denotes a 'sorcerer,' 'wizard,' or 'magician.' The sense of the Rigveda<sup>3</sup> is clearly unfavourable to sorcery. The feminine, Yātudhānī, is also found in the Rigveda and later.4

1 i. 35, 10; x. 87, 2. 3. 7. 10; 120, 4. 2 Av. i. 7, 1; iv. 3, 4; vi. 13, 3; 32, 2; vii. 70, 2; xix. 46, 2; Kathaka Samhitā, xxxvii. 14; Vājasaneyi Samhitā, xiii 7: Satapatha Brāhmaņa, vii. 4, 1, 29, etc.

3 vii. 104, 15. 4 Rv. i. 191, 8; x. 118, 8; Av. i. 28, 24; ii. 14, 3; iv. 9, 9; 18, 17; xix. 37. Cf. Bloomfield, Atharvaveda, 26, 65 et seq.

Yātu-vid, denoting in the plural 'those who know sorcery,' designates the Atharvaveda in the Satapatha Brahmana.1

1 x. 5, 2, 20. Cf. Bloomfield, Hymns of the Atharvaveda, xxii.; Atharvaveda, 1. 8, 9, 23.

Yādva, 'descendant of Yadu,' is used of the Yadu prince in one passage of the Rigveda, while the largesse of the Yadvas2 is alluded to elsewhere. In another passage a beast (paśu) of the Yadus or Yadvas is mentioned.3 Cf. Yadu.

<sup>2</sup> Rv. viii. 6, 46. Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 5, 142.

3 Rv. viii. 1, 31. Cf. Weber, Indian Literature, 3; Episches im vedischen Ritual, 37.