

Vastra in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'dress,' 'clothing.'
See **Yāsas**.

¹ i. 26, 1; Ṛ34, 4; iii. 39, 2; v. 29, 15, etc. | ² Av. v. 1, 3; ix. 5, 25; xii. 3, 21, etc.

Vasna in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes the 'price' paid for anything or its 'value,' or the thing itself as an object of purchase, 'ware.'

¹ iv. 24, 9. where the phrase *bhūyasā vasham acarat haniyah* must mean 'with a greater price he obtained a lesser value.' For the exact sense, cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 419, 420. | Maitrāyaṇī Saṁhitā, i. 10, 2, where the sense seems to be 'let us barter food and drink like wares.' Cf. also *vasnikā*, 'worth a price,' in Pañcaviṁśa Brāhmaṇa, xiv. 3, 13.
² Av. xii. 2, 36 ('price') = Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā, iii. 49 = Taittirīya Saṁhitā, i. 8, 4, 1; Kāthaka Saṁhitā, ix. 5; | Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 247; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 382.

Vahatu is the regular name in the Rigveda¹ and later² for the ceremonial conducting of the bride from the house of her parents to that of her husband.

¹ i. 184, 3; iv. 58, 9; x. 17, 1 (= Av. iii. 31, 5); 32, 3; 85, 13 *et seq.* | Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 7, 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 1, 2.
² Av. x. 1, 1; xiv. 2, 9. 12. 66. 73;

Vahni, 'carrier,' denotes any draught animal—e.g., a 'horse,'¹ a 'goat,'² or an 'ox.'³

¹ Rv. ii. 24, 13; 37, 3; iii. 6, 2, etc. | ³ Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 8, 2, 5, etc.
² Rv. vi. 57, 3.

Vahya denotes in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda² a 'couch' or 'bed' of a comfortable kind used by women.

¹ vii. 55, 8. | ² iv. 5, 3; 20, 3; xiv. 2, 30.
Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Vāko-vākya, 'dialogue,' is the name given in the Brāhmaṇas¹ to certain portions of the Vedic texts. In one place² the **Brahmodya** is said to be a dialogue; very probably in all the passages the Brahmodya is meant by this term. Geldner's

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 9, 20; xi. 5, 6, 8; 7, 5; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, vii. 1, 2, 4; 2, 8; 7, 1.
² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 6, 9, 20.