10-11. U.f. áhani i ísvás · · á dadhus. i tions, since memory, unaided by records, 'On a fitting day me, as the plume of an arrow, have they set.' -The stanza seems to express the poet's satisfaction at having made a good hymn at the right time and place and with as good skill as a skilful horseman has. Whitney renders,

They've set me in a fitting day As one the plume sets on the shaft. I've caught and used the fitting word, As one a steed tames with the rein.

-The stanza is fully discussed, JAOS. xi. p.cxci = PAOS. May, 1884. It is interesting as illustrating the varieties of cumulative evidence that may be brought to bear on the criticism of the Veda. Thus: 1. The stanza is at the end of the hymn and out of connection. 2. It is in a different kind of metre. 3. The metre is bad of its kind. The form isvās is bad Vedic — for isos; and 5. praticim is a late form for praticim. The stanza is ignored by Āçvalāyana; and 7. by Sāyaņa.

SELECTION LIV. RV. x.33.4-9. The aged priest to the young prince. - The hymn has nine stanzas. The first three have nothing to do with the rest. The rest (4-9) forms two trca's. This passage has more than common freshness, and also directness of connection with the life of Vedic time. The situation would seem to be somewhat as follows.

-The old priest stood well with the gods, so that the efficacy of his intercession with them was of unusually good repute. Accordingly, the foes of king Kuruçravana had once tried to win the Rishi over to their side and away from his master, Kuruçravana; but in vain. He had remained faithful to the royal family in whose service he long had been.

Now at last king Kuruçravana has passed away, leaving Upamaçravas as his son and heir. And in presence of the young prince, the priest tells with pride and pleasure of the old times, and speaks with regret of the loss of his departed patron.

-Ludwig, iii.182, has called attention to the genealogical series of the RV. These

does not easily go further back. But for preserving that amount of genealogical tradition there was frequent need (Weber, ISt. x.78-88, esp. 82); thus, at the offering to the Manes, the priest has to address by name the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer; see CB. ii.4.216 or SBE. xii.365 or OLSt. i.60: similarly at the pravara; cf. ISt. ix.322-3 or x.78-9 or Müller, ASL. 386.

In the present instance, however, we have a series of five at least. Trasadasyu is a prince of the Puru tribe, and of the line of Purukutsa (he is not necessarily the latter's son - RV. vii.19.3), and is often mentioned for his generosity and for the special favors shown him by the gods. The series is

> Purnkutsa Trasadasyu Mitrātithi Kuruçrayana Upamaçravas.

Compare Bergaigne, JA. 8.vi.373-4, and Kaegi, 80(110), and n.340. The Pūrus were one of several tribes that were ultimately fused together in the famous Kurus - Oldenberg, Buddha, 403 = 411.

12-13. āvrni: augment, 5852; impf, mid, (725), 1st sing. 'I, the Rishi, preferred king K.' (to his enemies); i.e. I chose to keep him as my master, in order to go out to battle with him, etc. A choice was inevitable. It would appear that priests who sacrificed for many or for a village were despised (Yājñavalkya, i.161,163, Manu, iv. 205). The purchitas marched out with their kings to battle (AGS. iii.12), as did the μάντεις, e.g. to the battle of Plataea (Hdt. ix.33,37), and for similar motives — μεμισθωμένοι οὐκ ὀλίγου - κατὰ τὸ κέρδος.

14-15. tisrás, 482c. - stávāi (626, 617), 'I will praise,' sc. tám, meaning Kurucravana. - sah-, sc. vajñé. - K's horses (trīga) still come to fetch the priest in state to the sacrifice.

16-17. yásya: K. is still meant. ūcúşe, 803, √vac. - 'Of whom, (namely) cover oftenest, of course, only three genera- of U's father, the words (were) highly pleas-