

(1) “ May this awful Brahma, which he (Prajâpati) thus skilfully pronounced in words at the congregation, at the assembly, fill the seven Hotars on the day of cooking (the sacrificial food), when his (the sacrificer's) parents (and other) liberal men (the priests) are making (his body).”

(2) “ He established (as place) for the reception of his gift the altar (*vedi*), destroying and ejecting the enemy with his weapons. (After having thus made the place safe) he then hastily under a very loud cry poured forth his sperm in one continuous (stream).”

The meaning of these two verses can only be the following: the poet who was no doubt a sacrificial priest himself wishes, that the hymn which he regards as a revelation from Prajâpati, who repeated it at the great sacrificial session which he is so frequently said to have held, may fill the seven Hotri-priests when they, with the same liberality as Prajâpati (when he poured forth his sperm) are like parents making by their hymns the new celestial body to the sacrificer. The place for reception of the seed poured out mystically in prayer by the Hotars, is the altar; for standing near it (and even touching it with their feet) they repeat the mantras. The reason that they have to regard the Vedi as the safe receptacle of the seed, is to be sought for in the antecedent of Prajâpati, who prepared it for the purpose, defending

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Nerioseng clothed the said sperms with lustre and strength (*rosnas Zor*), and handed them over to *Anâhit* (the Persian Venus) to look at them. They are guarded against the attacks of the Devas (the Indian gods) by 999,999 Frohars (a kind of angels).