this was always the case after death. During the father's lifetime another might be preferred, as appears from a passage of the Pañcavimsa Brāhmana.7 Women were excluded from partition or inheritance, according to the Satapatha Brāhmana8 and the Nirukta.9 They were, no doubt, supported by their brothers; but if they had none they might be reduced to prostitution.10 Detailed rules of inheritance appear in the Sūtras.11

The heir is called Dayada,12 'receiver (ā-da) of inheritance.'

```
7 xvi. 4, 4.
8 iv. 4, 2, 13
```

⁹ iii. 4. 10 Cf. Stri. patha Brāhmaņa, i. 7, 2, 22; iii. 2, 1, 18. For the Sūtra rules, see Jolly, Recht und Sitte, 80 et seq.

12 Satapatha Brahmana, xii. 4, 3, 9; Nirukta, iii. 4; metaphorically, Av. v. 18, 6. 14.

Dāra, 'wife,' is found in the Sūtras (usually as a plural masculine), and once (as a singular) in the Brhadaranyaka Upanisad.1

```
lectio; see St. Petersburg Dictionary,
s.v.). Cf. Delbrück, Die indogermanischen
```

1 vi. 4, 12 (where duarena is a varia | Verwandtschaftsnamen, 415, 416, who ignores the Brhadaranyaka passage.

Daru, 'wood,' is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda and later, denoting amongst other things the pole of a chariot,2 logs as fuel,3 the wooden parts of a car,4 possibly wooden stocks,5 and so forth.

```
1 Rv. vi. 3, 4; x. 145, 4, etc.; Av.
x. 4, 3; Taittirīya Samhitā, ii. 5, 8, 3,
```

² Rv. x. 102, 8.

3 Rv. viii. 102, 20. 4 Satapatha Brahmana, vi. 6, 2, 14. 5 Av. vi. 121, 2. But this is doubtful.

Cf. Tayu and Brupada.

Dārdha-jayanti, 'descendant of Drdhajayanta,' is the patronymic of Vaipascita Gupta Lauhitya and of Vaipascita Drdhajayanta Lauhitya in the Jaiminīya Upanişad Brāhmaņa (iii. 42, I).

Darteya, 'descendant of Drti.' The Darteyas are mentioned as authorities on sacrificial matters in the Kāthaka Samhitā1 and the Pañcavimsa Brāhmana.2

```
2 xxv. 3, 6.
   1 XXXI. 2 (Indische Studien, 3, 473).
VOL. I.
```

¹¹ Inheritance is also alluded to in the Aitareya Brāhmaņa, vii. 17; Śānkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xv 27, 3; Śata-