Rāja-pitr is one of the titles given to the king in the rite of the Rājasūya ('royal consecration') according to the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa (viii. 12, 5; 17, 5). It probably designates the king as 'father of a king,' and indicates the hereditary character of the monarchy. Possibly the later plan¹ of associating the king's son in the monarchy prevailed in earlier times also.

1 Hopkins, Journal of the American Oriental Society, 13, 139. The sense of 'having a king as father' is also possible.

Rāja-putra, 'king's son,' 'prince,' seems to be capable of being interpreted literally in every passage of the older literature in which it is found, though it may also be capable of a wider interpretation.<sup>2</sup> Later the Rājaputra degenerates into a mere 'landowner.'<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rv. x. 40, 3; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vii. 17, 6 (of Viśwāmitra, but probably in a mythical sense); Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xix. 1, 4; Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā, xiv. 8; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8, 5, 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 5, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Kāthaka Samhitā, xxviii. 1, may

be cited as identifying the Rājanya and the Rājaputra.

<sup>3</sup> Jolly, Zeitschriftder Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 50, 514, who points out that in the Rājataranginī, vii. 360, traces of the older position of the Rājaputra are seen.

Rāja-puruṣa denotes a 'royal servant' in the Nirukta (ii. 3). Cf. Pūruṣa.

Rāja-bhrātr, the 'brother of the king,' is mentioned as one of the eight Vīras, or supporters of the monarchy, in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.¹ He is also alluded to elsewhere.²

<sup>2</sup> Aitareya Brāhmana, i. 13, 18, etc.

Rāja-mātra is found in the Kausītaki Brāhmana (xxvii. 6) and the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra (xvii. 5, 3. 4; 15, 3), where it seems to include 'the whole class of persons (who could be called) Rājan'—i.e., the Rājaputras and the Rājanyas.

<sup>1</sup> xix. 1, 4. Cf. Hopkins, Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 15, 30, n. 2.