

the first two are common. *Tṛtīya* denotes the third part.¹⁶ In the *Rigveda*¹⁷ Indra and Viṣṇu are said to have divided 1,000 by 3, though how they did so is uncertain. *Tri-pād* denotes 'three-fourths.'¹⁸

There is no clear evidence that the Indians of the Vedic period had any knowledge of numerical figures, though it is perfectly possible.¹⁹

¹⁶ *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, ii. 5, 1, 4; v. 2, 6, 2; *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, i. 1, 6, 1; 7, 1, 2; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 8, 4, 4, etc.

¹⁷ vi. 69, 8 = Av. vii. 44, 1 = *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iii. 2, 11, 2; *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, vi. 15; *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 3, 1, 13.

¹⁸ Rv. x. 90, 4.

¹⁹ If *aṣṭa-karṣi* means in Rv. x. 62, 7, having the figure 8 marked on the

ears' of cattle, then the mention of numerical signs would be certain. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 234, 235, 348. But this is doubtful. See Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 309, n. 10.

Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, p. 308; Weber, *Indische Streifen*, i, 90-103; Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 349; Kaegi, *Rigveda*, n. 65; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 16, 275 et seq.

Daśa-puruṣaṃ-rājya, occurring in the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa*,¹ doubtless² means 'sovereignty inherited through ten ancestors,' a striking case of hereditary rule. Weber³ once rendered the word as the 'kingdom⁴ of Daśapura,' comparing the Daśapura of Kālidāsa's *Meghadūta*⁵ and the Daśārṇa of the 'middle country.'

¹ xii. 9, 3, 1, 3.

² Cf. *Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, ix. 3; *Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra*, xv. 14, 18. So *tri-puruṣa*, 'three generations,' *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, viii. 7. The St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., and Eggeli, *Sacred Books of the East*, 44, 269, have the correct rendering.

³ *Indische Studien*, i, 209. But see 10, 75, n. 1.

⁴ This would be *sāmrajya*, which is always spelt with *m*, not *n*; cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 75, 3.

⁵ i. 48.

Daśa-māsyā, 'ten months old,' describes in the *Rigveda*¹ and later² the embryo immediately before birth. See *Māsa*.

¹ v. 78, 7, 8.

² Av. i. 11, 6; iii. 23, 2. There are several references in Vedic literature

to birth in the tenth month, as Rv. x. 184, 3, etc.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 366; Weber, *Naxatra*, 2, 313, n. 1.

Daśamī denotes in the *Atharvaveda*¹ and the *Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa*² the period of life between 90 and 100 years

¹ iii. 4, 7a

² xxiii. 14