Rākā in the Rigveda 1 and later 2 denotes the full moon day as a personification. Cf. Candramās.

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<sup>1</sup> ñ. 32, 4; v. 42, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Taittirīya Samhitā, i. 8, 8, 1; iii. 4, etc.; Pancavimsa Brāhmana, xvi. 13, 1.

9, 1. 6; Kāṭhaka Samhitā, xii. 8; etc.
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Rāja-kartr,¹ or Rāja-krt,² 'king-maker,' is the term applied in the Atharvaveda and the Brāhmanas to those who, 'not themselves kings,'³ aid in the consecration of the king. In the Satapatha² the persons meant and specified are the Sūta, 'charioteer,' and the Grāmanī, 'village chief,' probably a representative chief from the village nearest to the place of consecration, as Eggeling⁴ suggests. In the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ according to the commentator's explanation, the father, brother, etc., are meant; in the Atharvaveda,² also, the meaning of the expression is not stated in the text.

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    Aitareya Brāhmana, viii. 17, 5.
    Av. iii. 5, 7; Satapatha Brāhmana,
    iii. 4, 1, 7; xiii. 2, 2, 18.
    Loc. cit.
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Rāja kula, a 'kingly family,' is mentioned in the Jaiminīya Upaniṣad Brāhmaṇa (iii. 28, 4), where, it is to be noted, such a family is ranked after, not before, a Brāhmaṇa Kula, a 'Brahmin family.'

1. Rājan, 'king,' is a term repeatedly occurring in the Rig-veda¹ and the later literature.² It is quite clear that the normal, though not universal form of government, in early India was that by kings, as might be expected in view of the fact that the Āryan Indians were invaders in a hostile territory: a situation which, as in the case of the Āryan invaders of Greece and of the German invaders of England, resulted almost necessarily in strengthening the monarchic element of the constitution.³ The mere patriarchal organization of society is not sufficient, as Zimmer⁴ assumes, to explain the Vedic kingship.

<sup>4</sup> Sacred Books of the East, 41, 60, n. Cf. Weber, Indische Studien, 17, 199 et seq.

<sup>1</sup> iii. 43, 5; v. 54, 7, etc.
2 Av. iv. 22, 3. 5; viii. 7, 16, etc.
4 Altindisches Leben, 162.