

Āṅgirasas, for the Gotamas frequently refer to **Āṅgiras**.<sup>3</sup> That he bore the patronymic Rāhūgaṇa is rendered probable by one hymn of the Rīgveda,<sup>4</sup> and is assumed in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,<sup>5</sup> where he appears as the Purohita, or domestic priest, of **Māthava Videgha**, and as a bearer of Vedic civilization. He is also mentioned in the same Brāhmaṇa<sup>6</sup> as a contemporary of **Janaka of Videha**, and **Yājñavalkya**, and as the author of a Stoma.<sup>7</sup> He occurs, moreover, in two passages of the Atharvaveda.<sup>8</sup>

The Gotamas are mentioned in several passages of the Rīgveda,<sup>9</sup> **Vāmadeva** and **Nodhas** being specified as sons of Gotama. They include the **Vājaśravases**. See also **Gautama**.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Rv. i. 62, 1; 71, 2; 74, 5; 75, 2; 78, 3; iv. 2, 5; 16, 8, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Rv. i. 78, 5. Cf. Oldenberg, *loc. cit.*, 236, n. 1.

<sup>5</sup> i. 4, 1, 10 *et seq.*; xi. 4, 3, 20. The former passage is wrongly cited by Śāyana on Rv. i. 81, 3. See Weber, *Indische Studien*, 2, 9, n.

<sup>6</sup> xi. 4, 3, 20.

<sup>7</sup> xiii. 5, 1, 1; Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ix. 5, 6; 10, 8, etc.

<sup>8</sup> iv. 29, 6; xviii. 3, 16. See also *Ṣaḍvīmśa Brāhmaṇa* in *Indische Studien*, i. 38; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, ii. 2, 6.

<sup>9</sup> i. 60, 5; 61, 16; 63, 9; 77, 5; 78, 1; 88, 4; 92, 7; iv. 32, 9, 12; viii. 88, 4. Cf. Āśvalāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xii. 10.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rīgveda, 3, 110, 123; Weber, *Indische Studien*, i. 170, 180; Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 3, 151, 152.

**Gotamī-putra**, 'son of Gotamī,' is mentioned as a pupil of **Bhāradvāji-putra** in the Kāṇva recension of the *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* (vi. 5, 1). See also **Gautamī-putra**.

**Gotra** occurs several times in the Rīgveda<sup>1</sup> in the account of the mythic exploits of Indra. Roth<sup>2</sup> interprets the word as 'cowstall,' while Geldner<sup>3</sup> thinks 'herd' is meant. The latter sense seems to explain best the employment which the term shows in the later literature as denoting the 'family' or 'clan,' and which is found in the *Chāndogya Upaniṣad*.<sup>4</sup>

In the *Grhya Sūtras*<sup>5</sup> stress is laid on the prohibition of

<sup>1</sup> i. 51, 3; ii. 17, 1; 23, 18; iii. 39, 4; 43, 7; viii. 74, 5; x. 48, 2; 103, 7.

<sup>2</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

<sup>3</sup> *Vedische Studien*, 2, 275, 276, where he divides the passages according as real or mythical herds are meant.

<sup>4</sup> iv. 4, 1. So Śāṅkhayāna Śrauta Sūtra, i. 4, 16, etc.; Āśvalāyana *Grhya*

Sūtra, iv. 4, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxv. 15.

<sup>5</sup> Gobhila *Grhya Sūtra*, iii. 4, 4; *Āpastamba Dharma Sūtra*, ii. 5, 11, 15, 16, in Max Müller, *Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, 387. For *saṇḍa*, see *Gautama Dharma Sūtra*, xiv. 13; *Vasiṣṭha Dharma Sūtra*, iv. 17-19.