

Āraṇyaka,² the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,³ and elsewhere.⁴ As far as can be judged from the notices available,⁵ the swing was made just like a modern swing. See also *Plēṅkha*.

² i. 2, 3, 4; v. 1, 3, etc.

³ v. 5, 7.

⁴ Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka, ii. 17, etc.

⁵ Śāṅkhāyana Srauta Sūtra, xvii. 1, 11; 7, 2, etc.

Preta, 'departed,' is used to denote a 'dead man' in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ but not in the sense of 'ghost,' which only appears later, in post-Vedic literature.

¹ x. 5, 2, 13; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, v. 11, 1, etc.

Predi. See *Proti*.

Preṣya ('to be sent' on an errand) denotes a menial servant or slave, being applied in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹ to the Śūdra. In the Atharvaveda² the adjective *praiṣya*, 'menial,' occurs.

¹ vii. 29. See also Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xvii. 1.

² v. 22, 14.

Praiya-medha, 'descendant of Priyamedha,' is a patronymic of the priests who sacrificed for the Ātreya Udamaya in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.¹ They appear in the Yajurveda Samhitās² as priests who 'knew all' (sacrificial lore). Three *Praiya-medhas* are referred to in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa.³ In the Gopatha Brāhmaṇa⁴ they are called *Bharadvājas*.

¹ viii. 22.

² Kāthaka Samhitā, vi. 1 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 474); Maitrāyaṇi Samhitā, i. 8, 7; Lévi, *La doctrine du sacrifice*, 150.

³ ii. 1, 9, 1 *et seq.*

⁴ i. 3, 15. The name is also written Prayyamedha and, incorrectly, Praiyamedha.

Praisa is a liturgical term meaning 'direction' or 'invitation,' repeatedly found in the later Samhitās¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.²

¹ Av. v. 26, 4; xi. 7, 18; xvi. 7, 2; Taittiriya Samhitā, vii. 3, 11, 2; Vājasaṇeyi Samhitā, xix. 19, etc.

² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 13; iii. 9;

v. 9, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 1, 3, 15; xiii. 5, 2, 23; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 1, etc.