

Gandhāri is the name of a people in the north-west of India. In the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> the good wool of the sheep of the Gandhāris is referred to. The Gandhāris are also mentioned with the Mūjavants, Angas, and Magadhas in the Atharvaveda.<sup>2</sup> Gandhāris<sup>3</sup> or Gāndhāris<sup>4</sup> are also spoken of in the Śrauta Sūtras.<sup>5</sup> Zimmer<sup>6</sup> considers that they were settled in Vedic times on the south bank of the Kubhā up to its mouth in the Indus, and for some distance down the east side of the Indus itself. They later formed a portion of the Persian empire, and detachments of Gandarians accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i. 126, 7.

<sup>2</sup> v. 22, 14. The latter two tribes are apparently the Eastern limit of the poet's knowledge, the two former the Northern.

<sup>3</sup> Hiranyakeśi Śrauta Sūtra, xvii. 6; Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra, xxii. 6, 18.

<sup>4</sup> Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, xxi. 13.

<sup>5</sup> See Caland, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 56, 553.

<sup>6</sup> *Altindisches Leben*, 30, 31.

<sup>7</sup> Keith, *Aitareya Āraṇyaka*, 23.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 206.

Gabhasti denotes, according to Roth,<sup>1</sup> the pole of a chariot in the epithet *syūma-gabhasti*, 'having reins as a pole,' used of the car of the gods in the Rigveda,<sup>2</sup> and independently in the plural in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa.<sup>3</sup> The meaning is, however, doubtful.<sup>4</sup> Roth<sup>5</sup> himself suggests that *syūma-gabhasti* may refer to a sort of double reins.

<sup>1</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

<sup>2</sup> i. 122, 5; vii. 71, 3.

<sup>3</sup> ii. 7, 13, 4.

<sup>4</sup> See Oldenberg, *Rigveda - Noten*, 1,

55.

<sup>5</sup> *Op. cit.*, s.v.

1. Gaya, 'house,' is a common word in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> and sometimes occurs later.<sup>2</sup> As its sense includes the inmates as well as their belongings, it is equivalent to 'household.'

<sup>1</sup> i. 74, 2; v. 10, 3; 44, 7; vi. 2, 8, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Av. vi. 3, 3; 84, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxvii. 3.

2. Gaya Plāta ('son of Plati') is referred to in the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> two hymns of which he clearly claims to have composed, and which are attributed to him in the Sarvānukramaṇi and the

<sup>1</sup> x. 63, 17; 64, 17 (as son of Plati).