

thenes for his day.⁷ The Rigveda also presents epithets like *su-vasana*⁸ and *su-rabhi*,⁹ implying that garments were becoming or well-fitting.

The Vedic Indian seems often to have worn three garments—an undergarment (cf. *Nīvi*),¹⁰ a garment,¹¹ and an overgarment (cf. *Adhīvāsa*),¹² which was presumably a mantle, and for which the names *Atka* and *Drāpi* also seem to be used. This accords with the description of the sacrificial garments given in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹³ which comprise a *Tārpya*, perhaps a 'silken undergarment'; secondly, a garment of undyed wool, and then a mantle, while the ends of the turban, after being tied behind the neck, are brought forward and tucked away in front. The last point would hardly accord with the usual practice in ordinary life, but seems to be a special sacrificial ritual act. A similar sort of garments in the case of women appears to be alluded to in the Atharvaveda¹⁴ and the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa.¹⁵ There is nothing to show exactly what differences there were between male and female costume, nor what was exactly the nature of the clothes in either case.

It is important to note that the Vedic Indian evidently assumed that all civilized persons other than inspired Munis would wear clothing of some sort.¹⁶

See also *Vasana*, *Vastra*, *Otu*, *Tantu*. For the use of skin garments, see *Mala*.

⁷ See Strabo, p. 709; Arrian, *Indica*, v. 9.

⁸ Rv. ix. 97, 50.

⁹ With *atka*, vi. 29, 3; x. 123, 7. this word may possibly indicate that early Vedic dress was fitted like the Minoan style of dress, and unlike the later Achæan style as seen in Homer (cf. Lang, *The World of Homer*, 60 et seq.).

¹⁰ Av. viii. 2, 16; xiv. 2, 50. Cf. Taittiriya Samhitā, vi. 1, 1, 3; Vājāsanevi Samhitā, iv. 10, etc.

¹¹ *Vāsas* in the narrower sense, Av. viii. 2, 16.

¹² Rv. i. 140, 9; 162, 16; x. 5, 4.

¹³ v. 3, 5, 20 et seq. See Eggeling, *Sacred Books of the East*, 41, 85 et seq.

¹⁴ viii. 2, 16; xiv. 2, 50.

¹⁵ v. 2, 1, 8.

¹⁶ Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xi. 5, 1, 1; and iii. 1, 2, 13-17, where the fact that man alone wears clothes is accounted for by a silly legend.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 261, 262.

Vāsiṣṭha, 'descendant of Vasiṣṭha,' is the patronymic of Sātyahavya, a teacher mentioned several times in the later