

vap, 'shave,' with forms of which verb shaving is referred to as early as the Rigveda.⁴ The dead were shaved before burial.⁵

⁴ x. 142, 4. Cf. i. 65, 4; Av. vi. 68; v. 2, 17, etc.

⁵ Av. v. 19, 4.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 266; Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*, 32, 265.

Nābhāka, 'descendant of Nabhāka,' is the name of a R̥ṣi, or seer, in the Rigveda.¹ The Anukramaṇī (Index) ascribes three or four hymns of the Rigveda² to him. According to Ludwig,³ the man was an Āṅgīrasa,⁴ not a Kaṇva.

¹ viii. 41, 2; Nirukta, x. 5.

² viii. 39-41, and doubtfully 42.

³ Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 107.

⁴ viii. 40, 12.

Nābhā-nediṣṭha ('nearest in descent') Mānava ('descendant of Manu') is famous in the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas¹ for the way in which he was treated when his father Manu divided his property among his sons, or they divided it: Nābhānediṣṭha was left out, but was solaced by obtaining, through his father's advice, cows from the Āṅgīrasas, a feat which is regarded in the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra² as on a level with the exploits of other seers who celebrated their patrons in hymns, and as giving rise to the hymn, Rigveda x. 62. Nābhānediṣṭha's hymn is repeatedly mentioned in the Brāhmaṇas,³ but beyond its authorship nothing is recorded of him. In the Saṃhitā⁴ itself he seems to be spoken of as a poet in one passage, which is, however, of quite uncertain meaning.

Nābhānediṣṭha is etymologically connected in all probability with Nabānazdiṣṭa in the Avesta, which refers to the Fravaši of the paoiryō-ṭkaēsha and the Fravaši of the Nabānazdiṣṭa. Lassen⁵ saw in the legend a reminiscence of an Indo-Iranian split; but Roth⁶ showed conclusively that this was impossible, and that Nābhānediṣṭha meant simply 'nearest in birth,' and

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iii. 1. 9. 4-6; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, v. 14. Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 12, 191 et seq.

² xvi. 11. 28-30.

³ Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xxviii. 4, merely refers to him as connected with the Āṅgīrasas. See also *ibid.*, xxx. 4;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 30. 31; Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xx. 9, 4.

⁴ x. 61, 18.

⁵ *Indische Alterthumskunde*, 1, 520, and *Addenda*, p. lxxvii.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 6, 243 et seq.