

Gav-iṣṭi (lit. 'desire of cows') in several passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes 'conflict' or 'battle,' evidently with reference to cattle raids. Gavyā² is similarly used.

¹ i. 91, 23; iii. 47, 4; v. 63, 5; vi. 31, 3; 47, 20; 59, 7; viii. 24, 2; ix. 76, 2. So Av. iv. 24, 5.

² Rv. vii. 18, 7.

Gavi-ṣṭhira Ātreya ('descendant of Atri') is mentioned as a Rṣi, or seer, in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda.²

¹ v. 1, 12; x. 150, 5.

² iv. 29, 5. See also Āśvalāyana
Srauta Sūtra, xii. 14, 1.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 126.

Gavīdhukā,¹ **Gavedhukā**,² is the name of a species of grass (*Coix barbata*). It is also referred to in the adjectival forms *gāvīdhuka*³ and *gāvedhuka*.⁴ It was boiled with rice⁵ (*gavīdhukā-yavāgū*) or barley⁶ (*gavedhukā-saktavah*) in preparing gruel.

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 3, 2.

² Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 13;
3, 1, 10; xiv. 1, 2, 19.

³ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, i. 8, 7, 1;
9, 2; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 3, 6;

Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 6, 5; iv. 3, 8;
Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xv. 5.

⁴ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 11.
13; 3, 1, 10; 3, 7.

⁵ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 4, 3, 2.

⁶ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ix. 1, 1, 8.

Gavya. See Gavyūti.

Gavyā. See Gaviṣṭi.

Gavyūti in the Rigveda¹ means, according to Roth,² grass land for the pasturing of cattle, in which sense Gavya is also found.³ Thence it derives the sense of a measure of distance found in the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa.⁴ Geldner, on the other hand, takes the original meaning to be 'road,' real⁶ or metaphorical,⁷ thence a measure of distance,⁸ and finally 'land.'⁹

¹ i. 25, 16; iii. 62, 16; v. 66, 3;
vii. 77, 4, etc.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

³ Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iv. 28; St.
Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 3b.

⁴ Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, xvi. 13, 12.

⁵ Vedische Studien, 2, 290, 291.

⁶ Rv. i. 25, 16.

⁷ Rv. vi. 47, 20; x. 14, 2.

⁸ Rv. viii. 60, 20, and n. 4.

⁹ Rv. iii. 62, 16; vii. 62, 5; 65, 4;
viii. 5, 6.