

Yuddha in the Rigveda¹ and later² denotes 'battle.' The more usual word earlier³ is **Yudh**.

¹ x. 54, 2.

² Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, i. 5, 9, 1; Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 39, 1, 2; vi. 36, 2; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 5, 6; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, iii. 1, etc.

³ Rv. i. 53, 7; 59, 1; v. 23, 6; vi. 46, 11, etc.; Av. i. 24, 1; iv. 24, 7; vi. 66, 1; 103, 3, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, v. 2, 4, 16, etc.

Yudhām-śrauṣṭi Augra-sainya ('descendant of Ugrasena') is the name, in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa,¹ of a king who was anointed by **Parvata** and **Nārada**.

¹ viii. 21, 7. Cf. Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 8. The Paurāṇic form is **Yuddha-muṣṭi**.

Yudhyāmadhi is apparently the name of a king who was defeated by **Sudās**. The mention of him occurring only in the verses added at the end of the hymn celebrating the victory of **Sudās** over the ten kings¹ can claim little authenticity as a notice of **Sudās**.

¹ Rv. vii. 18, 24. Cf. Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 173.

Yuvati is the ordinary expression for a 'young woman' or 'maiden' in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 118, 5; ii. 35, 4; iii. 54, 14; iv. 18, 8; v. 2, 1, 2; ix. 86, 16; x. 30, 5.

² Av. xiv. 2, 61; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 1, 9; 2, 4; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1, 9, 6; 4, 3, 8, etc.

Yūtha is the word for 'herd' of cows in the Rigveda¹ and later.²

¹ i. 10, 2; 81, 7; iii. 55, 17; iv. 2, 18; 38, 5; v. 41, 19; ix. 71, 9, etc. Cf. *yūthya*, 'of the herd,' viii. 56, 4; ix. 15, 4; x. 23, 4.

² Av. v. 20, 3; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, v. 7, 2, 1, etc.

Yūpa in the Rigveda¹ and later² means a 'post,' usually that to which the sacrificial victim was tied. It also designates the post to which the door of the house was attached (**Durya**).³

¹ v. 2, 7 (of **Sunaśeṣa**).

² Av. ix. 6, 22; xii. 1, 38; xiii. 1, 47; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, vi. 3, 4, 1; vii. 2, 1, 3; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 17;

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, ix. 10, 2, etc.

³ Rv. i. 51, 14. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 153.