- 1. Marya in the Rigveda¹ denotes a 'man' especially regarded as young and a lover, being constantly mentioned as in company with maidens (yuvatī).
- ¹ iii. 31, 7; 33, 10; iv. 20, 5; ix. 96, 20, etc.; marya-árī, 'adorred as a lover,' ii. 10, 5. Cf. Nirukta, iii. 15; iv. 2.
- 2. Marya¹ in several passages of the Rigveda¹ denotes a 'stallion.'² It is once³ described as pastyāvant, 'a stalled horse'—that is, one carefully tended, and not allowed out to graze.
 - 1 vii. 56, 16; viii. 43, 25.
- ² This is, of course, only a specialized sense of 1. Marya as meaning a 'male' (cf. Lat. mas, maritus). The specialized meaning is somewhat analogous to the use of 'sire' in English.
- ³ Rv. ix. 97, 18. Roth, St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2, thinks Rv. i. 91, 13, may have the same sense.

Maryaka, occurring only once in the Rigveda, seems to denote the bull which is described as separated from the cows.

1 v. 2. 5. Cf. Oldenberg, Rgveda-Noten, 1, 313.

Maryādā, 'boundary,' is found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹ referring to the boundary between the Kosalas and the Videhas. Usually the word is metaphorically employed.²

- 1 i. 4, 1, 17. Cf. xiii. 8, 4, 12.
- ² Rv. iv. 5, 13; x. 5, 6; Av. vi. 81, 2 (of an amulet). In the Atharvaveda passage Whitney, Translation of the

Atharvaveda, 392, suggests, owing to the very curious use of the word, the emendation marya-dā, 'giver of a son.'

Mala in one passage of the Rigveda¹ is used of the garments of the Munis. The St. Petersburg Dictionary takes it to mean a 'leathern garment,' but Ludwig and Zimmer³ think it means only 'soiled' raiment, which, of course, suits the ordinary sense of the word ('dirt') in the Atharvaveda, and the character of the long-haired (kéin) hermit (Muni). Cf. Malaga.

¹ x. 136, 2.

² If this were correct, the word might be derived from *mlā* in the sense of 'to tan,' *Cf.* Carman, especially notes 6 and 7.

³ Altindisches Leben, 262.

⁴ vi. 115, 3; vii. 89, 3; x. 5, 24, etc. Cf. Schrader, Prehistoric Antiquities, 333. n.