

In the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa¹⁷ and the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa¹⁸ the five peoples are opposed to the Bharatas, and in the former work¹⁹ seven peoples are alluded to.

¹⁷ xiii. 5, 4, 14

¹⁸ viii. 23.

¹⁹ It is a conjecture of Weber's, *Indische Studien*, 1, 202, that the five

peoples are identical with the Pañcālas, and the seven mentioned in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 23, with the Kuru-Pañcālas.

Pañca-daśī, 'the fifteenth day of the month,' is already mentioned in the Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa (i. 5, 10, 5).

Pañca-nada, 'having five streams,' is not found until the epic period as the name of the Panjāb, which has no designation in the earlier literature. The importance of the Panjāb as the home¹ of the Rigveda has been greatly diminished by recent research, Hopkins,² Pischel,³ and Geldner⁴ having on different grounds shown reason for believing that the Rigveda, at least in great part, was composed farther east, in the Madhyadeśa, which admittedly was the home of the later Vedic culture. Hillebrandt⁵ considers that the Rigveda belongs in part to the Panjāb, or rather to Arachosia, and in part to the Middle Country. See also Kuru, Trtsu.

* See, e.g., Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 32 et seq.

² *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 19, 19-28. Cf. Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 145, 441.

³ *Vedische Studien*, 2, 218.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 3, 152.

⁵ *Vedische Mythologie*, 1, 98 et seq. But see Divodāsa. Cf. also Weber, *Indische Studien*, 1, 189.

Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa. See Tāṇḍya.

Pañcāla is the later name¹ of the people called Krivi in the Rigveda. The Pañcālas are rarely referred to except in connexion with the Kurus, and the kings of the Kuru-Pañcālas are mentioned in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.² In the Kāthaka Saṃhitā³ the Pañcālas appear as the people of Keśin Dālbyha.

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 5, 4, 7.

³ xxx. 2 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 471).

² viii. 14