

to guard the house from thieves or other intruders.<sup>5</sup> He was also employed in hunting the boar (*varāha-yu*),<sup>6</sup> but was no match for the lion.<sup>7</sup> A hundred dogs are mentioned as a gift in a Dānastuti ('Praise of Gifts') in a Vāḷakhilya hymn.<sup>8</sup> Elsewhere the dog is regarded as unfit for sacrifice, as being unclean,<sup>9</sup> and is driven away from the sacrifice.<sup>10</sup> To eat dog's flesh was a last resort of despair and hunger.<sup>11</sup> The bones of the feast were given to the dog.<sup>12</sup> Saramā figures in legend as Indra's faithful dog<sup>13</sup> searching for the cows. Rudra is lord of dogs (*śva-pati*) in the Yajurveda;<sup>14</sup> the 'dog-keeper' (*śvanin*) is mentioned in the list of sacrificial victims at the Puruṣamedha ('human sacrifice') in the same Saṃhitā.<sup>15</sup> The four-eyed (*catur-akṣa*) dogs of certain texts<sup>16</sup> are, of course, mythological.<sup>17</sup> Cf. Kurkura.

<sup>5</sup> Rv. vii. 55. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Rv. x. 86. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Av. iv. 36. 6.

<sup>8</sup> Rv. viii. 53. 3.

<sup>9</sup> Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa, i. 51. 4; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xii. 4. 1, 4.

<sup>10</sup> Rv. ix. 101. 1.

<sup>11</sup> Rv. iv. 18. 3. Later, *śva-paca* ('dog-cooking') denotes a degraded caste.

<sup>12</sup> Av. vi. 37. 3. Cf. ix. 4. 16.

<sup>13</sup> i. 62. 3; 72. 8, etc. See Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 151.

<sup>14</sup> Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 28; Kāṣhaka Saṃhitā, xvii. 13; Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9. 5.

<sup>15</sup> Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xvi. 27; xxx. 7; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 4. 3, 1, etc. Cf. *śva-nī* ('dog-leader'), Maitrāyaṇi Saṃhitā, ii. 9. 5.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Rv. x. 14. 10. 11; Av. xviii. 2. 11. 12; Taittirīya Āraṇyaka, vi. 3. 1; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 8. 4. 1; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 1. 2, 9, etc.

<sup>17</sup> Bloomfield, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, 165 et seq.; *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 500, thinks that Yama's two dogs are the sun and the moon (cf. *Divya Śvan*).

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 233; Hopkins, *American Journal of Philology*, 15, 154-163.

**Sva-pad** denotes a 'savage animal,' 'beast of prey,' in the Atharvaveda (viii. 5, 11; xix. 39, 4).

**Śvayatha** in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa<sup>1</sup> means 'swelling.' Possibly *śiyathu*, the disease prevalent in Videha according to the Baudhāyana Śrauta Sutra,<sup>2</sup> was a kind of 'swelling' (? goitre).

<sup>1</sup> iv. 2. 1, 11 (of the eye, in a myth).

<sup>2</sup> ii. 5; Caland, *Über das rituelle Sūtra des Baudhāyana*, 35, 36.