

sheep's wool, whether woven or plaited is not certain, for the expressions used are too vague to be decisive, though Zimmer⁵ thinks *hvarāṃsi*⁶ points to plaiting.

⁵ *Altindisches Leben*, 278, n.

⁶ ix. 3, 2 ; 63, 4.

Pavīra, according to the Nirukta,¹ denotes a 'lance.' The epithet derived from this word, *pavīravant* or *pavīrava*, which is found in the Atharvaveda² and the Yajurveda Saṃhitās,³ is used of the plough, apparently in the sense of 'having a metal share.' The same epithet occurs in the Rigveda⁴ applied to a man, in the sense of 'having a goad' or 'having a spear.'

¹ xii. 30. In Rv. i. 174, 4, *pavīrava* seems to mean 'thunderbolt.'

² iii. 17, 3.

³ *Pavīravant*, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xii. 71; *pavīrava*, Taittiriya Saṃhitā,

10, 2, 5, 6; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 12; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 11.

⁴ x. 60, 3.

Cf. Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 116.

Pavīru appears in a hymn of the Rigveda¹ as a **Ruśama**, being a prince or at least a wealthy noble.

¹ viii. 51, 9 = Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xxxiii. 82.

Paśu means 'animal' generally, including man. There is frequent mention¹ of the five sacrificial animals—the horse, the cow, the sheep, the goat, and man. Seven such domestic animals are spoken of in the Atharvaveda² and later,³ probably, as Whitney⁴ observes, merely as a sacred mystic number, not, as the commentator⁵ explains, the usual five with the ass and the camel added. Animals are also referred to as *ubhayadant*

¹ Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 10, 1-4; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 17; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 17; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 47-51. Cf. Av. xi. 2, 9; Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 3, 10, 1-3; v. 5, 1, 1, 2; vi. 5, 10, 1; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiv. 28-31, etc.

² Av. iii. 10, 6.

³ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 8, 4, 16; ix. 3, 1, 20; xii. 8, 3, 13 (where they are called *jāgatāḥ*, perhaps as number-

ing 12); Pāṇcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, x 2, 7.

⁴ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 103.

⁵ On Av. iii. 10, 6. The St. Petersburg Dictionary suggests 'mule' and 'ass' as the two making up seven (cf. Mahābhārata, vi. 165 *et seq.*). Zimmer's view (*Altindisches Leben*, 76) is that 'goat,' 'sheep,' 'ox,' 'horse,' 'dog,' 'ass,' and 'camel' or 'mule,' are meant.