

Brāhmaṇa,⁵ he was the Purohita of Divodāsa. This interpretation is to be preferred to that of Roth,⁶ who suggests that he and Divodāsa were identical. His connexion with the house of Divodāsa also appears from the statement of the Kāthaka Saṃhitā⁷ that Bharadvāja gave Pratardana the kingdom. It is unnecessary to suppose that the same Bharadvāja was meant in both cases, and that Pratardana was a son of Divodāsa : the later Saṃhitās refer to Bharadvāja, like the other great sages, irrespective of chronology.

The Bharadvājas in their poems mention Br̥bu, Br̥saya, and the Pārāvatas.⁸ Hillebrandt⁹ has pointed out that they are also connected with the Sp̥ñjayas. In particular, the Śāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra¹⁰ mentions that Bharadvāja gained largesse from Prastoka Sārñjaya and Br̥bu. But it is very doubtful if it is correct to place all these people and Divodāsa in Arachosia and Drangiana.

Bharadvāja as an author and a seer is frequently referred to in the later Saṃhitās¹¹ and the Brāhmaṇas.¹²

⁵ xv. 3, 7.

⁶ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. See Rv. i. 116, 18; vi. 16, 5; 31, 4.

⁷ xxi. 10 (*Indische Studien*, 3, 478).

⁸ vi. 61, 1-3.

⁹ *Vedische Mythologie*, I, 104.

¹⁰ xvi. 11, 11.

¹¹ Av. ii. 12, 2; iv. 29, 5; xviii. 3, 16; xix. 48, 6; Kāthaka Saṃhitā, xvi. 19; xx. 9; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, ii. 7, 19;

iv. 8, 4; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 55. etc.

¹² Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, vi. 18; viii. 3; Taittiriya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 10, 11, 13; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, i. 2, 2; 4, 2; ii. 2, 2, 4, etc.; Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa, xv. 1; xxix. 3; xxx. 9.

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rig-veda, 3, 128; Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 31.

Bharant, 'bearing,' in the plural denotes in one passage of the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa,¹ according to Böhtlingk,² following Sāyaṇa, 'the warrior caste,' but the sense is not certain. Weber³ was inclined to see a reference to the Bharatas, though the form of the word is that of the present participle.⁴

¹ xviii. 10, 8.

² Dictionary, s.v.

³ *Indische Studien*, 10, 28, n. 2. Cf.

Bharata, n. 17.

⁴ *Bharatām*, interpreted by Sāyaṇa as *bharāṇaṃ kṛvatām kṣatriyāṇām*.

Bharūji in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ may denote, according to Roth,² a noxious animal.

¹ ii. 24, 8.

² St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.