

Uru-kakṣa occurs in only one passage of the Rigveda,<sup>1</sup> where the sense of the word is much disputed. The reading of the text is *uruk kakṣo na gāṅgyah*, which may refer to a man, Urukakṣa, 'dwelling on the Ganges,'<sup>2</sup> or to a man, son of Gaṅgā, or to a wood so called,<sup>3</sup> or may simply denote the 'broad thicket on the Ganges.'<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> vi. 45, 31.

<sup>2</sup> Grassmann; St. Petersburg Dictionary. Cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Grammar*, 291.

<sup>3</sup> Ludwig's translation (*der wald Uru-kakṣa, or das weite dicket*):

<sup>4</sup> Weber, *Episches im vedischen Ritual*, 28, n. 5; Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, 1, 396.

Uru-kṣaya.—A family of Urukṣayas, singers and worshippers of Agni, is referred to in one hymn of the Rigveda (x. 118, 8, 9).

Cf. Ludwig, Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 167.

Uruñjirā is given in the Nirukta (ix. 26) as one of the names of the river Vipās (now Beās).

Urvarā is with Kṣetra the regular expression, from the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> onwards, denoting a piece of 'ploughland' (*ἀρουρα*). Fertile (*apnasvatī*) fields<sup>2</sup> are spoken of as well as waste fields (*ārtanā*).<sup>3</sup> Intensive cultivation by means of irrigation is clearly referred to both in the Rigveda<sup>4</sup> and in the Atharvaveda,<sup>5</sup> while allusion is also made to the use of manure.<sup>6</sup> The fields (*kṣetra*) were carefully measured according to the Rigveda.<sup>7</sup> This fact points clearly to individual ownership in land for the plough, a conclusion supported by the reference of Apālā, in a hymn of the Rigveda,<sup>8</sup> to her father's field (*urvarā*), which is put on the same level as his head of hair as a personal possession. Consistent with this are the epithets 'winning fields' (*urvarā-sā, urvarā-jit, kṣetra-sā*),<sup>9</sup> while 'lord of fields' used of a god<sup>10</sup> is presumably a transfer of a human epithet (*urvarā-pati*). Moreover, fields are spoken of in the same

<sup>1</sup> i. 127, 6; iv. 41, 6; v. 33, 4; vi. 25, 4; x. 30, 3; 142, 3, etc.; Av. x. 6, 33; 10, 8; xiv. 2, 14, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Rv. i. 127, 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> vii. 49, 2.

<sup>5</sup> i. 6, 4; xix. 2, 2.

<sup>6</sup> Av. iii. 14, 3, 4; xix. 31, 3.

<sup>7</sup> i. 110, 5.

<sup>8</sup> viii. 91, 5.

<sup>9</sup> Rv. iv. 38, 1, and vi. 20, 1; ii. 21, 1; iv. 38, 1.

<sup>10</sup> viii. 21, 3. Cf. Kṣetra.