

tion and occupations of Kṣatriyas, but their contents cannot always be traced in the Brāhmaṇa literature, and their value is questionable.

**Kṣa-pāvan**, 'protector of the earth,'<sup>1</sup> is an epithet of a king,<sup>2</sup> or denotes a king<sup>3</sup> in the Rigveda. The word is significant, as showing the function of the king as the protector of the tribal territory.

<sup>1</sup> The word occurs only in the nominative singular as *kṣapāvān*, which would be the regular form from a stem *kṣapāvant*; but it is probably an irregularity for *kṣapāvā*. Cf. Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, I, 72.

<sup>2</sup> iii. 55, 17.

<sup>3</sup> i. 70, 5; vii. 19, 5; viii. 71, 2; x. 29, 1.

Cf. *kṣiti-ṣa*, 'guardian of earth,' 'king,' in later Sanskrit.

**Kṣiti** is in the Rigveda<sup>1</sup> a regular word for 'dwelling,' and in particular the *kṣitir dhruvā*, 'the secure dwelling,' is mentioned<sup>2</sup> in a context that shows it, to be equivalent to the **Vrjana** or **Grāma** regarded as a stronghold. From this sense is developed that of the peoples occupying the settlements,<sup>3</sup> and in particular the five peoples<sup>4</sup> (for whom see **Pañca Janāsaḥ**).

<sup>1</sup> i. 65, 3; iii. 13, 4; v. 37, 4; etc.

<sup>2</sup> i. 73, 4 (cf. 2); vii. 88, 7. See Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 142.

<sup>3</sup> Rv. iii. 38, 1; iv. 24, 4; 38, 5; v. 1, 10, etc.

<sup>4</sup> i. 7, 9; 176, 3; v. 35, 2; vi. 46, 7; vii. 75, 4; 79, 1.

**Kṣipta**, 'a wound' (caused by shooting), or 'bruise' (caused by throwing), is mentioned in the Atharvaveda,<sup>1</sup> together with a remedy for it, the **Pippalī**.

<sup>1</sup> vi. 109, 1. 3. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 389.

**Kṣipra-śyena**, 'swift falcon,' is the name of a bird in the *Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā* (iii. 14, 11) and the *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* x. 5, 2, 10).

**Kṣīra**, 'milk,' also called **Go** or **Payas**, played a large part in the economy of the Vedic Indians.<sup>1</sup> It was taken warm (*ḥakva*

<sup>1</sup> The word *kṣīra* does not occur in Rv. ii.-vii. It is found in i. 109, 3; 164, 7; viii. 2, 9; ix. 67, 32; x. 87, 16 (=Av. viii. 3, 15). See Hopkins,

*Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 64, 73 et seq. See also Av. ii. 26, 4; v. 19, 5; x. 9, 12, etc.; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, iii. 4, 8, 7, etc.