

a rich householder seems meant, and in the two others reference to a 'house' is clear.²

² *Barhis*, Rv. ii. 11, 16, 'of the house'; *ḥṣayān pastyāvataḥ*, iv. 54, 5, 'abodes having (fixed) habitations.'

Cf. Pischel, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 212.

2. **Pastyā-vant** occurs in one passage of the Rigveda¹ in the locative parallel with **Suṣoma**, **Śaryañāvant**, and **Arjika**. It must apparently denote a place, as Pischel² argues, probably corresponding to the locality 'in the middle of the streams' (*madhye pastyānām*), elsewhere³ referred to as the home of Soma. Pischel⁴ suggests that Patiāla is meant, though he does not lay any stress on the similarity of name. In the north of Patiāla there are hills where the Soma might have grown. Roth⁵ thought that something connected with the Soma press was meant.

¹ viii. 7, 29.

² *Vedische Studien*, 2, 209.

³ Rv. ix. 65, 23.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, 2, 219.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. 2.

Max Müller, *Sacred Books of the East*,

32, 260, 398, 399, takes Pastyāvant as a place-name, but thinks that *pastyā* denotes 'hamlet,' or, as an epithet of Aditi, refers to her as a 'housewife' (Rv. iv. 55, 3; viii. 27, 5).

Pāmsu in the Atharvaveda¹ and later² denotes 'dust' or 'sand,' usually in the plural. Among the portents enumerated in the Adbhuta Brāhmaṇa³ is a rain of dust or sand (*pāmsu-varṣa*), a phenomenon not rare in India.⁴

¹ vii. 109, 2; xii. 1, 26.

² Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 10, 2; Nirukta, xii. 19, etc.

³ vi. 8 (*Indische Studien*, 1, 40). Cf. Varāhamihira, *Bṛhatsaṃhitā*, xxii. 6.

⁴ The adjective *pāmsura* is found in Rv. i. 22, 17, with a variant, *pāmsula*, Sāmaveda, i. 3, 1, 3, 9. Cf. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iv. 5, 1, 9.

Pāka-dūrvā is, in a verse of the Rigveda,¹ included with **Kiyāmbu** and **Vyalkaśā** among the plants used for growing on the spot where the corpse of the dead man has been consumed with fire.² The verse is repeated in the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka³

¹ x. 16, 13.

² See Bloomfield, *American Journal*

of Philology, 11, 342-350; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 15, xxxix.

³ vi. 4, 1, 2.