

Pajra is the name of the family from which **Kakṣivant** sprang (**Pajriya**). It is mentioned several times in the *Rigveda*.¹ According to Pischel,² the epithet *prkṣa-yāma*³ applied to them means 'carrying out brilliant sacrificial performances,' which won for them Śrutaratha's generosity. In two passages⁴ Roth⁵ sees a Pajra called Sāman. This is uncertain, but in any case a Pajra seems clearly alluded to. Elsewhere⁶ it is very doubtful whether the word is a proper name at all. In the *Śātyāyana*⁷ the Pajras are declared to be Angirases.

¹ i. 117, 10; 122, 7, 8; 126, 4, 5.

² *Vedische Studien*, i, 97, 98.

³ Rv. i. 127, 8, where Roth (St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.) thinks this compound is probably a proper name.

⁴ Rv. viii. 4, 17; 6, 47.

⁵ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *pajra*.

⁶ Rv. i. 190, 5, where the reference is clearly hostile and contemptuous.

⁷ Cited by Sāyana on Rv. i. 51, 4.

Pajrā occurs once in the *Rigveda*,¹ where Ludwig² sees in the word the name of the wife of the sacrificer, **Pajra**, while Roth³ takes it to be an epithet ('stout') of the Soma plant. The sense is thus uncertain.

¹ ix. 82, 14.

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 110.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. *pajra*.

Pajriya 'descendant of Pajra,' is the patronymic¹ of **Kakṣivant** in the *Rigveda*.²

¹ Cf. *Tugrya*, n. 1.

² i. 116, 7; 117, 6; 120, 5.

Pañca-janāḥ, the 'five peoples,' are mentioned under various names in Vedic literature.¹ Who are meant by the five is very uncertain. The *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*² explains the five to be gods, men, Gandharvas and Apsarases, snakes, and the Fathers.

¹ *Aitareya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 31; iv. 27; *Taittirīya Saṃhitā*, i. 6, 1, 2; *Kāṭhaka Saṃhitā*, v. 6; xxxii. 6; *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*, iv. 2, 9 (*pañca-janāḥ* as a compound). See also *pañca mānuṣāḥ*, Rv. viii. 9, 2; *mānavāḥ*, Av. iii. 21, 5; 24, 3; xii. 1, 15; *janāḥ*, Rv. iii. 37, 9; 59, 8; vi. 14, 4; viii. 32, 22; ix. 65, 23; 92, 3; x. 45, 6; *ṛṣṭayaḥ*, ii. 2, 10; iii. 53, 16; iv. 38, 10; x. 60, 4; 119, 6;

Av. iii. 24, 3; *ṛṣṭayaḥ*, Rv. i. 7, 9; 176, 3; v. 35, 2; vi. 46, 7; vii. 75, 4; 79, 1; *carṣanyāḥ*, Rv. v. 86, 2; vii. 15, 2; ix. 101, 9. See Ludwig, Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 204. Every book of the *Rigveda* has a mention of the five peoples: one such in ii. and iv.; two in i., v., vi., vii., viii.; three in iii. and ix.; four in x.

² iii. 31.