

The fixing of the price shows that already public opinion, and perhaps the royal authority, was in Rigvedic times diminishing the sphere of private revenge; on the other hand, the existence of the system shows how weak was the criminal authority of the king (*cf.* *Dharma*).

Cf. Roth, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 41, 672-676; Bühler and von Schroeder, *Festgruss an Roth*, 44-52; Bühler, *Sacred Books of the East*, 2, 78, 79; 14, 201 Schrader, *Prehistoric Antiquities*, 402 Jolly, *Recht und Sitte*, 131, 132; Delbrück in Leist, *Altarisches Jus Gentium*, 297.

Vaira-hatya, 'manslaughter,' is mentioned in the *Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā* (xxx. 13) and the *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa* (i. 5, 9, 5). *Cf.* *Virahan*.

Vai-rājya. See *Rājya*.

Vairūpa, 'descendant of Virūpa,' is the patronymic of *Aṣṭā-damṣṭra* in the *Pañcavimsa Brāhmaṇa* (viii. 9, 21).

Vaiśanta is the name in the *Rigveda*¹ of a prince whose offering Indra is said to have deserted for that of *Sudās* through the aid of the *Vasiṣṭhas*. Ludwig² thinks that the name is *Veśanta*, and that he was a priest of the *Pṛthu-Parsus*; Griffith³ says that probably a river is meant, but neither of these views is plausible.

¹ vii. 33, 2.

² Translation of the *Rigveda*, 3, 173.

³ *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 24, n.

Cf. Geldner, *Vedische Studien*, 2, 130.

Vaiśampāyana, 'descendant of Viśampa,' is the name of a teacher, famous later, but in the earlier Vedic literature known only to the *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka* (i. 7, 5) and the *Gṛhya Sūtras*.

Vai-śāleya, 'descendant of Viśāla,' is the patronymic of the mythic *Takṣaka* in the *Atharvaveda* (viii. 10, 29).

Vaiśi-putra, 'the son of a Vaiśya wife,' is mentioned in the *Brāhmaṇas*.¹

¹ *Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa*, iii. 9, 7, 3; *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*, xiii, 2