

**Kṛśana**, 'pearl.' In the Rigveda pearls are mentioned as adorning the car of Savitr<sup>1</sup> as well as being used for the adornment of a horse.<sup>2</sup> Hence the horse is spoken of as the 'pearled one' (*kṛśanāvanti*).<sup>3</sup> The Atharvaveda<sup>4</sup> also refers to pearls, and mentions that 'pearl shell' (*śaṅkhaḥ kṛśanaḥ*) won from the sea was used as an amulet.<sup>5</sup> The Nighaṅṭu<sup>6</sup> renders the word as 'gold.'

<sup>1</sup> i. 35, 4.

<sup>2</sup> x. 68, 1.

<sup>3</sup> i. 126, 4. Cf. *kṛśanin*, vii. 18, 23.

<sup>4</sup> x. 1, 7.

<sup>5</sup> iv. 10, 1. 3.

<sup>6</sup> i. 2. Cf. *Sāma Mantra Brāhmaṇa*, i. 6, 22.

Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 53, 54; Lanman in Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 161.

**Kṛśānu** appears in the Rigveda as a mythological personage.<sup>1</sup> In one verse,<sup>2</sup> however, Roth<sup>3</sup> sees in this word the name of a bowman, but there seems no reason to dissociate this passage from the rest.

<sup>1</sup> Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 74, 112, 137; Hillebrandt, *Vedische Mythologie*, i. 448.

<sup>2</sup> i. 112, 21.

<sup>3</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v., 4.

**Kṛṣi**, 'ploughing.' The cultivation of the soil was no doubt known to the Indians before they separated from the Iranians, as is indicated by the identity of the expressions *yavam kṛṣ* and *sasya* in the Rigveda with *yao kavesh* and *hahya* in the Avesta, referring to the ploughing in of the seed and to the grain which resulted.<sup>1</sup> But it is not without significance that the expressions for ploughing occur mainly in the first<sup>2</sup> and tenth<sup>3</sup> books of the Rigveda, and only rarely in the so-called 'family' books (ii.-vii.).<sup>4</sup> In the Atharvaveda **Prṥthi Vainya** is credited with the origination of ploughing,<sup>5</sup> and even in the Rigveda the Aśvins are spoken of as concerned with the sowing of grain by means of the plough.<sup>6</sup> In the later Saṃhitās and the Brāhmaṇas ploughing is repeatedly referred to.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 235; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 17, 85.

<sup>2</sup> Forms of the root *kṛṣ*, 'to plough,' occur in Rv. i. 23, 15; 176, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Rv. x. 34, 13; 117, 7. In x. 146, 6, *akṛṣivāla*, 'not agricultural,' occurs. Cf. x. 101, 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Kṛṣ* is also found in viii. 20, 19; 22, 6; in the family books only in iv. 57, 4, and as *vi-kṛṣ* in iv. 57, 8.

<sup>5</sup> viii. 10, 24.

<sup>6</sup> i. 117, 21.

<sup>7</sup> *Kṛṣi* is found, e.g., in Av. ii. 4, 5; viii. 2, 19; 10, 24; x. 6, 12; xii. 2, 29, etc.; Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vii. 1, 11, 1, etc.; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, i. 2, 2; iii. 6, 8; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, iv. 10; ix. 24; xiv. 19, 21, etc.; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, vii. 2, 2, 7; viii. 6, 2, 2; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii. 1, 2, 5, etc. In Av. vi. 116, 1, *akṛṣivāna* denotes a 'plougher.' See also *Kāryāna*.