

apparatus,¹ is applied in the Atharvaveda² to a part of an ordinary house, presumably the central hall where the fire-place was.

¹ Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 18.

² ix. 3, 7.

Cf. Bloomfield, *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 598; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 154.

Aghā.—In the wedding hymn of the Rigveda¹ it is said that cows are slain in the Aghās, and the wedding takes place at the Arjunīs (dual). The Atharvaveda² has the ordinary **Maghās** instead. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the reading of the Rigveda was deliberately altered because of the connection of the slaughter of kine with sin (*agha*)—possibly, too, with a further desire to emphasize the contrast with *aghnyā*, a name for ‘cow.’ Moreover, in the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa³ occurs the formula ‘Svāhā to the Maghās, Svāhā to the Anaghās.’ See also **Nakṣatra**.

¹ x. 85, 13.

² xiv. 1, 13.

³ iii. 1, 4, 8.

Cf. Weber, *Nakṣatra*, 2, 364; Proceedings of the Berlin Academy, 1894,

804; Jacobi, *Festgruss an Roth*, 69; Winternitz, *Das altindische Hochzeitsrituell*, 32; Whitney, Translation of the Atharvaveda, 742; Thibaut, *Indian Antiquary*, 24, 95.

Aghāsva.—The name of a serpent in the Atharvaveda.¹

¹ x. 4, 10. Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 95.

A-ghnyā.—See **Māmsa**.

Aṅka.—The Taittirīya Saṃhitā¹ and Brāhmaṇa² refer to two Aṅkas and two Nyāṅkas as parts of a chariot. The meaning of these terms is quite obscure. The commentators refer them to the sides or wheels. Zimmer³ compares the Greek *ἀντρογες*⁴ and thinks that the Aṅkau were the upper border of the body of the chariot (*kośa*, *vandhura*), and the Nyāṅkau the lower rims for greater security. Oldenberg⁵ confesses that the exact sense is impossible to make out, but considers that the terms at once refer to parts of the chariot and to divinities, while Böttlingk⁶ takes the term as referring to divinities alone.

¹ i. 7, 7, 2.

² ii. 7, 8, 1. Cf. Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa, i. 7, 5.

³ *Altindisches Leben*, 251, 252.

⁴ *Iliad*, v. 728. Cf. Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, 1, 578.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, 29, 364, on Pāraskara Gṛhya Sūtra, iii. 14, 6.

⁶ *Dictionary*, s.v.