sense of 'worship' (cf. upāsana). Deussen' considers the original sense to have been 'secret word,' next 'secret text,' and then 'secret import,' but this order of meaning is improbable. Hopkins<sup>8</sup> suggests that Upanisad denotes a subsidiary treatise, but this sense does not account naturally for the common use as 'secret meaning,' which is far more frequent than any other.

7 Philosophy of the Upanisads, 16 et seq.

8 Religions of India, 218.

**Upa-pati**, 'the gallant,' is mentioned with the Jāra, 'lover,' in the Vājasaneyi Samhitā<sup>1</sup> as a victim in the human sacrifice (puruṣamedha).

1 xxx. 9; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, iii. 4, 4, 1.

Upa-barhaṇa denotes a 'pillow' or 'cushion,' especially of a seat (āsandī), occurring in the Rigveda,¹ the Atharvaveda,² and the Brāhmaṇas.³ The feminine Upabarhaṇī is found in the Rigveda with the same sense, but used metaphorically of the earth.

1 x. 85, 7. 2 ix. 5, 28; xii. 2, 19. 20; xv. 3, 7.

<sup>2</sup> ix. 5, 28; xii. 2, 19. 20; xv. 3, 7. <sup>3</sup> Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, viii. 12; Satapatha Brāhmaṇa, xiii. 8, 4, 10; Kauṣi-

taki Upanisad, i. 5; Taittirīya Brāhmaņa, i. 1, 6, 10; 6, 8, 9; Kāthaka Samhitā, xxviii. 4, etc.

**Upa-manthanī** is used in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad¹ to denote 'churning sticks.' In the Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā² the 'churner' (upamanthitṛ) is included in the list of victims at the human sacrifice (puruṣamedha), and the verb upa-manth is often used of churning or mixing fluids.³

1 vi. 3, 13.
2 xxx. 12; Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, iii.
3 Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa, i. 6, 8, 4. 5; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, ii. 6, 1, 6; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, v. 2, 4.

Upa-manyu is, according to Ludwig, the name of a person in the Rigveda, but is more probably explained by Roth as a mere epithet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translation of the Rigveda, 3, 113. <sup>2</sup> i. 102, 9. <sup>3</sup> St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.