

Upa-dhi occurs once each in the Rigveda¹ and the Atharvaveda,² in conjunction with **Pradhi**, denoting part of the wheel of a chariot. It is impossible to decide exactly what part is meant. Roth,³ Zimmer⁴ and Bloomfield,⁵ agree in thinking that the word denotes the spokes collectively. Whitney,⁶ considering this improbable, prefers to see in it the designation of a solid wheel, Pradhi being presumably the rim and Upadhi the rest. Other possibilities⁷ are that the Upadhi is a rim beneath the felly, or the felly itself as compared with the tire (ordinarily **Pavi**).

¹ ii. 39, 4.

² vi. 70, 3.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.

⁴ *Altindisches Leben*, 248 (ignoring the Atharvaveda passage).

⁵ *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 493.

⁶ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 334.

⁷ Bloomfield, *loc. cit.*

Upa-niṣad in the Brāhmaṇas¹ normally denotes the 'secret sense' of some word or text, sometimes the 'secret rule' of the mendicant. But in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad² it is already used in the plural as the designation of a class of writings, no doubt actually existing and similar to the Upaniṣads in the nature of their subject-matter and its treatment. Similarly the sections of the Taittirīya Upaniṣad end with the words *ity upaniṣad*. The Aitareya Āraṇyaka³ commences its third part with the title 'The Upaniṣad of the Saṃhitā,' and the title occurs also in the Śāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka.⁴ The exact primary sense of the expression is doubtful. The natural derivation, adopted by Max Müller⁵ and usual ever since, makes the word mean firstly a session of pupils, hence secret doctrine, and secondly the title of a work on secret doctrine. Oldenberg,⁶ however, traces the use of the word to the earlier

¹ Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, x. 3, 5, 12; 4. 5, 1; 5. 1, 1; xii. 2, 2, 23, etc.; Chāndogya Upaniṣad, i. 1, 10; 13, 4; viii. 8, 4, 5; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, ii. 1, 20; iv. 2, 1; v. 5, 3; Aitareya Āraṇyaka, iii. 1, 6; 2, 5; Kauṣītaki Upaniṣad, ii. 1, etc.

² ii. 4, 10; iv. 1, 2; 5, 11.

³ iii. 1, 1.

⁴ vii. 2. Cf. Taittirīya Upaniṣad, i. 3, 1.

⁵ *Sacred Books of the East*, I, xxxiii et seq. Cf. St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v.; Macdonell, *Sanskrit Literature*, 204.

⁶ *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 50, 457; 54, 70; *Die Literatur des alten Indien*, 72.