

2. **Chandas** occurs in one passage of the Atharvaveda¹ in the adjectival compound *br̥hac-chandas*, which is used of a house, and must mean 'having a large roof.' Bloomfield² accepts the reading as correct, but Whitney³ considers emendation to **Chadis** necessary.

¹ iii. 12, 3.

² *Hymns of the Atharvaveda*, 345 ; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, 150.

³ Translation of the Atharvaveda, 105.

Chando-ga, 'metre-singing,' is the term applied to reciters of the Sāmans, no doubt because these chants were sung according to their order in the Chandaārcika of the Sāmaveda. It is only found in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,¹ and often in the Sūtras.²

¹ x. 5, 2, 10.

² Baudhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, ii. 2 ; xxii. 4 ; Sāṅkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra, x. 8, 33 ; xiii. 1, etc.

Cf. Oldenberg, *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1908, 720.

Chardis occurs often in the Rigveda,¹ and occasionally later,² denoting a secure dwelling-place. The word appears to be incorrectly written, because the metre shows that the first syllable is always short. Roth³ accordingly suggested that **Chadis** should be read instead. But **Chadis** means 'roof,' while **Chardis** never has that sense. Bartholomae⁴ is therefore probably right in suggesting some other form, such as **Chadis**.

¹ i. 48, 15 ; 114, 5 ; vi. 15, 3 ; 46, 9, 12, etc.

² Taittiriya Saṃhitā, iv. 2, 9, 2 ; 3, 6, 1 ; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xiii. 19 ; xiv. 12.

³ St. Petersburg Dictionary, s.v. ; Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*, 477.

⁴ *Studien*, I, 47 ; 2, 58. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altindische Grammatik*, I, xii, n. 2 ; Oldenberg, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 55, 312.

Chāga, 'goat,' is found in the Rigveda,¹ and not rarely later.² See **Aja** and **Chaga**.

¹ i. 162, 3.

² Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, xix. 89 ; xxi. 40.

41 ; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 3, 3, 4 ; v. 1, 3, 14 ; Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, iii. 11, 2.