

The legend is given in another form in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa,⁴ where Cyavana is described as wedding Sukanyā, the daughter of Śaryāta. He is there called a Bhṛgu or Āṅgīrasa, and is represented as having been rejuvenated by immersion in a pond—the first occurrence of a motive, later very common in Oriental literature. Another legend about Cyavāna is apparently alluded to in an obscure hymn of the Rigveda,⁵ where he seems to be opposed to the Paktha prince Tūrvayāna, an Indra worshipper, while Cyavāna seems to have been specially connected with the Aśvins. This explanation of the hymn, suggested by Pischel,⁶ is corroborated by the Jaiminiya Brāhmaṇa,⁷ which relates that Vidanvant, another son of Bhṛgu, supported Cyavāna against Indra, who was angry with him for sacrificing to the Aśvins; it is also noteworthy that the Aśvins appear in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa⁸ as obtaining a share in the sacrifice on the suggestion of Sukanyā. But a reconciliation of Indra and Cyavana must have taken place, because the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa⁹ relates the inauguration of Śaryāta by Cyavana with the great Indra consecration (*aindreṇa mahābhiṣekena*). In the Pañcaviṃśa Brāhmaṇa¹⁰ Cyavana is mentioned as a seer of Sāmāns or Chants.

⁴ iv. 1, 5, 1 *et seq.*

⁵ x. 61, 1-3.

⁶ *Vedische Studien*, I, 71-77; accepted by Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, 2, 465.

⁷ iii. 121-128; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 11, cxlvi; 26, 43 *et seq.*

⁸ iv. 1, 5, 13 *et seq.*

⁹ viii. 21, 4; Pischel, *op. cit.*, I, 75.

¹⁰ xiii. 5, 12; xix. 3, 6; xiv. 6, 10; xi. 8, 11.

Cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, 5, 243, 250-254; Ludwig, *Translation of the Rigveda*, 3, 156; Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 51, 52; Hopkins, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 26, 43 *et seq.*; *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, 15, 56, 57.

CH.

Chaga is the name of the 'goat' in the Taittirīya Saṃhitā (v. 6, 22, 1). Cf. Aja and Chāga.

Chadis is used once in the Rigveda,¹ and not rarely later,² to denote the covering of a wagon or the thatch of a house, or

¹ x. 85, 10 (of Sūrya's bridal car).

² Taittirīya Saṃhitā, vi. 2, 9, 4; 10, 5, 7; Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā, v. 28;

Aitareya Brāhmaṇa, i. 29; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, iii. 5, 3, 9, etc.